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AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

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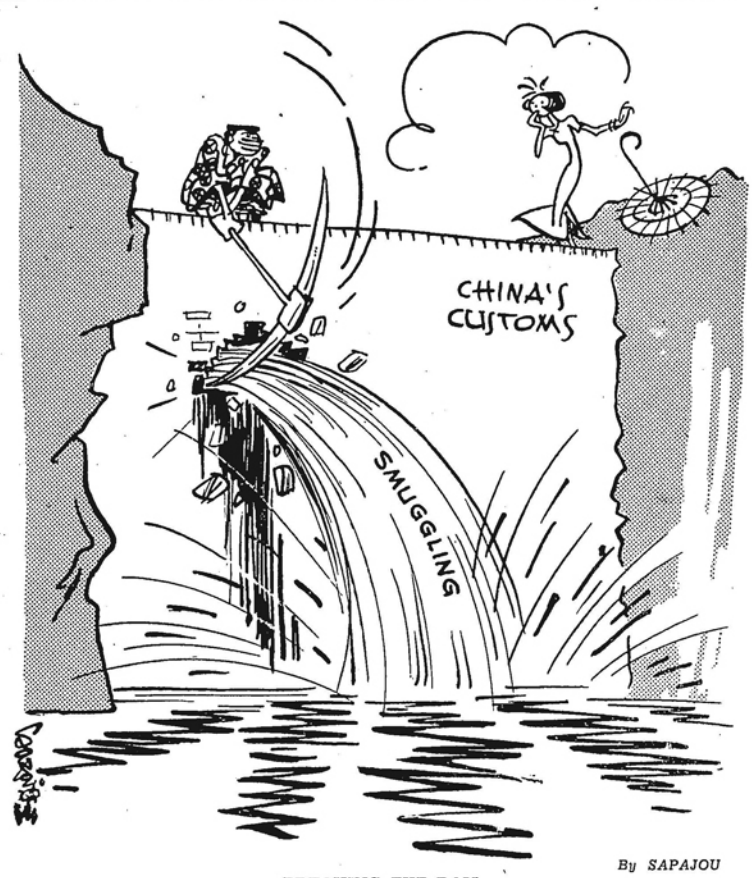

By SAPAJOU

BREAKING THE DAM

SCIENCE IN THE EAST

With astronomers from all over the world on their way to the Far East to study the total eclipse of the sun on June 19 and Siccawei Observatory's discovery that continents stretch an additional 40 feet and then return to their normal dimensions at certain positions of the moon perhaps some of political tension observed in this part of the world may be relieved in world opinion by hopes of discoveries to come. Russian scientists are to study the eclipse in Eastern Siberia but many others are travelling to Japan where observations will be made at Otaru, which is expected to be favourably placed in the totality zone. Scientifically these observations of total eclipses yield tremendous results although the sight of the obscured sun with its gigantic fringe of leaping fire is of extremely short duration. The forthcoming eclipse should provide greater opportunities for observation than previous eclipses. The phenomenon witnessed in England in 1927, when the remote Yorkshire hamlet of Giggleswick sprang into front page prominence, lasted less than a minute but this year's eclipse will last 1 minute 57 seconds. Of course, it is all a gamble for weather conditions are an incalculable hazard and that is why of all places throughout the totality belt across England Giggleswick should become famous for it was only at that spot that conditions permitted perfect visibility. The general objects of the June eclipse are to obtain more knowledge of the outer layers of the sun, further observations on the lines in the spectrum and detailed information concerning the nature of the particles in the outer corona. Meanwhile, there should be no general alarm at Siccawei's discovery of the expansion and shrinking of continents until Father Lejay makes his report to the conference to be held at Edinburgh this autumn.

MR. CORNELIUS ENGERT

Another diplomat formerly in the China service is having an exciting time in Abyssinia. Mr. Cornelius Engert was not so very long ago a senior member of the staff of the then Minister for the United States of America in Peiping. A man of considerable ability, possessing incidentally an alert grasp of Chinese affairs, Mr. Engert has much distinguished himself as the Minister of his country to Ethiopia. His Legation, in the heart of the city of Addis Ababa, has been in dire danger and recent account of the heroism displayed by the defenders, modestly related by Mr. Engert a despatch to his Government, sufficiently indicates the qualities of leadership which the American Minister himself must have displayed in successfully resisting the attack.

THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Documentary evidence—in letterpress and photographs—of the quiet progress of the National Economic Council's labours has been furnished in a report for the year ended December 31 last, issued by Mr. Chin Fen the Secretary-General and published under the auspices of the Government at Nanking. Besides expounding the organization of the Council, the report deals specifically with the road-construction, water conservancy, public health and agricultural activities carried out under the Council's supervision, direction or guidance. The progress of road-making is indicated by the fact that the 28,000 miles existing in 1930 have risen to about 58,000 miles in 1935. In 1921 the mileage was estimated to stand at the modest figure of under 600 miles, according to the report. The work of the Central Field Health Station is a satisfactory feature of the Public Health programme and its co-operation with various educational and missionary institutions may be taken to guarantee development over a large field of endeavour. The report is devoid of extravagant claims. It merely sets forth what has been achieved in the simple language of accomplishment and it deserves therefore to be regarded as a symbol of real effort in tackling the economic reconstruction of the country.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION

The final draft of the Constitution which has been promulgated by a mandate of the National Government is an interesting document and it is a draft in the sense that formal adoption can only be effected by a vote of the People's Congress which takes place next autumn. This final draft has certain points of interest in comparing it with its predecessors. The term of office of delegates to the People's Congress has been extended from four to six years. The President is given power to convene the "People's Congress" and his term of office is also extended from four to six years. He is also given power to issue certain emergency orders. The number of members of the Legislative Yuan is slightly increased and half of them will be elected and half nominated. In the final chapter will be found the most significant provisions of the draft pointing to a recognition that the Constitution is for a transitional period. Thus the draft effects a useful compromise between a recognition of the actual conditions of the country and the theoretical aspect of the general scheme put forward by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The full text of the Draft Constitution is given in this journal on Page 262.

MANNERS MAKYTH MAN

The western world suffering from the tyranny of icy official approach will watch with interest the reforms to be introduced by the Nanking Ministry of the Interior in regard to etiquette among members of the staff. According to a Chinese press report, new rules have been drafted and include the following:

Subordinate employees must always greet officials by saying "How are you?" The reply must be, "I am very well, thank you."

"Pardon me" and "I am very sorry" are to be used freely for any small mistakes.

Although hand-shaking is not required, if it is indulged in, the ladies must always be the first to offer their hands.

If these rules are to be extended to the treatment of those having business with the Ministry it means an era of happiness for those souls who suffer self-torture every time they call on the average western Government department. It is one of the mysteries of human nature how the public allows itself to be treated by its own servants, but it is probably due to a defect in the democratic form of government which is still impressed by red tape and formidable-looking papers, especially blue. Still, like the old joke of the taxpayer who went on board a warship and told them he was one of the owners and was given a rivet, these things have to be tolerated in that cheerful manner which is the only concession the usual government department allows.

JAPANESE CARS

One measure before the present session of the Japanese Diet which is likely to arouse much interest is the bill aiming at the establishment of a Japanese-controlled motor car industry to the exclusion of foreign cars, chiefly American. Although in a competitive position with other countries in many lines of products, especially engineering, Japan has shown little progress in the manufacture of cars and trucks, which places the country in a position of dependence on foreign manufacturers, some of whom have erected their own factories in the country to meet not only Japanese demand but demands from other Far Eastern countries. Ford and General Motors are the two principal factors in this manufacturing development but they are both in a strong position to counter any proposals affecting their dominance, firstly, because they produce cars and trucks for which there is a great demand owing to lack of Japanese competition, and, secondly, because their financial interests are so great that tremendous hardship would be created if they abandoned their manufacturing plans which provide for expansion likely to benefit Japanese labour. As could be expected, the army influence is to be seen behind the new measure for, as the "Asahi" points out, in the case of a war, euphemistically described as an "emergency," mass production of cars and trucks is a national necessity and it would be foolhardy to rely on foreign manufacturers in such circumstances. Government assistance, the sponsors of the bill state, would protect the infant industry which is producing a small type of car and an additional advantage lies in the low exchange rate of the yen. The bill provides for licences issued to motor car manufacturers but these licences will be issued only to joint stock companies in which Japanese hold the majority of shares. Companies with Japanese and foreign interests may obtain licences but the Japanese have the power to make decisions. In such circumstances, the "Asahi" believes the measure will be passed without any opposition—except from the foreign companies who readily appreciate the fact that the two leading Japanese car manufacturers are in a very small line of business at present, producing a very small number of cars in a country which has shown remarkable developments in transport. Before the 1923 earthquake, figures were relatively small. In June, 1923, Japan had about 16,000 cars and trucks. The last census of October, 1935, revealed that there were 135,000 cars and trucks in the country, or approximately 16 to every 10,000 of the population, and, moreover, 96 per cent. of the cars are the Ford or General Motors products.

DOOR OF HOPE

The annual report of the Door of Hope and Children's Refuge tells a vivid story of the rescue work being done by those institutions among girls who would otherwise be outcasts. Shanghai is familiar enough with the efforts of these institutions to save young girls and children from slavery and even worse, for an introduction to be unnecessary. The report this year, entitled "Life out of Death," is divided into a number of subsections—the Receiving Home, the First Year Home, the Industrial Home, the Sanitarium, Children's Refuge, etc. Each section describes what has been done for the inmates during the year, and gives examples of the pitiful stories of many of them, and how they have reacted to the kind and considerate treatment of those in charge. One hundred and fifteen new cases were dealt with during 1935 in the Receiving Home. Of these sixty-seven were returned to their nearest relatives, while the remainder have stayed under the care of the institutions. The report states that an encouraging feature of the cruelty cases is the increasing willingness of neighbours to inform the police and to appear in court as witnesses, even at the risk of making enemies for themselves. In spite of the depression the Industrial Home was able to find continuous work throughout the year for fifty girls. The medical work in the Sanitarium is being carried on in drab conditions, according to the report. The Sanitarium has forty-six beds which were kept occupied all through the year, sometimes by cases sent from other homes. The dispensary seems to be quite inadequate for the demands made upon it. It is a room 14 feet by 16 feet, crowded to overflowing with medicines, ointments, lotions, and linaments. On occasions it has been used as an operating theatre, where Dr. Barrie, who has acted as honorary physician and surgeon, has successfully performed major operations. The report pays a glowing tribute to Dr. Barrie for his work in this respect.

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CHINESE POLITICS

DRAFT CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC

Passed by the Legislative Yuan on May 1, 1936 and Promulgated by the National Govt. on May 5

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS TO VOTE IN NOVEMBER

The impetus of the recent constitution-making came from the 4th Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Congress held in December 1932. The Congress adopted a resolution proposed by Mr. Sun Fo to the effect that in order to meet the national crisis the Party should endeavour to bring about within the shortest time, local self-government throughout the country in accordance with Dr. Sun's plan for national reconstruction, and usher in, by stages, the period of constitutionalism.

When Mr. Sun Fo assumed the presidency of the Legislative Yuan in January 1933, the first thing he did was the appointment of a Constitution-Drafting Commission, of which he himself was the chairman. Dr. John C. H. Wu was asked to present a preliminary draft as basis for discussion by the Commission. This he completed in June 1933.

First Draft Prepared

The Commission studied the criticisms that had been provoked by Dr. Wu's draft and produced a draft which was adopted by the Legislative Yuan in February 1934. This is known as the first draft. This draft was released for public discussion and criticism on March 1, 1934.

Opinions and criticisms thus accumulated ran to several volumes. A small committee was appointed to digest this material. In the light of these criticisms and suggestions, the Drafting Commission revised the first draft and submitted a new draft which was adopted by the Legislative Yuan on June 29, 1934. This was again released for public criticism on July 9, 1934.

More Changes Introduced

A number of changes were made of the second draft and a new draft was passed by the Legislative Yuan on October 16, 1934. This third draft was submitted to the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in December, 1934. The C.E.C. referred it to its standing committee. On October 17, 1935, the standing committee of C.E.C. enunciated five general principles upon which the draft should be further revised. (see "N.-C.D.N." October 27, 1935).

The Drafting Committee of the Legislative Yuan set to work again and submitted a new draft to the Legislative Yuan which adopted it on October 25, 1935.

This draft was submitted to the 5th Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Congress held in November, 1935, which was referred to a Standing Committee on Constitution. The committee in question after many meetings laid down a number of points which became the basis of revision.

Fifth and Final Draft

Thereupon a committee of eight persons was appointed by the President of the Legislative Yuan to study the points and produce a draft. Such a draft was presented to and adopted after a few minor amendments, by the legislative Yuan on May 1, 1936.

This may be regarded as the final draft of the Legislative Yuan, and was promulgated by the National Government on May 5, 1936.

A Special People's Congress will be convened on November 12, 1936 to formally adopt this draft constitution which has promulgated by mandate.

THE CONSTITUTION.—PREAMBLE

By virtue of the mandate received from the whole body of citizens and in accordance with the bequeathed teachings of Dr. Sun, Founder of the Republic of China, the People's Congress of the Republic of China hereby ordains and enacts this Constitution and causes it to be promulgated throughout the land for faithful and perpetual observance by all.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Art. 1.—The Republic of China is a San Min Chu I Republic.

Art. 2.—The sovereignty of the Republic of China is vested in the whole body of citizens.

Art. 3.—Persons having acquired the nationality of the Republic of China are citizens of the Republic of China.

Art. 4.—The territory of the Republic of China consists of areas originally constituting Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hupei, Hunan, Szechuen, Sikang, Hopei, Shantung, Shansi, Honan, Shensi, Kansu, Chinghai, Fukien, Kuangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow, Liaoning, Kirin, Heilunkiang, Jehol, Chahar, Suiyuan, Ninghsia, Singkiang, Mongolia and Tibet.

The territory of the Republic of China shall not be altered except by resolution of the People's Congress.

Art. 5.—All races of the Republic of China are component parts of the Chinese National and shall be equal.

Art. 6.—The National Flag of the Republic of China shall have a red background with a blue sky and white sun in the upper left corner.

Art. 7.—The National Capital of the Republic of China shall be at Nanking.

CHAPTER II.—RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE CITIZENS

Art. 8.—All citizens of the Republic of China shall be equal before the law.

Art. 9.—Every citizen shall have the liberty of the person; except in accordance with law no one may be arrested, detained, tried or punished.

When a citizen is arrested or detained on suspicion of having committed a criminal act, the authority responsible for such action shall immediately inform the citizen himself and his relatives of the cause for his arrest or detention and shall, within a period of 24 hours, send him to a competent court for trial. The citizen so arrested or detained, or any one else, may also petition the court to demand from the authority responsible for such action the surrender, within 24 hours, of his person to the court for trial.

The court shall not reject such a petition; nor shall the responsible authority refuse to execute such a writ as mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Art. 10.—With the exception of those in active military service, no one may be subject to military jurisdiction.

Art. 11.—Every citizen shall have the freedom of domicile; no private abode may be forcibly entered, searched or sealed except in accordance with law.

Art. 12.—Every citizen shall have the freedom to change his residence; such freedom shall not be restricted except in accordance with law.

Art. 13.—Every citizen shall have the freedom of speech, writing and publication; such freedom shall not be restricted except in accordance with law.

Art. 14.—Every citizen shall have the freedom of secrecy of correspondence; such freedom shall not be restricted except in accordance with law.

Art. 15.—Every citizen shall have the freedom of religious belief; such freedom shall not be restricted except in accordance with law.

Art. 16.—Every citizen shall have the freedom of assembly and forming associations; such freedom shall not be restricted except in accordance with law.

Art. 17.—No private property shall be requisitioned, expropriated, sealed or confiscated except in accordance with law.

Art. 18.—Every citizen shall have the right to present petitions, lodge complaints and institute legal proceedings in accordance with law.

Art. 19.—Every citizen shall have the right to exercise, in accordance with law, the powers of election, recall, initiative and referendum.

Art. 20.—Every citizen shall have the right to compete, in accordance with law, in state examinations.

Art. 21.—Every citizen shall, in accordance with law, be amenable to the duty of paying taxes.

Art. 22.—Every citizen shall, in accordance with law, be amenable to the duty of performing military and labour services.

Art. 23.—Every citizen shall, in accordance with law, be amenable to the duty of rendering public service.

Art. 24.—All other liberties and rights of the citizens, which are not detrimental to public peace and order or public welfare shall be guaranteed by the Constitution. Such liberties and rights shall not be restricted except in accordance with law.

Art. 25.—Only laws imperative for safeguarding national security, averting a national crisis, maintaining public peace and order or promoting public interest may restrict the citizens' liberties and rights.

Art. 26.—Any public functionary who illegally infringes upon any private liberty or right, shall, besides

(Continued on page 297)

CHINESE FAIL TO UNDERSTAND

Views on Japan Policy by Ambassador-Designate

Tokyo, May 9.

The projected readjustment of Japan's relations with Soviet Russia will have "a vital bearing" on Nippon's policy towards China, said Mr. S. Kawagoe, Ambassador-designate to China, on his arrival here last night from Tientsin, where he has been serving as Consul-General.

Japan's China policy, he said in an exclusive interview, will also be guided by a desire "to regulate" relations between China, Japan and Manchoukuo.

Questioned on the reports of a secret Sino-Soviet pact, Mr. Kawagoe replied that "If the reports are true, they only demonstrate China's traditional policy of playing one power against another."

"We must strive," he added, "to lead China to dispense with her faulty understanding of our policies and make her realize the importance of Sino-Japanese co-operation in the stabilization of the Orient."

Economic factors, according to Mr. Kawagoe, were responsible for last year's incidents in north China. "It must be emphasized—to permit a better appreciation of the situation in the north—that Japan was forced to remove political pressure upon her economic pursuits. As a result of this action Japan's economic activities in north China have been brought back to the beaten track, giving promise of further development," he continued.

Red Operations in Shansi

Mr. Kawagoe did not believe that the Communists operating in the southwestern part of Shansi would succeed in penetrating the eastern part of the province. "If they do," he added, "the Hopei-Charhar Political Council will open a punitive campaign against them. If the situation becomes serious, the Japanese Garrison in north China cannot ignore it."

There are "not a few" Chinese, the Ambassador said, who appreciate Japan's political and economic power, and "believe in the inevitability of relying upon Japan." He regretted the presence of "some politicians who still misunderstand Japan's policies."

"China at present lacks scientific knowledge," he concluded. "With economic and technical guidance, China, I believe, can confidently expect future progress and maintenance of friendly relations with neighbouring nations."

Mr. Kawagoe called on Mr. K. Horinouchi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the latter's office this morning to make a detailed report on the situation in north China.

The Ambassador-designate will be formally inducted into his new office by the Emperor on or about May 12 and will leave here for his post early in June.—Domei.

Shansi Red Menace

Moji, May 7.

The Communist penetration of Shansi province was termed "a serious menace" to the peace of north China by Mr. S. Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador-designate to Nanking, as he arrived here on his way to Tokyo by the mv. Choko Maru from Tientsin where he has served as Consul-General for almost two years.

Mr. Kawagoe minimized the danger of a Red invasion of Hopei. The Communists, he said, would become a grave threat to that part of the country only if they should effect contact with bandit groups now in Honan.

Referring to the extensive political changes that had taken place in north China during his term of office, Mr. Kawagoe said that they were mostly designed to "brighten up the atmosphere by eliminating political terrorism and fostering unification of various political influences with a view to bringing about economic co-operation with Japan.

"All this has now been achieved and things are moving smoothly," he added, remarking that, from now on, Japan should seek to consolidate her economic advantages in the area.—Domei.

***Other messages of Japan's foreign policies explained in the Diet appear on p. 270.

REVISION OF CHINA'S INSURANCE LAW

Nanking, May 6.

To ensure adequate protection for the rights and interests of insurance policy holders, the Legislative Yuan is considering important revisions of the Insurance Law. It is understood that the Chinese Insurance Association in Shanghai is drafting a memorandum on the question, which will be submitted to the Ministry of Industries in two weeks.—Central News.

SINO-BURMA BORDER DEMARCATION

Commission Making Good Progress

London, May 7.

The progress of the commission entrusted with the task of defining the Sino-Burmese border was discussed in the House of Commons to-day.

Replying to Mr. Geoffrey Mander, Opposition Liberal member for East Wolverhampton, Viscount Cranborne, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that the Commission had been engaged in examining the disputed section of the frontier during the recent open season from December to the end of April. It would return in the next open season to complete its work.—Reuter.

Boundary Limits Defined

Yunnan, May 9.

Hitherto generally unknown to the public since the work started last December, the progress of the investigations on the boundary line between Yunnan and Burma was today explained by Mr. Liang Yu-kao, one of the Chinese delegates on the border demarkation commission.

Mr. Liang who arrived here on April 6 from the border region informed a representative of the Central News Agency that during the past four months approximately half of the boundary line has been investigated.

Investigations work, according to Mr. Liang, was commenced last December 1 under the supervision of Col. Iselin, the Swiss neutral chairman of the Commission, starting from the No. 79 boundary landmark on the Nanting river.

Besides surveying the topographical conditions of the territory, Mr. Liang stated, the Commission also spared no effort in collecting all possible boundary marks.

In the event of disagreements between the Chinese and British delegates, of where there were quite a few, Mr. Liang reported, the questions were also submitted to Col. Iselin for arbitration.

Mr. Liang praised the fair attitude of Col. Iselin and the sincerity of the British members, which, in Mr. Liang's opinion, greatly helped in smoothing over many difficulties encountered during the investigations.

Owing to the prevalence of epidemics in the border region at present, Mr. Liang said, the Commission has decided to suspend work for the time being but investigations will be resumed on December 1, this year.

Investigations of the boundary, according to Mr. Liang, have now come down to Panyang, and when work is resumed, the Commission will start from the Nanka river northward.

Col. Iselin, Mr. Liang stated, left Laochang yesterday to return to Switzerland by way of Siam while the British members will return to England by way of Burma.—Central News

MR. QUO PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

King Offers Congratulations on Art Show Success

London, May 5.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador to the Court of St. James, today presented his credentials to King Edward VIII, in accordance with diplomatic usage on the accession of a new Sovereign.

The Royal carriage was sent to the Chinese Embassy to convey Mr. Quo Tai-chi, who was accompanied by Mr. W. C. Chen, Counsellor of the Embassy, to Buckingham Palace.

The Chinese Ambassador remained for some time in conversation with His Majesty, who congratulated him on the outstanding success of the Chinese art exhibition at Burlington House.—Reuter.

EXEQUATUR OF BRITISH CONSUL WITHDRAWN

Nanking, May 8.

Apparently to ensure his recall, the Chinese Government has withdrawn the exequatur of Mr. H. I. Harding, thus depriving him of legal status as the British Consul-General in Kunming (Yunnanfu). The Waichiaopu, yesterday, sent a note to the British Embassy, requesting the recall of Mr. Harding.

Mr. Harding is alleged to have assaulted three Boy Scout leaders, including an American, in Kunming, on April 25, at the entrance to the British Consulate garden. Meanwhile, it is learned the British Embassy is awaiting Mr. Harding's own report.—Central News.

GEN. FENG TAKES WARRIOR'S VIEW

Armed Resistence Against Japan Advocated

London, May 9.

"Armed resistance against Japan has become inevitable," Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, Vice-Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, is quoted in this morning's "Daily Herald" as having declared to the Nanking correspondent of that journal in an interview yesterday.

The General is reported as advocating a determined anti-Japanese stand, including primarily a Sino-Soviet alliance; immediate cessation of the war against the Chinese Communists who are, he says, resolute enemies of Japan; and the grant of civil liberties throughout China.

His programme also endorses, according to this report, extension of the Chinese patriotic and anti-Japanese movements, and the organization and arming of the masses of the Chinese population.

Concerning the programme of Mr. H. Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister, recently enunciated before the Diet, regarding the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations, including co-operation against the Communists, Gen. Feng is stated to have declared: that compliance with these demands "would make of China a Japanese colony.....The sole aim of every patriotic Chinese must be to seek means of resistance."—Havas.

INCOME TAX URGED AT EARLY DATE

Dr. Ma Yin-chu Speaks on War-time Economy

Nanking, May 8.

The course which the Chinese Government should avoid in the event of war is unlimited currency inflation, declared Dr. Ma Yin-chu, noted Chinese economist and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Yuan, in the course of a speech delivered this evening at the Officers' Moral Endeavor Association here before an audience of more than 2,000.

Attacking unlimited currency inflation, Dr. Ma strongly denounced the paper currency policy, because it would cause a rapid rise of commodity prices, which would be disastrous to the people.

Neither was the speaker in favour of the governmental control policy as patterned after that in the west during the last world war, should an armed conflict break out. He explained that conditions existing in industrialized countries and China were greatly different.

Rational Control

The noted economist, however gave his opinion that a rational control is imparative in time of war; for demand would far exceed supply and commodity prices would soar when a war reaks out. At the same time freight charges, insurance rates, and taxes, would also rise. Under such circumstances practical control should be effected.

In the opinion of Dr. Ma, in the event of war, production should be encouraged and controlled consumption be effected. He then suggested the following practical measures for the attainment of the end: first solicitation for help from the public; second, increase of production; and third, equalization of distribution.

In conclusion, Dr. Ma urged that the income tax should be imposed at an early date, as this tax always falls on the rich people and does not affect commodity prices.—Central News.

SWATOW DISCUSSION AT A DEADLOCK

Chinese Refuse Compensation for Dead Japanese

Hongkong, May 8.

Negotiations between the Chinese and Japanese authorities in Swatow for a settlement of the incident which occurred there in January, in which a Japanese Consular constable, Sumida, is alleged to have been killed by Chinese, have reached a deadlock. The Chinese Municipality maintains the death of the victim was due to apoplexy, and, therefore, refuses to pay the $10,000 compensation demanded for the family of Sumida.

Although alarming rumours prevail in Swatow concerning the intentions of the Japanese, the Canton Government remains calm. Martial law persists, but this is said to be purely a precautionary measure, because of the uneasiness of the populace.—Reuter.

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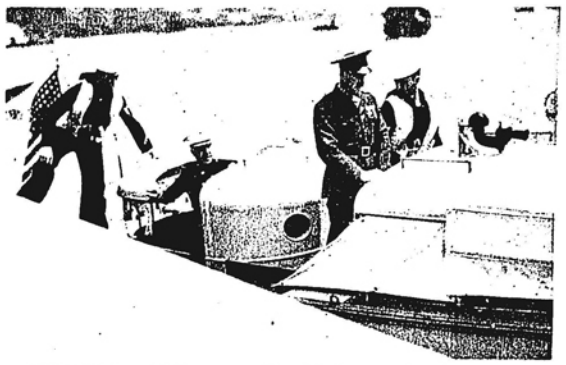
SHANGHAI EVENTS

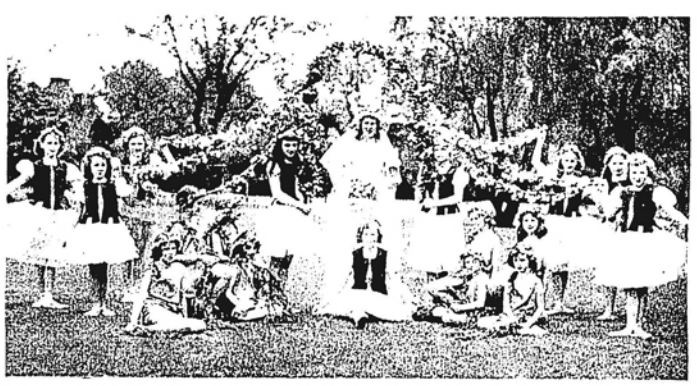
Photos by N.-C.D.N.

May 7 was set aside for the official departure of Colonel Beaumont, retiring commander. The above photograph taken on the Bund shows the Colonel bidding goodbye to officers of the U.S. Marine Corp.

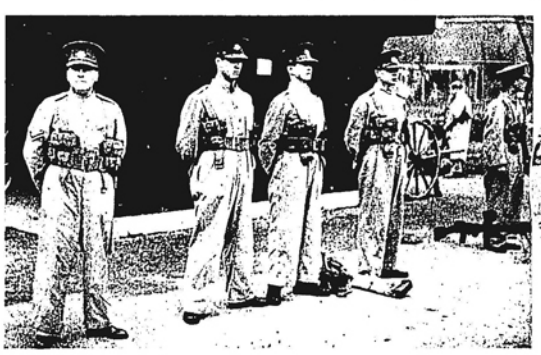


Colonel Beaumont is here seen taking his departure in a fast motor-boat of the U.S. fleet.

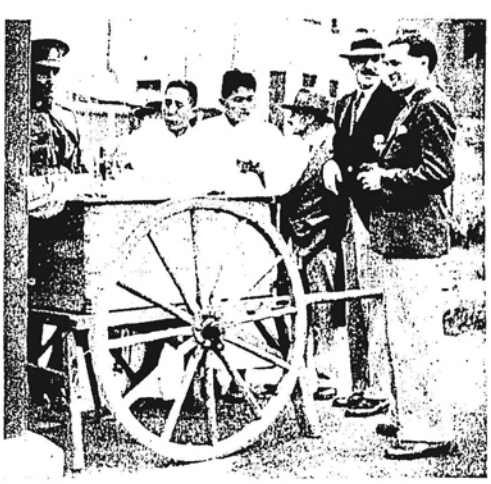
May 1, while just May Day to many, was also Germany's National Holiday. Festivities were held at the German School and folk dances as well as gymnastics formed part of the afternoon's entertainment.



May Day was observed by the American and Cathedral Schools in the usual way with the crowning of the May Queen. On the left is Jacqueline Ball, May Queen of the American School, and on the right Patricia Beatty, May Queen of the Cathedral School surrounded by her attendants and flower girls.



A start was made last week-end in the S.V.C. Shooting Championships which will continue during the following week-ends in May. At the extreme left is one of "B" Company's Lewis Gun teams, including Cpl. Barry, Ptes. Markham, Shirazee and W. Markham. Centre, Lieut. Glover discussing the events with Lieut. Arima of the Japanese Company. Right, the Shanghai Scottish team. Group includes Ptes. Wright, Allison, Headley, Walker and Robinson; L/Cpl. Pullen, Cpl. Grossitt, Sergt. MacDonald and Lieut. Glover.



Left, Light Gun Battery Team No. 1. Centre, No. 3 Coy. Russian (Vol.) No. 1 team (Lewis Gun). Right, Capt. P. H. Barton chatting with L/Cpl. W. H. Cochran and L/Cpl. Sinclair at the "canteen."

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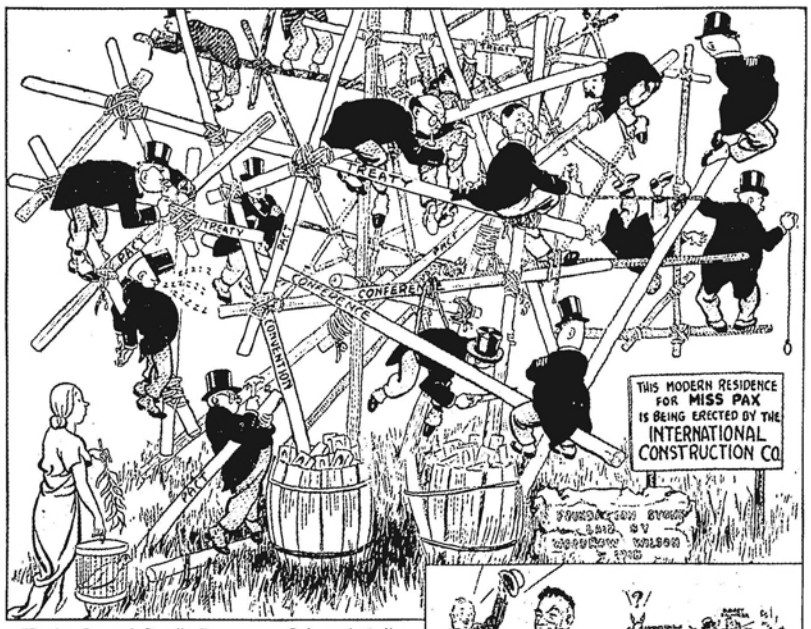
The World's Wit and Humour



"Sunday Sun and Guardian" *Sydney, Australia.*

But it seems too early yet to expect invitations to the house-warming.

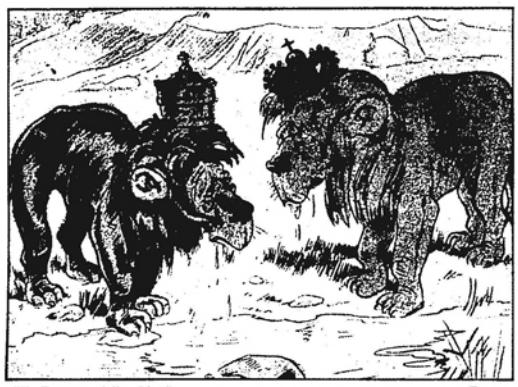
"Daily Herald" *London*

THE AFTERMATH

"Hand over! I am your rich uncle from Abyssinia."

"Christian Science Monitor" *Boston*

SETTING TOO FAST A PACE

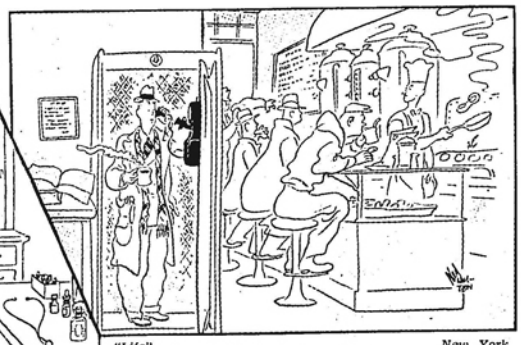


"Il Travaso delle Idee" *Rome*

THE BRITISH LION AND THE LION OF JUDAH DISCUSS THE SITUATION

"Sunday Sun and Guardian" *Sydney, Australia*

"Here it is two o'clock and he's not home yet!"

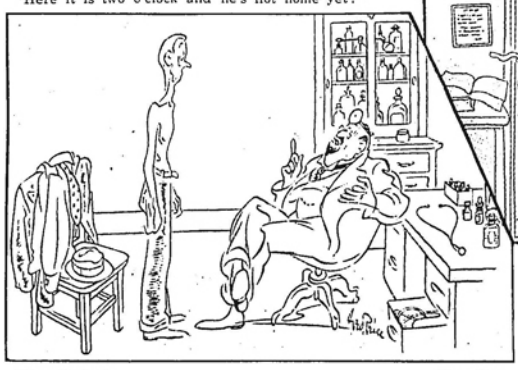


"Life" *New York*

"Harriet, this is Wilfred. I've just realized how much I miss you."

"Morning Oregonian" *Portland, Oregon*

"Hey, Pa! Mom says bring home a sirloin steak!"



"New Yorker" *New York*

"Or in the language of the layman, Mr. Hyde, you're hungry. What you need is something to eat."

Kladderadatsch, Berlin

THE GERMAN VERSION—AND THE FRENCH

"Sowing seeds of peace, not war."

Le Rire, Paris

"The lesson in love in the (Artillery) Park."

"New Yorker" *New York*

"Of course he only does it as a hobby."

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A SINISTER THREAT

May 7.

Mr. Hachiro Arita's assurances of his Government's desire to make stability of Eastern Asia Japan's contribution to world peace might be respectfully commended to the attention of the Japanese military authorities on whose aims Reuter's Tientsin correspondent has thrown lurid light. If that information is correct it would seem that the Japanese military, after deliberately preventing the Customs Service from exercising its normal functions, now point to the smuggling chaos thus produced as good and sufficient ground for setting up an independent Customs regime. Such a scheme, so far from ensuring the safety of foreign loan services, would actually involve the breakdown of the Customs thus depriving China of the only effective expression of her national cohesion. On the integrity of the Customs Service depend the interests of the whole fabric of foreign trade in China—shipping, commerce and banking. Citation of the so-called Simpson regime affords no proper precedent, for, apart from the fact that it involved no tariff changes, it was of short duration and was manifestly doomed to failure from the start. In the event it was not able to shake the safeguards for the preservation of the integrity of the service. In the light of the orgy of smuggling which has been proceeding in the North, the proposed creation of a separate Customs regime would shatter the organization on which China's credit is secured and without which foreign trade relations with China would become hopelessly complicated to the point of paralysis.

The Japanese Government has been remarkably tolerant of the independent adventures of its military representatives in China. It surely cannot welcome this further exercise of an initiative which would cramp its own foreign policy and put out of account serious proposals for restoring Sino-Japanese understanding to a workable basis. In essence the suggested solution for the present difficulties in the North would entail, not merely another amputation of Chinese territory, but also the deliverance of a deadly blow at Chinese sovereignty. So foreign aggression in its most flagrant form would drive the Chinese Government to the brink of a collapse in which Japanese, as well as other foreign and Chinese interests, would be in dire peril. Already the smuggling scandal has apparently presented the world with the amazing spectacle of the military representatives of a first-class Power on the territory of a weaker neighbour throwing the weight of their influence behind a rapidly developed organization for flouting the customs regulations to which that Power, with others, is pledged to give its support. China's revenues are thus outrageously raided. It is estimated that on occasions a single day's admission of smuggled goods has involved a loss of as much as $600,000 in respect of revenue which would have ordinarily been collected. Moreover the admission of goods free of duty has the effect of damaging and ultimately destroying legitimate trade by which Japanese, other foreign nationals and Chinese, are contributing to the peaceful commercial development of this country. To meet this situation factitiously created by the arbitrary exercise of Japanese military force, it is now suggested that a separate customs regime shall be set up: in plain language, the smugglers' paradise is to be legalized at the point of the bayonet.

Mr. Arita's request that the Chinese authorities should take a broad view of the situation in East Asia, is made fantastical by the proposals attributed to his military colleagues in North China. What breadth of view is required to grasp the relentless subversion of Chinese authority and the progressive absorption of Chinese territory, such as must be implied in the alleged intentions of the dominant Japanese power in the North? To the megalomaniac mind all things are possible, but Mr. Arita, like his predecessor and Prime Minister, is credited with a sound sense of diplomatic possibilities and international niceties. He cannot be satisfied that the present situation in the North redounds to the prestige of those responsible for it. His own anxiety to vindicate Japan's readiness to co-operate in the solution of the world's economic difficulties is creditable to his own reputation and that of the nation whose spokesman he is. Political issues may be discussed between China and Japan in the ordinary course of diplomatic business. It is highly undesirable that their solution should be attempted by means of a direct frontal attack on the pivotal service of China's administration. The success of such an attack would conceivably entail the destruction of all means for presently ensuring the fulfilment of that economic co-operation on which Japanese statesmen have rightly laid such stress in outlining their ideas of Sino-Japanese relations.

ELEPHANTS BARRED

May 6.

Mr. William Whiteley's proud boast in Westbourne Grove was that his store could produce anything from a split pin to an elephant. The smuggling experts in the North, judging from the graphic despatch by this journal's Peiping correspondent, boggle at the elephant but otherwise are prepared to be as comprehensive as Mr. Whiteley. No doubt ardent champions of the theory that Japanese stability is what China needs will explain that this smuggling evil arises directly from the wickedness of the Washington Conference, the purblind attitude of the League, the substitution of conciliation for gunboats in the dealings of the Western Powers with China and, echoing a Japanese spokesman's naively, the high tariff of the Chinese Government. Moreover, the Lavender Ladies, who deliciously sip their tea to the accompaniment of eloquent dissertations on the theme of "Sins Chinese," will talk of Nemesis and retribution and give their billowy skirts another rustle of disapproval. They will perhaps point out that Mr. Anthony Eden—the very name sends a flutter through their maidenly bosoms—has not yet received full information from his office on the subject, so, on the whole, it would be better to suspend judgment, especially as dear Mr. Eden must be fearfully busy just now, what with the trouble over the Negus—how your grandmother liked that drink!—and the success of those horrid Bolsheviks in Paris. To the blessed virtue of the line of least resistance another dish of tea will be drunk and the Lavender Ladies will murmur that if the Anglo-Japanese Alliance had remained in force this would not have occurred.

As museum pieces Lavender Ladies have their uses. Their charms compare favourably with those of the pink shepherdesses or "Lady Precious Stream." They have otherwise little relation to modern facts as they are. In particular it would be interesting to know how it is that information from the British Embassy to Whitehall has taken such an unconscionable time in transmission. Chairmen of Chambers of Commerce have managed to speak out on the subject, both in Tientsin and Shanghai. Their remarks have been published in London. Local reports from the North indicate that the consular authorities have not been dilatory in reporting through the proper channels. Yet, so the House of Commons is told, the Foreign Office is still waiting word from Peiping. The game of answering questions from the faithful Commons is pretty enough to watch, but it can be too skilfully played. When Sir Alexander Cadogan gets within reach of his "P.Q." department, after his short spell of leave, he may feel moved to take a leaf out of the M.C.C.'s book and insert a new lbw rule for the assistance of the batsman. Otherwise the only assumption is that the British Embassy has been artlessly relying on the claims of various air-mail services and its correspondence with Downing Street has been delayed accordingly. However that may be, it is clear that the smuggling organization in the North has developed titanic proportions and is now a scandal of the first water. Perhaps nothing can be done about it, for the views of this journal's correspondent are by no means cheerful on that point, but at least it is valuable to know what the facts are.

They are grim enough. In reality they indicate that, under the pretext of bringing ordered administration to North China, the representatives of a Power, which is pledged to preserve the integrity of the Chinese Maritime Customs, have deliberately given facilities for organized anarchy. The anarchists receive Japanese protection. Their opponents are obstructed and exposed to violent reprisals. In other parts of China the preventive service of the Maritime Customs is organized to check smuggling. It cannot operate in the North for there the issue is political and the Customs authorities have been prevented from exercising their normal functions by the Japanese military in control. It is alleged that the object of this breach of international etiquette is to put to the Chinese Government's head a pistol for the extraction of certain political advantages. The argument that smuggling is a protest against the high tariff is not seriously treated, as indeed is right, unless burglars are to be allowed to put forward the thesis that the richness of the swag is a valid defence to prosecution. It comes to this: for the purpose of making certain political bargains, the Japanese military autocrats on the spot are prepared to wreck the Maritime Customs—to kill the goose which lays the golden eggs for foreign commerce in China—and to destroy the trade of decent merchants—Japanese and other foreign nationals alike. It is difficult to believe that the Government at Tokyo can really relish such a blow to its reputation. The most charitable explanation is that the incongruities of military diplomacy in North China have generated an incapacity for preserving a sense of standards. Sir Robert Clive's recent conversations on this subject may facilitate a nicer judgment. It is wanted.

PARTING COMMENT

May 12.

Lieutenant-General Tada's parting comment on affairs in China was characteristically uncompromising. In a way it seemed to supply the key to the observations credited to General Feng Yu-hsiang by the Nanking correspondent of the "Daily Herald." General Tada declares there is no smuggling in Eastern Hopei for the simple reason that the goods coming in there have paid the duty levied by the Eastern Hopei authorities. Without asking Eastern Hopei's "autonomous régime" for a copy of its Customs Tariff which, judging from General Tada's remarks, is a sympathetic document, it may here be pointed out that the right of Eastern Hopei to be a law unto itself is thus endorsed by the military representative of Japan. In the search for Far Eastern stability another erosion of Chinese soil has occurred, under cover of Japanese military patronage and approval. This journal has deprecated talk of armed resistance to Japan because it cannot lead to anything but increased unhappiness for the people of this country. Yet General Feng Yu-hsiang can hardly be blamed if he feels desperately inclined. The attempts of the Government at Nanking to obtain from Tokyo a specific exposition of Japan's requirements for the consolidation of Sino-Japanese relationships, have so far met with nothing but a vague reference to "three points" within which anything might be included. Meanwhile, in the North, the usurpation of Chinese authority proceeds apace under the forceful inspiration of the Kwantung Army. Invocation of unstated terms of the Tangku Truce is used to block the exercise of China's normal functions in maintaining the integrity of her Customs administration, and to facilitate the development of what are known euphemistically as "autonomous" movements.

Long ago in these columns the Chinese authorities in the North—and elsewhere for the matter of that—were pictured as in the position of the unfortunate animal which was being mesmerized by a rattlesnake. If there be no resistance the snake continues to make its menacing display of fangs. If there be any signs of a movement to escape or retaliate, then at once the fangs are brought into play. The wickedness of the little animal which defends itself when attacked has never been so abundantly proved. General Feng Yu-hsiang has incautiously speculated on the possibility of resistance, and is at once accused of the perilous crime of being "anti-Japanese." The detached observer may be inclined to aver that no greater wrong can be done to Japan than by champions of a policy which is undermining Japan's diplomatic reputation and making it difficult for the world to assess the exact value of any assurance given by a Japanese spokesman. The big bully who taunts the weaker party beyond endurance and then asserts his overwhelming strength to "protect" himself against attack is not enthusiastically esteemed. Chivalry is not the distinguishing mark of such conduct. The game may be played for some time with immunity. There will surely come a stage at which the eternal verities will vindicate themselves. Then Nemesis will have her innings.

General Tada naively now suggests that the Government at Nanking can solve the smuggling problem which, according to the amiable General is described on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, by lowering its tariff to meet the requirements of the smugglers. That is a delicious theory. It accords of course with the peculiar methods of its exponents. First of all the Customs authorities are forbidden to go about their lawful preventive occasions and take steps for the proper enforcement of their tariff. Then they are to blame for the resultant influx of smuggled goods which come in under the virtual support of Japanese bayonets and by dint of a shameless abuse of extraterritorial rights. Now they are asked to revise their tariff in accordance with the arbitrary notions of the irregular importers of smuggled goods. It is surely a waste of time to discuss this gloss on the doctrine of tariff autonomy which China possesses as a sovereign power. High tariffs are evil as Mr. Cordell Hull has recently declared, but it would be interesting to know what Mr. Hull's reaction would be to the representations of a Power which first connived at the exercise of armed force to paralyze the authority of the United States Government in California, say, and then, after the influx of smuggled goods through San Francisco into the American continent had caused a complete dislocation of international trade, suggested that Washington should agree to reduce its tariff charges. Mr. Borah and Mr. Pittman—even Mr. Upton Sinclair—would find their vocabularies well taxed to do justice to the occasion. General Tada is returning to Japan after a brief but lively sojourn in China. He is certainly taking back with him to Tokyo some diverting theories on international relationships.

UNDERPINNING

May 9.

Until the views of the various countries concerned have reached a measure of clarification the League Council may be well-advised to postpone its decision on the sanctions issue. France desires to allow her new Cabinet to find its feet. Great Britain is giving Mr. Anthony Eden a free hand at Geneva, under the instructions of his colleagues. British opinion is firm in recognizing the failure of the League to avert the defeat of Abyssinia but that result was not unexpected. The talk of humiliation is overdone for the League was presented with an impossible task when once Signor Mussolini was permitted to crowd the shores of East Africa with his army on conquest bent. The Scandinavian nations are reminding the world that the issue is not merely that between Italy and Abyssinia but affects the security of all "smaller" nations. Although the continuance of sanctions may seem to be supererogatory when the object of their solicitude is beyond effective aid, there are considerations which may be legitimately urged against a precipitate removal of the ban. Signor Mussolini has made several statements which may require reconcilement if they are to stand as accurate indications of his country's policy. Much depends on the announcement which is expected to-day. If Italy declares the annexation of Abyssinia, there will be a hardening of attitudes at Geneva. It is suggested that Italy's financial condition is far better than is generally believed. How far this assertion is correct it is not possible to say. The Fascist authorities have curtailed their publication of the usual statistics for some time past, but, even so, the financial centres have means of arriving at a shrewd conception of the conditions and it is difficult to believe that wool has been as completely pulled over their eyes as it has over those of the amiable correspondents in Addis Ababa.

The departure of the Emperor and the leading generals of the Abyssinian Government apparently betokens the complete collapse of any coherent resistance to the Italian victors. The Ethiopian Minister in London disagrees. He alleges that the Government is still functioning and able to speak for three-fifths of the country. His view will be accepted with scepticism, but at this stage it would be unwise to be too dogmatic. Signor Mussolini may be taking a great risk if he endeavours to confront the world with the *fait accompli* of Italian annexation, unless he has been able to work miracles beyond the dream of any finance minister. Italy's need of financial aid should soon show itself. It will not be easy for him to seek that aid in foreign markets if he throws too great a strain on the complaisance of the nations arrayed against him. Inevitably regard will have to be paid to the consequences of Marshal Badoglio's victory, but the danger of overcalling a hand has to be respected by dictators as well as by ordinary statesmen. Whether the League has been right or wrong in its general conduct of the campaign of protest against Italian aggression, the fact remains that the conquest of Ethiopia has been carried out in defiance of the world's sense of justice and, in the long run, that circumstance will demand attention. Signor Mussolini himself has just declared that the League must be saved from dissolution. Fulfilment of that aspiration cannot be supported unless the basic principles of the Covenant stand. Their incompatibility with the other proposals attributed to him is obvious. That is the mainspring of the Scandinavian attitude which is informed by apprehension lest the League's inability to preserve those principles should further assist the establishment of the law of the jungle to the grave peril of national liberty the world over.

British policy, as stated by Mr. Anthony Eden, is to do all that is possible to restore the security of the pledged word. That is the very basis of international security which must be collectively maintained or separately abandoned. Proposals for "underpinning" the Covenant are now finding support. They may or may not be practicable but the mere fact that they are being put forward supplies an answer to those who profess to see ground for completely dissolving the League. It might be no bad thing if the Scandinavian nations gave notice of withdrawal, for, in the two years which that notice would require to become effective, the League would be subjected to real pressure for its own revision. For some years now the need for revision under the appropriate article of the Covenant has been academically mooted. Faced with the knowledge that neglect to reform would involve its dissolution within a stated time, the League might be stimulated to definite action. Lord Lothian's plan for eliminating the sanctions articles is indicative of the line along which the thoughts of convinced League supporters are running. No useful purpose is served in apportioning blame for the plight in which the League has found itself. The present fever of rearmament is eloquent of a loss of international confidence. Remedy cannot be safely found in reviving the old power-alliances. They are valuable only as devices for giving breathing space. They postpone but do not avert the inevitable conflagration. To-day the

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better mind of the world refuses to accept that inevitability. There is no reason, even now, to despair of that mind's power to assert its influence. The preservation of the machinery of the League by underpinning the Covenant will be the reasonable policy to adopt. Before it can be taken into serious consideration the exact significance of the events of the last two months will have to be soberly assessed. Without passion, statesmanship must be mobilized with that object in view. The preliminary conferences between Paris and London, as well as the meeting of the Scandinavian Powers should produce valuable guidance. Out of this crisis, Mr. Eden has declared, the British Government seeks to seize the opportunity for rebuilding. In that spirit the difficulties and dangers of the moment may be best met.

A CLIMAX

May 11.

King Victor Emmanuel has been proclaimed Emperor of Abyssinia and Marshal Badoglio the first Viceroy and Governor-General with the Governors of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland under him. Thus to 284,000 square miles of Italian territory, 350,000 square miles has been added, making the total area of the new Emperor's East African domain 634,000 square miles with a population of just over 9½ million people. Signor Mussolini has decided to make his challenge to the League as precise as possible. He has taken a swift decision. It is doubtful whether the League will imitate him. Whatever may seem good to Viscount Cecil's supporters at the Albert Hall, it is unlikely that either the British or French Governments will be disposed to move hastily. It is significant that the Scandinavian countries, firmly determined as they are to strive for the preservation of the League, have indicated a desire to wait on the views of Great Britain and France. M. Leon Blum may pay Mr. C. R. Attlee the courtesy of interchanging socialist views, but when M. Blum has assumed the Premiership he will, as M. Albert Sarraut has learnt, subordinate his policy to the interests of France and European stability. No greater disservice could be rendered the League at this juncture than to commit it to rash defiance, without proper ascertainment of the issues at stake and the realities of the latest developments. On all grounds British and French statesmen will be probably inclined to counsel calmness and caution. The problem of Abyssinia, viewed in the light of world stability, has now been radically altered. It acutely calls in question the validity of international obligations thus starkly flouted by the assertion of armed might. Whether an adjustment is possible to reconcile Italian claims with the world's conception of justice cannot be immediately determined. It really depends on the ability of European statesmen to restore the faith of nations in their treaty engagements. That remedial process is wanted, not in regard to Abyssinia alone.

Signor Mussolini has admittedly presented Great Britain and France with a delicate problem. The suggestion was made that, with the collapse of Abyssinian resistance, Italy might be prepared to consider a settlement on the basis of the Hoare-Laval proposals or by application of the provisions of the Tripartite Agreement of 1906—a Treaty, still theoretically binding on Great Britain, France and Italy. Guaranteeing the *status quo* this document mutually ensured the three signatories' respective interests in the Nile Basin, French Somaliland and Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, with a common aim of preserving the "integrity of Ethiopia." The annexation of Abyssinia creates a situation which renders it exceedingly difficult to see how a settlement can be brought within the scope of the Tripartite Agreement or the more recent Hoare-Laval proposals, even assuming that both or either could be discussed under the terms of the Covenant. It may be taken for granted that intensification of the sanctions, as proposed by Lord Cecil, would be treated by Italy as a declaration of war. To-day material for judging the consequences of taking that risk will hardly be available to the Council at Geneva. It is not likely to act precipitately on that ground alone, to say nothing of other considerations which are apparent from the restrained attitude of responsible Governments. Sir Austen Chamberlain did not mince his words in the House of Commons last week, in deprecating proposals for strengthening the sanctions. Mr. Winston Churchill was equally emphatic at Epping. It may be assumed therefore that at the moment British opinion as authoritatively expressed in the House of Commons—as distinct from the Albert Hall—would tend to favour the removal rather than the accentuation of the sanctions régime. The compromise policy of letting matters rest where they are at the present time is consequently more likely to find favour at Geneva to-day. The British Government has consistently maintained its determination to avoid going to war over Abyssinia, except as a participant in a unanimous move by the League. Conditions are less favourable to abandonment of that attitude than at any time during the last six months.

Mr. Winston Churchill's comment on the announcement made in Rome is logical and in tune with realities. He dismisses the hasty demands for rejection of the League, for he maintains his always strongly expressed conviction that the League is the essential instrument for solving the problem of international concord. He perceives, too, that the present tribulation has brought it strength in that the dangers of its dissolution are more clearly before the eyes of the world. Yet he is just as convinced that unconsidered extension of the sanctions would make matters worse, both for Abyssinia and for the League. It is easy, of course, to argue that this is a specious way of supporting the successful aggressor, but Mr. Churchill distinguishes between the Italian nation and the policy thrust upon it. He will obtain much support; many who were prepared to approve of sanctions were apprehensive lest the League's pressure should seem to be directed less against the violation of a vital principle of international conduct than against the tenets of a particular political creed. British public opinion favours neither Fascism, Communism nor Nazidom, but it is not prepared to allow British national policy to be used with the specific object of combatting any one of those three doctrines in its own State. British loyalty to the League is concerned with the broad issue of treaty observance which, in the last resort, must depend on the collective system, in whatever form it be revised, strengthened or secured. To-day Geneva is confronted by the climax of a defiance of that system. The circumstances appear to give Signor Mussolini the status of a conqueror of the League. He will, however, have to admit defeat on one important point: his contention that the "colonial expedition" could be handled apart from European stability has been tragically falsified. This African upheaval has shaken Europe to the foundations and therein, as the months pass, Italy may find her real source of discomfiture and the need for adjusting her policies in closer conformity with the principles of the Covenant.

MUNICIPAL SALARIES

May 8.

Recently published correspondence has casually referred to the proportion which the cost of salaries and allowances of officials bears to the total ordinary expenditure of the Shanghai Municipal Council. One critic calls that proportion amazing. The belief has respectable support but requires correction if an intelligent grasp of municipal problems is sought. Correspondents have assumed that the Council's officials are overpaid —especially those in the higher ranks of the service—and that relief of the ratepayers could be effected by some process of drastic reduction. The issue is important and dispassionate consideration of certain points relevant to it may be appropriate. There is nothing "amazing" in the fact that the Council's expenditure on salaries looms so large in its budget. Its primary functions are to carry out duties for policing the Settlement, maintaining the public health of the community and providing certain social services. All of these mainly involve the engagement of personnel. The payment to be made is governed by the size of the area, the type of qualifications required and the market rate which can command recruits on that basis. The Shanghai Municipal Council has to incur expenditure which in other countries would be furnished by the governmental authority either through direct payments or through grants-in-aid. The London County Council for instance has not to spend a penny on police. The Shanghai Municipal Council has to maintain a police force which has, moreover, special functions arising out of the peculiar conditions of the Settlement's existence and the composition of the population. For the same reason the Council is charged with the cost of maintaining military defences—an obligation carried by neither New York, London nor Slocum-on-the-Marsh.

The Council is not a commercial concern in whose budget personnel might be overshadowed by necessary purchases of material. Moreover such material as the Council has to acquire is more usually shown in the extraordinary expenditure account which is not affected by the proportionate comparison already cited. In the statements of ordinary income, receipts by the various departments are not included. They appear elsewhere and, from the last Annual Report, they will be found to amount to more than $6,000,000 which of course should be set off against the expenditure if a faithful assessment has to be made. In judging the Council's scale of salaries it is interesting to compare the cost of the Settlement's Administration with that of other cities. Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester receive something like £4.10.0, £5.16.0 and £6 10.0 *per capita* per annum from their rates. The Settlement in 1934 received from the combined General Municipal Rate and Land Tax the equivalent of 18s. 6d. *per capita*. The American Index for 1927 gives the total average cost of administration of cities in America of over 500,000 people as U.S.$45.03 *per capita* for 1925. The comparative Shanghai figure for 1925 is Chinese $16.25. In 1934 the cost of administering the Settlement was Chinese $21 *per capita*—say U.S.$6.30 or £1.10.4. It is difficult to sustain the view that the Council is extravagant in its expenditure in the light of such figures, even when due allowance be made for the basic differences between the needs of an occidental as distinct from a predominantly oriental population.

Criticisms have a way of singling out some special appointment. Their practical effect in pointing to an appreciable means of retrenchment is small. Yet, of course, they may be justified for, wherever money is unnecessarily spent, it legitimately calls for scrutiny and, correction. The Council has laid down certain principles which should, in the long run tend to reduce the cost of its services, in that increased reliance on locally engaged talent is prescribed. At the same time it must for many reasons rely on a certain amount of recruitment of overseas staff. To effect that object cheaply and efficiently, the reputation of its service must be maintained. There can be no thought of repudiating contractual engagements. Finally it must be again insisted that the Settlement's ability to command a reasonably efficient and upright civil service has rested on its policy of maintaining certain standards and paying salaries to match. Any weakening of this policy would expose the administration to dangers of which no resident in China wants elaborate explanation. Critics who desire to see the staffing of the Council's services brought into better relation with the changing racial conditions in Shanghai must realize that their arguments are only weakened by the attempt to commend them on the ground of economy. In point of fact—as Governments all over the world know—the intrusion of the racial or political factor is never cheap for it leads inevitably to duplication. The Council itself has already had experience of the reality of that difficulty. These arguments, diffusely presented perhaps, must not be taken to rebut the view that the Council's expenditure on salaries or its source of recruitment is beyond criticism. They are merely adduced to show that the greatest care should be taken in examining the problem, that some extreme statements on superficial findings are unjustified, and that, generally, the Settlement, is run on an economical basis, judging by figures ruling elsewhere.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD

STATE SECRETS

The judicial inquiry into the leakage of budget secrets in Britain calls to mind a curious incident that recently happened in Rumania. Searching a suspect's rooms, the police of that country came across a highly confidential document relating to a secret military investigation. The suspect told them that he had received the document from his grocer as wrapping for half a pound of bacon, and the police verified the truth of his story. They found that the grocer had a large number of secret documents which he was using as wrapping paper, apparently without any idea of their importance. Investigations showed that another greengrocer in the neighbourhood was wrapping up cabbages and carrots in similar secret documents, also perfectly innocently. The police then made a shop to shop visitation and recovered a large number of other secret documents being used for the same purpose, though some had been irretrievably lost. It transpired that an official, in the hope of turning an honest penny, had sold the documents to a wastepaper dealer, who in turn had distributed them to his customers. What happened to the official is one of those secrets that will not be known until some other enterprising colleague follows his example and sells the documents of the case to another wastepaper dealer. The parallel to the leakage of the budget secrets is, of course, farfetched, but it is amusing to speculate whether a £100,000 worth of official information might not have slipped through the double locks and fortified discretion of the Treasury in some such simple way.

LOUISE CREIGHTON

Mrs. Mandell Creighton, the widow of the present Bishop of London's immediate predecessor, died at Oxford last month at the age of 85. She was the biographer of her famous husband, a writer of historical books, but above all an active worker in educational and social welfare movements. She was three times President of the National Union of Women Workers, now the National Council of Women and she took a prominent part in missionary and church organization. So long ago as 1912 she was appointed a member of the Joint Committee of Insurance Commissioners and was the only woman member on that body at that time. She served on the Royal Commission on University Education in London. Until 1927 she lived at Hampton Court in apartments placed at her disposal on her husband's death by the late King Edward VII. She was a Londoner by birth, her father being a German from Estonia who became naturalized as an Englishman and her mother a Scot. She was a woman of great force of character and her bent for historical research may be partly attributed to the fact that in her girlhood John Richard Green was among the many literary visitors to her father's house at Sydenham.

INTERESTING CRICKET

The initiatory stages of the county cricket season have produced interesting feats. Two young Oxford batsmen—R.C.M. Kimpton and W. Murray-Wood — have respectively added their names to the list of cricketers who have made two centuries in the same match and scored a century on a first appearance in first-class cricket. C. S. Dempster, in leading Leicestershire for the first time, could not do more than save his side from defeat, although it had to give Surrey points for a first innings lead. Dempster's 100 not out will be taken as a happy augury for his captaincy. Last year Leicestershire were skippered by a professional, Astill, who had the satisfaction of seeing his county enjoy the best season in its 63 years' existence in the first-class. Another county captain has started the season with a century in the person of M. J. Turnbull, whose team, had, however, to yield full points to Kent, the indomitable Ashdown knocking up 187 in the second innings. The remaining century came from the bat of the Gloucestershire professional Neale—his first in county cricket. Hendren is in form—a point which Middlesex and the habitués of Lords will note with delighted expectation.

ON LONG DISTANCE

The radio message which spanned the world and brought military assistance from the British Legation to the American Legation in stricken Addis Ababa must rank among the world's most unusual communications. Unable to communicate with the British Legation which has a detachment of Sikhs, the American Minister, Mr. Cornelius Engert, sent a radio message to Washington whence it was passed on to London where the authorities immediately wirelessed back to Sir Sidney Barton, British Minister, who responded to his colleague's appeal by despatching a force to convoy the besieged Americans to the British Legation, which offers a greater degree of security and protection in a city overrun by looters and bandits and a large part of which has been burnt to the ground since the Emperor took to flight. In parallel to this remarkable message but having a humorous aspect is an incident during a recent expedition of Admiral Byrd, the American explorer, to the Antarctic. Accompanying the expedition was a representative of the "New York Times," and elaborate arrangements were made for communicating with him in this lonely part of the globe. One night the office wanted to get in touch with his wife who was living in another part of New York but, unfortunately, she had left the telephone receiver off the hook. As the New York office was in touch with the South Pole correspondent by radio and he was in touch with his wife they informed him that the receiver was off and asked him to tell her to replace it. When the time arrived for his regular conversation with his wife the correspondent told her of the newspaper's request and she promptly complied and was able to speak to the newspaper offices a few miles away with the South Pole as the telephone exchange, so to speak. This ought to have some moral for Shanghai telephone users who think mechanical perfection has not yet been reached.

MARSHAL BADOGLIO

Whatever diplomats and statesmen may eventually do in regard to the settlement of the Ethiopian issue, there is one man to whom at this moment tribute can be paid without prejudice to any particular political opinion. Marshal Badoglio's entry into Addis Ababa marks the termination of a military campaign which has been successfully accomplished with professional ability of a high order. Experts who pointed out the difficulties to be encountered by the Italian High Command will, no doubt, be flattered to find how carefully and skilfully Marshal Badoglio provided against the contingencies thus thoughtfully indicated to him. The race with the rain had to be run but Marshal Badoglio judged the distance to a nicety. Whether he had exceptional good luck will be a matter for historians to determine, but Napoleon's view on that point is a valid retort. It is too early yet to assess the problem confronting him in the organization of his occupancy of the country. The complete disappearance of all the Ethiopian leaders of any note, suggests however that he will not be faced by any guerrilla opposition. What effect political discussions will have on the fortunes of his army is another matter. He may rightly claim that his work has been accomplished.

"LONGEST BARS"

The Arsenal Football Club is seeking to add to its distinction of winning the F. A. Cup by building in its new stadium one of the world's "longest bars." Shanghai need not feel sensitive about it, since this city has long lost the honour of possessing the "longest bar." And judging from figures just received from Home, the Arsenal F. C. bar will be several feet shorter than even Shanghai's best effort. The Arsenal's bar is intended to be 96 feet long—away down the course compared with Shanghai's, which measures 102 feet six inches down the straight, and 111 feet 7 inches if the bend at the east end is included. It is a pity that the important question of bar lengths has not received the attention from statistical experts it deserves, for there are several rival claims to the world's title in this respect. Some believe that there is a bar in Sydney, Australia, that holds the championship, but reference books do not contain its exact measurements. According to claims from Tia Juana, Mexico, Sydney's pretensions pale into insignificance when compared with the bar which played a large part in making that resort famous. This bar, Tia Juana citizens state with patriotic pride, measures no less than 300 feet.

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MODERN RISKS

Oldtimers aver that the war correspondent of to-day never runs the risks which his predecessors took when censors were more complaisant or non-existent and it was possible to get within reasonable reach of the firing line. This opinion will have to be revised. Consider the experience of Mr. George Steer. In the days of Bennett Burleigh or, to go further back, W. H. Russell, the atmosphere of war was entirely masculine, leaving out of account the Lady of the Lamp, Lady Sarah Wilson and heroines of that special kind. The war correspondent's kit could be purchased entirely from Conduit Street—if he could afford the luxury of not paying for it. It was innocent of powder puffs or lipstick. Not so to-day—the war correspondent may have a golden voice and perhaps blonde hair should facilities permit. That means danger for her colleagues. Mr. Steer has encountered that danger—obligingly supplied from Paris—and like a good journalist he has refused to run away. Yet he has succumbed and now it seems that two great newspapers will have to decide between them whether their present shall be a joint one. Reuter, with a certain amount of professional jealousy, cruelly suggests that the romance is born of enforced leisure. Does this imply that the two delinquents decided upon their adventure in order to make up for the lack of material for their respective despatches? The answer must be a firm negative for, as everyone knows, what happens to journalists is not news. Reuter might have remembered that maxim.

EMPEROR IN EXILE

If the Emperor of Ethiopia persists in his intention to proceed to Jerusalem during his exile he will not find himself absolutely isolated for among the heterogeneous churches of the Christian faith in the Holy City the Abyssinian Church is represented and possesses the right to one of the lamps kept perpetually burning in the Holy Sepulchre. Visitors to Jerusalem, a city of amazing racial and physical distinctions, are generally taken aback at the sight of this little community of dusky priests who through the vicissitudes of fortune have been reduced to living on the roof of St. Helena's Chapel, overlooking the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Here they have erected their primitive huts and have a tiny chapel which can accommodate only the priests and their assistants. Members of the brotherhood sit on the steps. How they came to find refuge on the roof and establish their poor makeshift of a "monastery" is a mystery. The Abyssinians are reputed to have been converted to Christianity by Frumentius in 330 A.D. In the Middle Ages they possessed several sections of the Holy Sepulchre but were finally driven out of the building, which strange to say has a Mohammedan gatekeeper, and sought refuge on the chapel roof where their fortunes have continued to dwindle until to-day there are only about a score of monks who live in quarters which have been likened unto an African village although in vestment the colony sticks to robes and cowls. There are one or two more pretentious establishments outside Jerusalem including a church dedicated to St. John near the River Jordan on the way to Jericho. This is beautifully designed and has an atmosphere of dignity approaching grandeur in comparison with the impoverished colony in Jerusalem. Perhaps the Emperor's visit to Jersulem, where he is reported to have the intention of leaving his wife and family, may help to restore the fortunes of this church which has held to Christianity despite the impact of the Islamic faith.

PECKHAM'S VERDICT

Considering the relative weights of the two candidates the Government has no reason to be depressed by the result of the Peckham election. Mr. L. Silkin, possessed of much local experience and the prestige of his office as Chairman of the Housing Committee of London County Council, was a very formidable opponent for a comparative newcomer to meet, especially as in the General Election he had run Viscount Borodale to a margin of 772 votes. This time an even narrower margin is in Mr. Silkin's favour, but the poll shows a distinct drop in electoral enthusiasm, the aggregate of votes cast being 3,772 less than in November last. The mysteries of party organization are difficult for the outsider to penetrate, but at his distance it seems surprising that a selection of the Government candidate was not made from the list of 55 Unionists who lost their seats in the General Election. It might then have been possible to have given Mr. Silkin an even closer fight. This should not be taken to detract from the merit of Captain Harvey's performance which in the circumstances was highly creditable.

By SAPAJOU

OUR MIGRATIONS

BUDGET SECRETS

The creation of the commission to inquire into the allegations of a leakage in British budget secrets should dispose of any doubts regarding the sanctity of the statement which the Chancellor of the Exchequer makes every year to the joy or chagrin of the taxpayers. After the recent budget, unusually high insurance with Lloyds regarding income tax and the tea duty led to the suspicion that somebody had received a "tip" on the nature of the Chancellor's proposals. This, following disquieting reports of heavy operations on the fateful Saturday morning when Britain went off the gold standard, provided the justification for the creation of the commission of inquiry. Of course, it may be just a coincidence for while facilities exist for what amounts to betting against the Chancellor of the Exchequer somebody must sooner or later strike a lucky patch just as the punter does on the racecourse. Still, the British budget system is worthy of examination for that surprise element which the country eagerly awaits every year. In centuries to come when everything is perfectly organized and planned on the lines of H. G. Wells' reformed world things might be different. Viewing things as they are from the perspective of the middle of next century he writes:

> Other Mystery men, Mystery Men *ex officio*, were the various Ministers of Finance, of whom perhaps the British Chancellor of the Exchequer was the most typical. Every year there was a vast amount of whispering and hinting, peeping and calculating and going to and fro, about the National Budget and the readjustment of taxation for another twelve months. An arithmetical mystery called "balancing the budget" had to be performed. Business would be held up as the great revelation drew near; gambling operations, insurance operations, would multiply. The wife, the family, the intimates and secretaries of the Man of Destiny went about the world sealed, enigmatical, oracular, profoundly important with this reflected importance. At last the great day dawned. The legislature would assemble in unusual force, excited and curious. The Witch Doctor, with his portfolios of Obi, would take his place in the House of Commons, rise portentously, begin the "Budget Speech." No Budget Speech was complete with its "surprises." Could anything witness more vividly to the chaotic casualness of the twentieth century?

This is an interesting picture but as conditions remain as they are the Chancellor will still have to produce surprises for many years to come and risk business guesses which may or may not be accurate.

FRENCH DIFFICULTIES

Reassuring announcements by M. Leon Blum and by M. Marcel Regnier have steadied the French markets. There is no concrete reason why the franc should be subjected to apprehensions for the basic condition of the country's finances is sound. Unfortunately the fears engendered by the successes of the left-wing politicians have received an impetus from political reactions. The inherent stability of the French administration has apparently met this temporary lapse with firmness and efficiency and, despite the uneasiness which the general European situation creates, a healthy tone is recorded. It is unfortunate that some delay has to occur before the new Cabinet comes formally into office, but it is obvious that the outgoing and ingoing Ministers are in close contact and although it will be the first occasion on which France has had a Socialist Prime Minister, M. Blum's colleagues will include men who will able to ensure continuity of policy in finance and foreign affairs. French credit will not be allowed to suffer, if present signs are rightly read.

ANTI-GAS MEASURES

If the world-wide precautions in teaching the civilian population how to avoid the effects of gas attacks offer any criterion, the conventions which have been entered into between the Powers against the use of gas in warfare can never have been taken very seriously. The possibility of any nation at war ignoring its international obligations not to use poison gas has never been lost sight of in Europe, and for that matter in the Far East. And every effort has been made to train the civilian population to meet the emergency. One of the latest moves in Britain has been the establishment of a special school at Falfield, near Gloucester, where a number of police officers and members of other services have been put through a complete course of anti-gas work. The course is a short one, and the turn-over of students is therefore large. The graduate from this anti-gas college is considered to be suitably prepared to teach other civilians the rudiments of anti-gas protection. Each graduate has to prove his reliance on the theory he has been taught by going into a gas-filled chamber in a modern gas mask and doing a number of things that call for a certain amount of exertion. In this way the safety provided by the modern gas mask is demonstrated without question, and the graduate is able to go forth and preach the gospel of preparedness without any qualms.

SPAIN'S NEW PRESIDENT

Senor Azana's election as President of Spain is the outcome of the new Cortes' deposition of President Alcala Zamora in rebuke of his dissolution of the Cortes in January. President Azana, during his brief term of office as Prime Minister, has been frank enough in expounding the financial difficulties with which the country has to contend. Much will depend on the manner of Don Gabriel Franco's handling of that problem. It has been contended that recent violent demonstrations in Spain have no connection with Communist agitation and merely indicate that the country's sense of balance is asserting itself. However that may be it is evident that the Government will endeavour to steer a middle course between the extremes of the communist and fascist elements. It seems unfortunate that President Azana could not continue to remain as the chief executive for his guidance much relied missed now that he has been elevated to the higher dignity. Moreover Senor Zamora's deposition constituted an act of petulance which, however justified on the concrete issue thus brought into review, may be found to have deprived the country of experience by no means negligible to a Republic of only five years' standing. Spain asks of its new democratic government clear proof that the freedom which is promised is worth having. This can come by the straightening out of the financial tangle and the composure of those vehement factions which have made it impossible to establish reason as the basis of national policy.

FUTURE OF AIRSHIPS

After a magnificent flight of 61 hours across the Atlantic during which unfavourable weather failed to interfere materially with the expectations of the commander, the German dirigible Hindenburg is safe at her mooring mast at Lakehurst, New Jersey, having inaugurated the first airship mail and passenger service between Europe and the United States. The flight comes as the crowning triumph of Dr. von Eckener's career and justifies his faith in the lighter-than-air craft which have been his life's work, and which he has demonstrated in spite of adversity. Important as is this crossing in a vessel which approximates seagoing vessels in appointments there is a greater importance in the influence the flight must have on the future of airships for commercial purposes. Of all countries, Germany has persisted in her endeavours to utilize the first of her aerial ventures. Britain and the United States who tried to emulate

(Continued on page 268.)

From Daily News Ads.

As from May 1, 1936, motor vehicles will be exempt from inter-port duty.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of Hall & Holtz, Limited, will take place on May 22.

The annual Dog Show of the China Kennel Club will take place at the Shanghai Race Club on May 17.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd., will be held on June 2.

Tenders are invited by the Commissioner of Customs for the purchase of 35,641.59 lb. of artificial silk yarn.

Messrs. Universal Sales have been appointed sole distributors in China and Hongkong for Goodyear tyres and tubes.

The Spring Flower Show and Caged Bird Exhibition will be held on May 16 and 17 at the Shanghai Race Club.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the American Asiatic Underwriters, Fed. Inc. U.S.A., will be held on May 20.

The twenty-second drawing of the National State Lottery took place on May 8. Holders of winning tickets may receive payment on or after May 16.

All persons having claims against the estate of John Edward Levine, deceased, are requested to send particulars of same to H. J. West, 2 Peking Road.

Persons having claims against the estate of James Harrop, deceased, are requested to send particulars of same to Messrs. Platt, White-Cooper & Co., 83 Peking Road.

Persons having claims against the estate of Robert Wardrop, deceased, late of the Shanghai Municipal Police, are requested to send particulars of same to Mr. George H. Craik, Central Police Station.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Permata Rubber Estate, Limited, will be held on May 29 to consider increasing the capital from Taels 250,000 to Ch. Dollars 350,000, and other resolutions.

The directors of the Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend for the year ending September 30, 1936, at the rate of $0.07 per share, to be paid to shareholders on record on May 22, 1936.

The Municipal Open Air Swimming Pool will be open to the public from May 15. Admission charge is 40 cents daily, except on Saturdays, Sundays and Municipal holidays, when the charge will be 50 cents.

The Lester School and Henry Lester Institute of Technical Education will hold its entrance examinations for the 1936-37 session on July 6 for graduates of Junior Middle Schools, and on July 7 and 8 for graduates of Senior Middle Schools.

In reference to regulations governing the movement of silver dollars and other forms of silver, the public is now informed that these regulations do not apply to subsidiary silver coins, which for the time being are still allowed to remain in circulation.

It is pointed out that the Pacific Banking Corporation is not nor has it ever been in any way connected with the People's Banking Corporation. The former concern has been in continuous liquidation since September 22, 1935, has paid off in full all of its depositors and has paid a first liquidation dividend to shareholders.

A form of certificate to cover confiscated goods sold at auction by the Customs has been introduced to enable purchasers of such goods to convey them elsewhere. This certificate will be issued only when a merchant, having purchased goods from the Customs, applies in writing for the issue of a certificate to cover the cargo and states the destination of the cargo and the time required for transportation there.

A petition presented by the Electric and Musical Industries (China) Ltd. for the reduction of the capital of the company from Ch.$1,000,000 to Ch. $700,000 will be heard before his Honour Judge Grant Jones in H.B.M. Supreme Court on May 18. Any creditor or shareholder of the company desiring to oppose this order should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his legal practitioner. A copy of the petition may be obtained from Mr. Ranald G. McDonald, 169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

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SHANGHAI NOTES

THE EDUCATIVE PROCESS

Discussing the Read Report on the Chromium Plating Industry this journal pointed out that the material on which that Report was based could not have been obtained but for the co-operation of the Shanghai Municipal Council. This is abundantly clear from the Council's Annual Report for 1935 which shows that the Industrial Section had played its part in gathering material for the series of investigations carried out by the experts of the Lester Institute. For instance, some time ago comment was made in these columns on the Report on the Printing Industry by Dr. H. S. Gear, Dr. T. Y. Li, Mr. Dju Yu Bao and Mrs. Joyce Gear. The reference to the classification of factories in the Council's Annual Report shows that there are no less than 663 printing establishments in the Settlement and they employ 17,730 workers. Under Dr. Read's direction a third study has been carried out into the examination of the diet of workers, and this report has yet to appear. When criticism is being levelled against the Council the fact that the Council's own administration is actively facilitating investigation should be borne in mind. Thus the Annual Report shows that in all but five of the chromium plating vats exhaust ventilation had been fitted by the end of 1935, action which was taken as soon as the facts were known and before publication of the Read Report. And it is reasonable to presume that by now all the vats have been so fitted. Only from July 1 last has staff been available for the regular educative work of the Industrial Section, so that in a comparatively short space of time real progress has been made. But more can be done with more staff and more time. It is obviously unreasonable to attack the Council when actually that body is facilitating the revelation of facts on the basis of which education of employers and the public is beginning to take effect. These reports must be of great value to China, for in thus becoming aware of the significance of problems of industrial hygiene sound industrial policy can be formulated. The Lester Institute and the Council in collaboration are therefore associated in a valuable enterprise which in due course should produce remedial action.

CHAMPIONS CHIMERA

To-day whether it be Radiant or Pearl Morn, the Merry Pilot and the Adjutant may risk the Foggylight, Sootylight or Autumn Light and indulge themselves in White Wine as any Phantom Prince might do, in the Tournament of Running Numbers. The Frigate known to some as the Golden Eagle will carry Blue Boy with a Havana in his mouth. Money Talks as the Gypsy Boy sang on the Jew's Harp on receiving Short Change from the Prince of Thrusters. Invicta is the motto of Kent where stands Rochester for all to see. Bright Moth, like a Gay Courtier will call for a New Deal Morn on Helvellyn with the Lovat Scout close at hand. American Ribbon decks Windsor on Jubilee Morn and the Grange at Evesham shelters distinguished strangers: the Barons Zauberfels, Treuenfels and Sternenfels, Prince Solferino, the Laird of Dramballa, Counts Pharos, Toxino and Asti, the Duke of Rochampton and the Maharajah of Kangar. This is the word of Le Farceur as after a muddled day in the paddock he scans the totalizator board and wakes up to realise that the Spring Champions is run this afternoon. Has he missed the winner?

A RADIANT DAY

The weather on Champions day decided to give a clear tip to the racegoers. The radiant sunshine was the first sign of summer's coming yet vouchsafed and it is to be presumed that everyone thoroughly enjoyed themselves, although, no doubt, reservations have to be made in respect of some who saw their shirts hanging dolefully on animals of a defeatist turn of mind. To those who study racegoers away from the course it is always pleasant to observe the spirit of cheerfulness which seems to pervade Shanghai on the evening after the great afternoon, however ponies' legs have moved. Not that ponies are the chief attractions of the occasion. More than one racegoer was yesterday impelled to confess that he—or more probably she—had not the foggiest notion of what ponies were wearing. An alert appreciation of the colour and cut of feminine frocks and finery had driven horseflesh from vision and mind. It only goes to show that the Race Club provides entertainment for a wide divergence of tastes.

DISAPPOINTMENT

Without attempting to assess the merits of his complaint, it is possible to sympathize deeply with the returned Shanghailander whose confession of disappointment has found the light of print. It is easy to imagine that in his wanderings he affectionately cast his mind back to the city which he had left on the banks of the Whangpoo and, in championing its merits to sceptical friends, he may have been induced to paint a glowing picture of the charms of life here and the extraordinary progressiveness of the people. He would be bound to recall certain flies in the ointment but, again stoutly pro-Shanghai, he would persuade himself that in his absence those flies would have been removed by the steady application of public opinion and private enterprise. He would tell scoffers at the Shanghai Mind that their information was out of date and that remarkable changes were coming over the scene. Filled with these bright visions, he arrives at the mouth of the Yangtze and then, after the usual ceremonies with the tide, he is carried up the Whangpoo. Familiar sights may have ministered to his nostalgia but some unfortunately have falsified his hopes. Sympathy must be expressed but with it should go gratitude for practical evidence of a desire to uphold Shanghai's good name in strange and outlandish parts.

HENLI REGATTA

Whether the 72-year old Rowing Club is the oldest club in Shanghai matters not. It is certainly one which gives first-class service to the young men of this city. International friendships are made in its strenuous cause and international rivalries pleasantly developed with the best of feeling and good sportsmanship. The Henli Spring Regatta is one of the Club's major festivals. This year it will be held during the Whitsun week-end (May 30 and 31) and now that Shanghailanders can motor to Henli in 1½ hours (from the Bund to the Railway Garden Hotel) it is likely to be more popular than ever. For the motor journey goes through delightful county and, admirable though the railway facilities now are, there will be many who will prefer to make the outing as truly an open-air excursion as possible. The route can be studied in the map thoughtfully provided in the May issue of "China Highways," published under the auspices of the Automobile Club of China. In due course details of the Regatta will be announced for the guidance of those who take an expert interest in the subject. This preliminary warning is intended to facilitate the making of the necessary notes in engagement books so that a most enjoyable manner of spending the Whitsun Holiday may not be baulked by any rash promises of attendance at other attractive but less satisfying forms of entertainment.

SCHOOL SPORTS

On Friday next, at the Canidrome representatives from 13 Shanghai schools will compete in the 7th Annual Sports Meeting. There are 27 track events and 13 field events and the competitors are classified in five classes according to weight. 37 nationalities will meet in friendly rivalry in these sports and in a sense the meeting may be called a miniature Olympic Games, but it is to be hoped, thanks to the beneficent influence of Shanghai's long experience of international affairs, free from some of the embarrassing controversies which have from time to time marred the progress of the big world meeting. This rivalry in sport gives a valuable training to Shanghai's young people not only in the development of their muscles but in cultivating the right spirit of tolerance and understanding for life in an international city. The Shanghai Municipal Council's motto *Omnia Juncta In Uno* receives special illustration at this meeting.

SHAKESPEAREAN AMATEURS

The International Arts Theatre is attempting to give Shanghai a Shakespearean treat under the happiest guidance. Mrs. Christopher Chancellor's eminence as an authority on Shakespearean drama is sufficient guarantee that the selected passages from the Comedies, Histories and Tragedies, will be presented in the right spirit. Entertainment and instruction are promised in Mrs. Chancellor's intention to expound the significance of the selections before the curtain, and also in the recruitment of Miss Theodora Chatley's decorative art and Mrs. John McNeill's musical talent. It is understood that in casting the excerpts the organizers have broken new ground and have tapped sources of dramatic ability not ordinarily available. This has enabled them to pay strict regard to the requirements of each character and, in the process, to stimulate the interest of Shanghai audiences. The part of Wolsey, for example, is to be taken by Mr. A. H. George, of Henry V. by Mr. James Barton, and of Katherine of France—what a delightful scene is there indicated—by Mrs. Edward McBain. It is gathered that revelation of other roles will be no less interesting. A Shakespearean evening has long been the dream of amateurs in Shanghai. They will have their chance in this forthcoming production.

A LEGAL ESSAYIST

Dr. John C. Wu has found time amid his many preoccupations to collect in book form various essays on juridical and literary subjects contributed by him to certain periodicals, including the "Tien Hsia Monthly," the "China Critic" and the "China Law Review." In the preface Dr. Wu records some interesting correspondence with foreign critics on the subject of his article on "The Mind of Mr. Justice Holmes" (son of Oliver Wendell Holmes). It is satisfactory to find that this article is reproduced with its various annotations as well as a biographical sketch of the great jurist. Dr. Wu's essays are of permanent interest whether he is dealing with purely legal questions, such as the discussion of the old and new legal systems, Extraterritoriality in China, the case of Rizaeff Freres vs. the Soviet Mercantile Fleet, the Garcia case, or discussing the art of law from a metaphysical point of view. A graceful tribute to the memory of Mr. Herbert Giles is another charming contribution to a thoroughly interesting collection.

MR. W. A. N. HEYGATE

There must be a number of institutions which are wondering what they will do when they have to look upon Mr. W. A. N. Heygate as an Old China Hand at home. But that experience is coming upon them for Mr. Heygate, with his wife and daughter leave China this week. Mrs. Heygate and Miss Heygate have been active in the social life of Shanghai and the Ministering Children's League found in Mrs. Heygate a devoted worker and, last year, a charming and capable President. Mr. Heygate has found time in the leisure snatched from managing a large business enterprise—his knowledge of labour problems is based on long practical experience—to give valuable support to such organizations as the Royal Society of St. George and the South African Veterans' Society. The last named will especially regret his departure for he, with the late Mr. G. P. Forster, was chiefly responsible for founding that company of "old soldiers" which is permitted to look upon the Zero Club as a mere collection of children. Mr. Heygate has been more than a sportsman. In a hundred ways, without ostentation, he has devoted himself to the betterment of conditions for the less fortunate members of the community. His sound advice and kindly heart have been valuable assets to the St. George's Society and he is assured of general good wishes for his continued happiness in retirement at home.

THE S.V.C.

Without entering into the technical details of Mr. Prevot's dissertation on the military merits or demerits of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, it may be permissible to suggest that the case thus made for the Corps' abolition rests on a patent piece of false reasoning. The security of Shanghai or rather the International Settlement should, so the argument runs, be established by an international agreement. Yet it is also admitted that the task of arriving at that agreement is exceedingly difficult. Why then is it imprudent of the Shanghai Municipal Council to maintain the volunteers, despite the admitted anomalies to which Mr. Prevot draws attention? Obviously the Council would be exposing itself to fierce criticism if it disbanded its Volunteer Corps merely because it hoped, at some future date (which even Mr. Prevot cannot indicate with any degree of certainty), to establish the Settlement's position by an international agreement. For the rest Mr. Prevot does not seem to have appreciated the fact that the Volunteers exist for purposes of internal security. They valuably supplement the regular and special reserve Police forces in preserving the Settlement against emergencies.

BRIG.-GENL. J. C. BEAUMONT

Brigadier-General John C. Beaumont may now be accorded the rank bestowed upon him at the end of his command of the United States Fourth Marines in Shanghai. He sails for his new post at Washington to-day. He carries the good wishes of hosts of friends of all nationalities in this community. During his stay here since July 1933 when a succession of untimely deaths had, within a short period, left the command of the Marines vacant, General Beaumont established a remarkable reputation as a sound soldier and leader of men. He was no less proud of his fine corps than that corps was proud of him and his capacity for making friends with the representatives of other nations was particularly marked. A firm supporter of all kinds of sport General Beaumont encouraged the Marines in an interest highly congenial to them. In these three years he has made his mark on the Marines' record in Shanghai and he leaves with the cordial congratulations of the community on his promotion and important new appointment at Washington. To his distinguished successor, Colonel Charles F. B. Price, Shanghai has already extended a warm welcome. It recognizes that the difficult task of following a Commandant, so widely esteemed as General Beaumont has been, is in capable hands. *Bon voyage* to the General, to the Colonel good wishes for a pleasant tour of duty on the banks of the Whangpoo.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD

(Continued from page 267.)

her example abandoned interest years ago in the face of disasters which not only wrecked the best of their efforts but killed the flower of their airship experts. Dr. von Eckener's success must revive hope. Only a few days ago American builders announced that they were ready to start work on a ship of huge dimensions in spite of former failures, and following this is the report that the British Air Ministry, which suspended airship building after the R-101 disaster, is considering the resumption of work in this respect. A skeleton staff has been maintained since official disapproval of further building was given and interest now changes to possibilities of development. The question must arise in the public mind as to why Germany has been so successful in airship building while other countries, which have also studied the subject so exhaustively have failed. Surely, it might be argued, engineering and aeronautical skill is no less in other countries. Dr. von Eckener answers the question by stating that it is a matter of conception based on acquired experience and the use of the airship in the developing world of communications is a question of international collaboration. Regarded in this light, new plans for airship building will not be a futile effort.

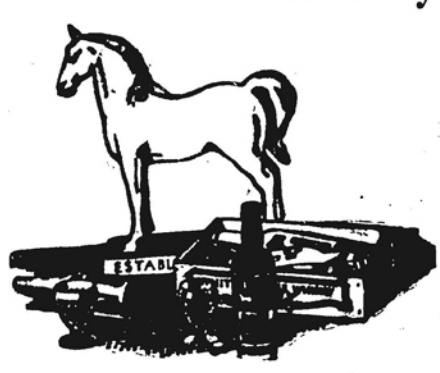
ANOTHER RECORD

Mrs. Mollison's latest feat in breaking the record for a solo flight from England to Capetown stamps her as the foremost aviatrix in the Empire. Clipping 11 hours off the existing record, she has brought Capetown to less than three and a half days from London and her performance, magnificent as it is as a personal effort, is bound to have a beneficial effect on the future of air communications between the two points. There was a time when one mentioned the name Africa and shuddered at its immensity, its perils and its dangers, but Mrs. Mollison has again shown that with a good machine and skill and determination a flight across the Dark Continent need have no fears for the air traveller. Among the congratulations extended to her the warmest will perhaps come from Flight-Lieut. Tommy Rose for he and Mrs. Mollison have been friendly competitors along the London-Capetown route, each beating the other's time until Mrs. Mollison, who has acquired almost a habit of record-breaking, is now ahead of her rival whose time she has beaten and has reduced the flight to three days, 6 hours and 26 minutes. It was Mrs. Mollison who created the impetus for this friendly contest for she established a record of four days 6 hours and 53 minutes in 1932 and this was lowered by 13 hours by Rose only as recently as last February. The question will naturally arise regarding the practical results of such flights which involve considerable expense, courage and risk. The answer is to be found in the possibilities of accelerating air communications. All over the world the tendency is for greater speed on air services in order to maintain the manifest advantage over other forms of communication. British imperial routes are not too well served in this respect at present and with other European countries competing there must be a speeding up all round—a decision which Imperial Airways have realized and will put into force in their expansion programme recently announced. People in China, who have hitherto been particularly unfortunate in air communications with Europe, may regard as amazing the apparent rapidity of some of the existing services but with the K.L.M. working on a three or four days' service between Batavia and Holland the time has arrived when considerably quicker schedules are required all over the Imperial Airways system.

A CROP OF CENTURIES

The first seven cricketing-days play in the present first-class season has produced eighteen centuries—two of them "double-centuries" (Hendren and Leyland)—whereas in a similar spell of time last year only nine centuries were recorded, none of them reaching the 200 mark. The difference is more apparent than real for the first few days' play in May 1935 produced an exceptionally large number of scores in the nineties, but still a century is a century and the figures suggest that batsmen are getting off the mark well. Probably the weather is kinder than in 1935 when several hours were lost in the pavilion waiting for the umpires to declare the wickets fit for play. Keeton's name in the list will be gratifying to Nottinghamshire's supporters. Last year that great batsman was unavailable for ten matches owing to the effects of a motoring accident and he failed to register his customary 1,000 runs. Now it seems that he is in good form and the possibility of his being selected to go to Australia may be considered. M. Tindall the Cambridge University Secretary, is also showing confidence.

White Horse Whisky



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NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

NORTH CHINA SMUGGLING SCANDAL

Japanese and East Hopei Openly Supporting Armed Korean Cargo Runners: Hopeless Situation

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Tientsin, May 2.

TWO remarks I heard during my visit to Tientsin will give the best idea of the incredible dimensions the smuggling on the East Hopei coast has assumed. In reply to a question of mine about the smuggling, a certain business man who had just returned from Peitaiho said: "I saw no smuggling. I only saw 38 vessels of all sorts and sizes lying out in the bay and discharging cargo into dozens of sampans, and the beach as busy as The Bund here in Tientsin in the height of the shipping season. You can't call that smuggling any more. That's Free Trade. It is not even a free port; it is free coast nowadays."

The other remark was equally illuminating. I asked a Russian engaged in the smuggling business whether there was any limit to the amount of goods that he could bring in. "No limit at all," he replied. "I will bring in anything you want, anything except, perhaps, an elephant."

In other words, an entirely new economic situation is being created. East Hopei rapidly is becoming a Free Trade area from where duty-free goods are beginning to penetrate to all parts of North China, limited solely by the comparative cost of transportation. The dislocation of trade that this sudden change is bringing about is nothing less than catastrophic.

The First Impetus

Before discussing the actual effect on trade, I will give a short resumé of how this smuggling has reached its present dimensions. The first impetus to smuggling in these parts was given by the illicit export of silver dollars by bands of Koreans and Japanese roughs (alias "ronins"). It was part of the "policy of pressure" of the Kwantung Army authorities to undermine the Chinese currency. They therefore winked at the smuggling of silver. The eyes of the smuggling fraternity were soon opened to the fact that here was a perfectly safe and highly profitable means of making money. They turned their attention to fresh methods and other forms of contraband. Lorries loaded with bags of sugar and artificial silk, shipped by rail to Jehol from the free port of Dairen, and guarded by armed Koreans, were driven forcibly past the Customs stations at the passes on the Great Wall. As these stations were within the demilitarized zone, the Customs officials were not allowed to carry arms, and therefore were powerless.

The smugglers became even bolder. Direct shipment by sea from Dairen was obviously much cheaper. Last October, junks and trawlers began making their appearance off the coast between Shanhaikuan and Peitaiho. When Customs cruisers attempted to seize them, the Kwantung Army protested that this was a breach of the terms of the Tongku Truce Agreement. The revenue cruisers therefore had to be withdrawn, although the Customs always have insisted that, if they were allowed to perform their duties, they could stop the smuggling by sea within a week. When the Customs officers tried to collect duty on the contraband landed on the open beaches, they were beaten by Koreans armed with clubs.

Protests Ignored

Protests by the Customs against these assaults were ignored by the Japanese authorities, whereas, if any of these Korean scallywags (Japanese nationals) were hurt in the very slightest in these frays, large claims for compensation were put in. A pause was put to this coastal smuggling, and the Customs given a respite, by the freezing up of the Gulf owing to the severe winter, but, when navigation re-opened, the smuggling started with renewed vigour.

The Customs having been driven out of their first two lines of defence, fell back on a third. On March 21, they managed to persuade the Peiping Railway Administration to agree not to accept freight cargo except against a Customs transportation permit. This, if not completely stopping smuggling, for it did not include passengers' baggage, at any rate would have greatly diminished it, by stopping shipments en masse. The agreement, however, was broken only three days later by the railway, under the pressure of the Japanese military. Quite apart from smuggling, this action of the railway authorities is very significant, as showing how they simply ignore all instructions from Nanking. The railway, it should be added, also refused to let the Customs authorities examine cargo in the railway yards. It was suggested that, as the Customs, by means of their established organization, were able to keep track of the larger lots of smuggled cargo, they should seize and confiscate it in godown. This, however, is a counsel of perfection, for the greater part of the contraband cargo is stowed in specially hired godowns — former private houses!—in the Japanese Concession.

East Hopei's Intrusion

The final blow to the efforts of the Chinese Maritime Customs to cope with the situation was given when the East Hopei government put in their own Customs stations, which taxed these smuggled goods a quarter of the legitimate duty and then declared them free of all further taxation and not to be interfered with by the tax officers of the Central Government. With the breakdown of the railway agreement, the Customs defences have collapsed, and during the last two months, along the whole stretch of coast between Shanhaikuan and the mouth of the Peitang River, a vast spate of cargo has been pouring into the country free of duty, with official connivance, and, one must suppose, with the full approval, of the Japanese authorities.

The chief centres of this new activity, the new free ports in the literal sense of the word, are the beaches at Peitaiho, Chinwangtao, Nantashih, and that near Liushouying. The railway stations most used are Chinwangtao, Peitaiho, Changli, Liushouying, and Luanchow. The most incredible scenes take place here, as described by eye-witnesses. When the smuggling started on a small scale, and goods were brought in as luggage, the early morning passenger train for Tientsin, which was the one favoured by the Korean gentry, was generally known as "The Smugglers Train." It is now, however, no longer a case of personal luggage, but of freight cars, and doubtless before long will be a question of whole freight trains.

No Fear of Seizure

Dozens of trawlers and steamers, of as much as 1,000 tons, lie in the roadstead and discharge into a fleet of sampans which bring the cargo ashore. It is then stacked up on the beach by gangs of Chinese coolies working under the supervision of armed Koreans, and kept there quite openly and without any fear of seizure. Each lot of goods is marked with a white flag carrying the name of the Japanese transportation company that has brought in the cargo. The beaches present a scene of the greatest activity; in fact, East Hopei police have been sent there to keep order and regulate the traffic.

From the beaches the cargo is carried by coolies, animals, carts, and now even by a fleet of motor lorries on to freight cars which are forcibly seized by the Koreans, who, however, have to pay the full freight charges. On some days, as much as 400 tons of cargo, or about ten freight cars, have been despatched from Chinwangtao alone. A pleasant air of legality is added to all this by the establishment of East Hopei tax stations at all the above-mentioned places. The boards hanging outside these tax offices bear characters reading "Chi Tung Coastal Imported Goods Examination Bureau,..... Branch."

Legitimate Trade Killed

To say, as some people do, that this free import by sea into East Hopei is severely handicapping the legitimate trade of North China is a complete understatement of the true conditions. It has definitely killed trade in several important business lines. The volume this smuggling along the coast has attained during the last two months can be judged from the fact that smuggling overland through the passes of the Great Wall now practically has ceased. It is no longer worth the trouble and expense. The articles chiefly affected originally were sugar, artificial silk yarn, woollen goods, and cigarette paper. In recent weeks, other lines, such as kerosene, gasoline, rubber shoes, cotton piece-goods, isinglass, and fresh apples have been included.

The following rough figures for illicit imports during the first four months of this year will give some slight idea of the dimensions of the evil:

White sugar	380,000 bags of 90 kilos
Artificial silk yarn	50,000 bags of 45 kilos
Cigarette paper	500,000 bundles
Piece-goods	15,000 bags
Sundries	10,000 cases

Sugar at Half-price

The legitimate sugar business has been absolutely dead since last October. The regular foreign agents, including Japanese, have not been able to sell a single bag since then. Nor is this strange, seeing that white sugar is selling at present on the Tientsin market for $13 per picul, which is just about half the proper price, with the import duty at $14.60 per picul. Even a lowering of the duty by as much as 50 per cent. would not help legitimate business, unless other and more forcible measures were taken to stop the smuggling. The East Hopei tax is only $4 per bag of 1.35 piculs. Nor can the sugar trade derive any comfort from the fact that, for the moment, the Tientsin market is so flooded with sugar that even the smuggled cargo no longer can be absorbed. Chinese dealers have hired every kind of place in the Japanese Concession where the sugar can be stored until gradually it is shipped away upcountry.

The oil business has only in the last month or so received the attention of the smuggling fraternity, but the illegal imports are growing rapidly and are having a disastrous effect on the legitimate trade. During April, about 20,000 cases of kerosene and 1,000 cases of gasoline have been landed in East Hopei from Dairen, about 85 per cent. of which is from Japanese refineries. This is being sold at about $2 per 10 gallons below the price of the established brands of the legitimate companies. The latter have to pay import duty on kerosene of $4.30 and on gasoline of $5.11 per 10 gallons bulk, as against the duty levied by East Hopei of about $1 per case (10 gallons). These very rough and condensed figures will give some idea of the huge dimensions of this illicit trade.

Apart from loss of revenue, one of the most serious effects of this trade in smuggled cargo is that money is being diverted from legitimate market requirements. A lot of the cargo is unwanted and never would have been brought in but for this illegally created free-trade area. As the market in each article becomes saturated, the smuggling companies turn to fresh sources. Thus, not only the volume, but also the number of articles affected gradually must increase until every branch of trade has become involved. In time, the nationals of other countries besides Japan will be forced to join in, or will have to go out of business altogether. In the ordinary course of business, they then will be shipping to the free port of Dairen and from there through the Japanese smuggling transportation companies across to East Hopei. Even that, however, might not help them for long. As the illicit trade increases, the storage accommodation at Dairen and the shipping facilities across the gulf will give out, and the Japanese will, of course, take every opportunity to favour their own nationals, so that, in the end, foreign firms will not be able to compete even in the smuggling business.

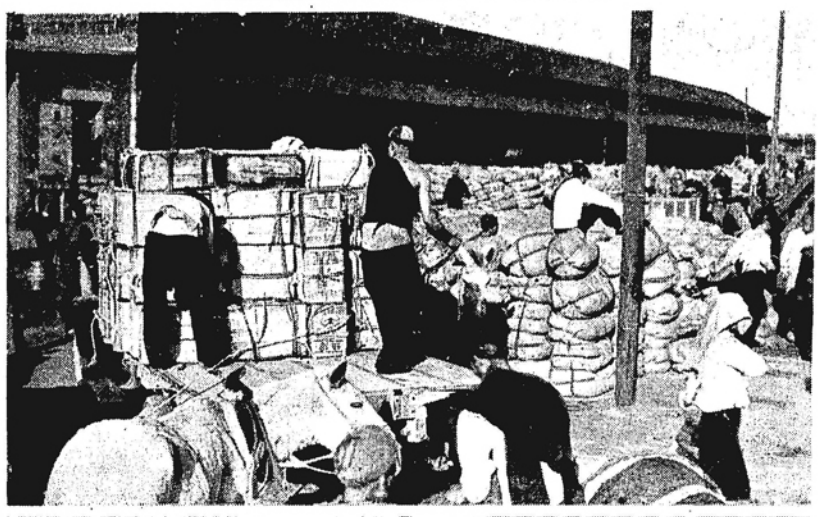
The Japanese claim that the smuggling is due to the unreasonably high import duties. It is generally admitted that the duties are too high, particularly in the case of necessities such as wheat, sugar, kerosene, and so forth. That, however, should be rectified by negotiation and not forcibly by smuggling tacitly approved of by one of the importing countries. Nor are the high duties the real cause of the smuggling. If they were, then one might expect the same conditions along the whole coast of China as now exist in East Hopei.

Immunity of Smugglers

Another line of Japanese defence is that there is more Chinese money invested in the smuggling than Japanese, and that it is being carried on by the Chinese themselves. Authoritative Chinese emphatically deny that Chinese business men either are financing or are directly engaged in the smuggling, though naturally it is the Chinese dealers who buy the cargo on arrival. In any case, all accounts agree that the smuggling is being carried on by Japanese transportation companies under the protection of bands of Koreans who are only too aware of the immunity they enjoy, thanks to Japanese extraterritorial rights. Indeed the Japanese Consular authorities openly have stated that smuggling into China is no offence under the laws of Japan. In other words, this smuggling is conducted with the connivance and direct approval of the Japanese authorities.

The attitude of the Japanese in supporting their nationals in conducting smuggling operations in the territory of a friendly country offers a very unpleasing picture of international morality. Nevertheless, it is of a kind to which observers of their activities in North China are not unaccustomed, and, whether we may approve or not, the plain fact is that the Japanese military authorities are using this smuggling as an instrument to obtain certain political objects, among which the lowering of the tariffs is only a very secondary consideration.

EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING IN TIENTSIN



An amazing situation is occurring in North China where huge quantities of goods are being smuggled. These pictures, taken at Tientsin East Station, show the cargo being handled on a large scale. Included in the goods portrayed here are kerosene, sea products, sugar, flax and leather with a Japanese transport company in charge of transport.

GOODBYE CORNS!

Why suffer the excruciating pain of corns when a few drops of GETS-IT will bring instant relief. A few days later the corn will peel off and your corn troubles are over.

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CUSTOMS REVENUE IN NORTH DIMINISHED

Rampant Smuggling as Main Cause: Consuls-General Alarmed: Questions in the Commons

Tientsin, May 11.

Customs revenue from Tientsin and the various Great Wall passes for the 24th fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, is expected to register a decrease of over 50 per cent. as compared with that for the previous year, according to information from the local Customs authorities.

The main cause for the sharp fall in Customs revenue is the rampant smuggling activities which have been going on through the demilitarized zone.

Up to now, it was learned, there has already been a decrease of over $20-million, although exports have soared by the amount of $100,000.

The total Customs revenue for Tientsin and the various Great Wall passes for the 23rd fiscal year amounted to $41 million.—Central News.

Consuls-General Alarmed

Nanking, May 11.

Measures to cope with the smuggling in the north will be further discussed at a meeting of the Executive Yuan this morning. The organization of a National Smuggling Prevention Bureau in order to centralize the control of preventive forces in various ports is reported to be one of the measures to be adopted by the Government. Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, and heads of the ministries involved are expected to attend the meeting.

According to a Chinese report from Tientsin, the American Consul-General at Tientsin has lodged a protest with the Tientsin and Chinwangtao customs against the illicit trade, asking for immediate action to check it. The British Consul-General is expected to present a similar request in the near future.

It was pointed out in the American note, the report says, that altogether 31,000 tins of kerosene and gasoline were smuggled into north China last month. The contraband oil, sold at $5.35 a tin, was landed at Yanghokow, Nantassu, Peitaiho, Chonglien and Liushuying. During the first nine days of May, 13,000 tins were smuggled into north China.

It was reported that an oil company located in the Japanese Concession in Tientsin dealt in the contraband oil and American gasoline and kerosene imported through the legal Customs channels are not marketable in the north as the smuggled goods are sold at cut-throat prices.

Japanese Protest

Meanwhile, the Japanese Consul-General in Tientsin, under instructions from Kwantung Army, has also lodged a protest with the Chinese authorities against the seizure of eleven smuggling vessels during the past few days. The Japanese claim that the Chinese Customs preventive cruisers at Tientsin, Chinwangtao, Chefoo and Shanhaikuan have exceeded the international limit in seizing vessels not under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Government. Negotiations were reported to have been started for the release of the vessels, each having a tonnage of 500.

A Chinese message from Chinwangtao says that Japanese and Korean smugglers are fighting among themselves over the smuggling in that region. A large number of smugglers have been killed and wounded on both sides. The Japanese Consul-General in Tientsin has sent delegates to Chinwangtao to investigate.

Following the strict inspection of parcels, fewer smugglers are using the Post Office in Tientsin to send smuggled goods to other cities. Large quantities of contraband goods have been confiscated. The number of parcels passing through the Tientsin Post Office has decreased from 4,000 to 2,000 daily.—Central News.

FUKIEN'S SIMILAR PLIGHT

Foochow, May 7.

Striking a chord of sympathy with the North China authorities, the Fukien Provincial Government is equally baffled by the rampant smuggling in the province. The irregularity and great length of the Fukien coast, it is said, combine to facilitate the activities of the smugglers and render prevention difficult.

Avoiding the Customs authorities in Foochow and Amoy, the illicit traffickers land their contraband at the numerous inlets along the coast. To reach Foochow, the goods are smuggled through Hsiao Chen and Tao Pao, in the district of Lienkiang, northeast of Foochow, or through Kuantao, on the border between Foochow and Lienkiang. Large quantities of sugar, textile goods, and miscellaneous articles are reportedly smuggled into the Fukien capital everyday. As a result, the price level of these articles has fallen considerably. For instance, the price of sugar has dropped from $22 to $15 or $16 per picul.

Meichow, Pinghai, Shihsze, Shenhu, Peishuiyin, and Chiuchen, all along the coast, are centres of operation of the clandestine trade. The smugglers are said to be well-organized. Some rings have motor boats and junks equipped with arms and radio facilities.

To battle the illicit trade, the Fukien Provincial Government recently established a provincial revenue inspectorate, with Lieut.-Gen. Hsia Sheng, former councillor of the 87th Division, as chief inspector. Two regiments of peace preservation forces have been put under his direct control to check the activities of the smugglers. Meanwhile, the Fukien salt inspectorate has reorganized its preventive service to tighten its grip on salt smuggling. The whole province has been divided into five prevention areas. In each area are stationed a number of salt police units under the control of a director. The headquarters of salt police forces of the five areas is situated at Putien, in south Fukien, Nanping, in north Fukien; Huian, Nanan and Tungshan, along the coast.—Central News Agency.

Chekiang's Problem

Nanking, May 11.

In a much smaller scale than in North China, the province of Chekiang has its own smuggling problem to deal with, according to information disclosed here to-day.

The Island of Yuhwan, to the north of the Wenchow Bay, is now a centre of smuggling activities, and Yuhwan Hsien, the only city in the Island, is dumped with sugar and petroleum clandestinely shipped in by unscrupulous smugglers. The situation has become so serious that the Ministry of Finance has telegraphically requested the Chekiang Provincial Government to investigate the extent of the smuggling activities and make a report.—Central News.

Questions in Commons

London, May 11.

The smuggling prevalent in North China occupied the attention of the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. Alan E. Chorlton, National Conservative member for Bury, inquired what steps would be taken to safeguard British trade in North China in view of the smuggling of Japanese goods from Dairen to China through the territory controlled by the so-called East Hopei Autonomous Government.

Replying, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, stated that the British authorities were actively corresponding with the Japanese Government with a view to protecting British interests.

Mr. Chorlton also referred to the Tangku Truce which, he declared, prohibited more than two Chinese revenue cruisers approaching within three miles of the coast, and thereby encouraged smuggling.

The Prime Minister, in reply, said that he was not aware of any such restriction, adding that the difficulties experienced by the Chinese authorities in connection with the smuggling problem in North China had been brought to the notice of the Japanese Government by Sir Robert Clive, the British Ambassador in Tokyo.—Reuter.

NO SMUGGLING, SAYS LIEUT.-GEN. TADA

Goods Entering District Pay Customs Duties

Peiping, May 8.

Japan's attitude towards the smuggling situation in North China was plainly stated to-day by Lieut.-Gen. Tada, retiring commandant of the Tientsin Garrison, who has been visiting Peiping and Tungchow.

There was, he said, no smuggling into East Hopei. "Goods entering East Hopei," he added, "should not be considered smuggled since their importers have paid the Customs duty levied by the East Hopei authorities."

Gen. Tada hoped that the National Government would, of its own accord, lower the existing tariff, "thus automatically solving the problem."—Reuter.

DAY'S REALLY GOOD DEED BY BOY SCOUTS

Nanking, May 5.

Intensive labour by 2,000 Boy Scouts resulted yesterday in the completion within four hours of the laying out of a road, 218 metres long and 6 metres wide. The work was part of the programme of the grand jamboree being held by the Scouts in the capital.—Kuo Min.

JAPAN'S POLICY ON HIROTA POINTS

Nanking Urged to Take the Truly Broad View

Tokyo, May 6.

In seeking a readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations, the Tokyo Government will continue to adhere to the three-point programme of the Premier, Mr. K. Hirota, said Mr. H Arita, the Foreign Minister, to-day in addressing the two Houses of the Diet.

"It is essential, in order to expedite these negotiations," he remarked, "that the Chinese authorities should take a truly broad view of the situation in east Asia and enter upon them with a firm resolve."

Mr. Arita's debut on the platform was well received by the House of Peers. He was interrupted by thunderous applause several times, especially when he expressed the hope that the "traditional friendship" of Japan and Britain would continue to grow.

Featuring Mr. Arita's address, which was one of the three messages to Parliament made by senior officials of the Cabinet, were his extensive references to Soviet Russia. He drew attention of his audience to the "excessive armaments" of the U.S.S.R., and to the lack of comprehension on the part of Soviet statesmen of Japan's position in east Asia.

The fact that the Soviet Union maintains excessive armaments at

Mr. Arita

remote outposts in the Far East, he asserted, constitutes a real menace to peace in this part of the world. "I desire to state definitely on this occasion that Japan, in her solicitude for peace in east Asia, cannot remain indifferent to that fact."

Wanton Resort to Arms Deplored

Mr. Arita emphasized that the Japanese Government had pointed out to the Soviet authorities that a wanton resort to arms on the dogmatic assumption that a trespass has been committed upon their territories, where there exists no clear border demarcation, can serve no useful purpose and will only injure the friendly relations between the nations concerned.

He sounded a more hopeful note, however, in remarking that, although present relations between Japan and the Soviet Union cannot be said to be entirely felicitous, he expected that negotiations now under way between Japan and the Soviet Union, and between Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia, would result in an early solution of all questions.

The inroads of Communist influence into east Asia, the Minister continued, greatly concerned the Japanese Government "in view of the likelihood that Red armies may march on northwards at any favourable moment."

Relations with Britain and U.S.

Mr. Arita went on to express Japan's "best wishes that the British Empire may prosper as ever under King Edward's rule and our confident hope that the traditional friendship of our two countries will continue to grow."

Referring to the questions affecting Britain and Japan, he asserted that it the two countries "keeping in mind their old friendship and their common responsibilities toward world peace, give full consideration to each other's special needs, the adjustment of their interests should not, I believe, prove too difficult."

"In Japanese-American friendship," said Mr. Arita, "lies the very key to the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. It is most fortunate that not only are the economic relations of the two countries complementary, but that their mutual understanding is being steadily deepened." He pledged his best efforts to the furtherance of Japanese-American amity and understanding.—Domei.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT CAUSES STIR

Unprecedented in Japan's History: Parties Demand Strong Measures

Tokyo, May 5.

Strong animation has been injected into the 69th extraordinary session of the Diet by the unprecedented nature of Emperor Hirohito's rescript opening the Diet.

The Ruler urged his subjects to "contribute their efforts towards the enhancement of the nation's destiny through a union between the military and the civilians and the co-operation between the Government and the people."

The Emperor also deplored the military rebellion of Feb. 26, which cost the lives of three high Court and Government officials.

The two major parties of the Lower House, the Minseito and the Seiyukai, have been stirred by the address to introduce resolutions urging the Government to take strong measures for administrative reforms, while similar resolutions are expected to be submitted by the proletarian Social Masses Party and the Kokumin Domei, which formerly exhibited strong Fascist tendencies.

War Minister's Response

Those portions of the speech dealing with the mutiny brought the following response from Gen. Count Hisaichi Terauchi, War Minister, yesterday:—

"The Army has long felt its responsibility for having caused His Majesty such concern over the recent unfortunate incident, but the remarks contained in to-day's rescript have caused for confusion to reach new heights.

"We are more than ever determined to follow the wishes of the Emperor and enhance military discipline by exerting self-control. Thus, we hope to restore the Army's honour and win again the confidence of His Majesty as well as the trust of the people."—Domei.

Conscripts' Families Suffer

Tokyo, May 5.

The cry of countless Japanese families that have been thrust into poverty, when their male breadwinners were conscripted for military service, to-day had its echo in the Imperial Diet.

A private in the Japanese Army is paid Y.5.50 a month, or 18 sen daily, hardly enough to provide for personal needs, let alone permitting him to contribute to the support of his family, proponents of the grant plan point out.

This is less than the pay of convicts, who receive 33 sen a day if male, or 23 sen if female.

Under the Minseito plan, 230,000 soldiers and 70,000 sailors would be paid Y.100 each a year, although one faction in the party would limit the grant to poor families.

The 50-sen a day which this would mean for the services of the conscripts would be less than half of the daily average pay of unskilled labourers which was Y.1.946 at the close of 1934.—Domei.

Mr. Hirota on Policy

Tokyo, May 6.

In one of the longest addresses of its kind in Japanese parliamentary history, the Premier, Mr. Koki Hirota, gave both Houses of the Diet an exhaustive report on the state of the nation and the policies of his government to-day.

Mentioned in particular were the relations of Japan with her three closest neighbours — Manchoukuo, China and Soviet Russia.

Emphasis was laid on the unified, independent and positive foreign policy, which, Mr. Hirota said, was consistently seeking to ensure the stability of east Asia, contributing thereby to the cause of world peace, and, at the same time, to promote the happiness and the welfare of makind by upholding international justice.

The Premier declared that the Japanese Government is at a loss to understand the excessive armaments of the Soviet Union in the Far East and the baseless fears and suspicions entertained by the Soviet authorities.

Comparative Peace in China

Mr. Hirota found cause for rejoicing in the comparatively peaceful internal condition of China, but regretted the continued existence of anti-Japanese and anti-Manchoukuo sentiment among the Chinese people. "We hope that the Chinese authorities will take appropriate measures to promote friendly co-operation among Japan, China and Manchoukuo," he said, remarking that Japan looked forward to the day when China would "come up to our sincere expectations and forcefully co-operate with us in reaching the above common objective."

Turning to Manchoukuo, the Premier referred to Japan's ties with that country as inseparable.

Asserting that a profound impression had been created by the Throne's address opening the extraordinary session of the Diet on Monday, not only in parliamentary circles, but among the general public as well, Mr. Hirota pledged himself and his associates to obey the Imperial command by adequately dealing with the present difficult situation.

Referring to the military mutiny of Feb. 26, which, he said, was regretted by the entire nation, the Premier declared that he believed that "the foundations of our army were not shaken in the least by this incident, precipitated by a few malcontents."

Launching into a defence of the Constitution and of the laws of the land, M. Hirota denounced extremes and emphasized the importance of temperance and moderation, especially in these times. "Our form of constitutional government," he declared, "is based upon a constitution granted by Emperor and is a form of government grounded in loyalty," he asserted, in what was generally interpreted as a direct condemnation of all attempts at a dictatorship.

Mr. Hirota announced that his government would execute educational reforms necessary to clarify national polity. Foreign ideas incompatible with traditional Japanese characteristics would be eliminated, he added.

Budget to Total Y.2,303,300,000

Higher national expenditures, necessitated by "Japan's growing international prestige," were promised to the nation's taxpayers by Dr. Eiichi Baba, Minister of Finance.

Dr. Baba laid emphasis on the need for a readjustment of the taxation system and for higher taxes.

The budget for the current fiscal year, Dr. Baba said, will total Y.2,303,300,000 or Y.25,100,000 above the budget, the passage of which was prevented by the dissolution of the last Diet on Jan. 21.

The current budget, he added, appropriated Y.1,941,000,000 for ordinary needs and Y.362,300,000 for extraordinary requirements. The latter, he said, were mainly for military expenditures in Manchuria and for the replenishments of the Army and Navy equipment.

War Minister's Reply

Mr. Hamada's question on the Army's statement of Mar. 6, which expressed its views on the nation's economic system, brought forth a reply from Gen. Terauchi that the military desire the removal of the defects of capitalist economy.

Mr. Hamada's remarks on capitalism were drowned at times in jeers from the benches occupied by the proletarian Social Masses Party. After replies from the Premier, Mr. Arita, Mr. Ushio and Dr. D. Hayashi, Minister of Justice, the Chamber was cleared of outsiders, to receive a confidential report on the mutiny from Gen. Terauchi.

Members of the House of Peers to-day bitterly assailed the Government for trying to take advantage of the mutiny to push through its bills, the number of which is expected to reach 46.—Domei.

House Moved to Tears

Tokyo, May 7.

Moving the Lower House alternately to tears and frenzied applause, Mr. T. Saito, Minseito, bitterly criticized the Army for "meddling with civil administration" and interfering in the formation of the present Cabinet. "I dare to voice this criticism," he declared to the hushed House, "because I want to resuscitate constitutional government in this country."

The Army's concern with civil administration, he said, was one of the contributing factors which led to the mutiny of Feb. 26. Another factor, he pointed out, was the youthful eagerness and the lack of social experience on the part of young officers.

The Premier, Mr. K. Hirota, replying, said that the state of "armed peace" abroad made it necessary to adopt suitable policies. Gen. Terauchi concurred with this view.

Dr. Baba Assailed

Efforts of parliamentarians to evoke a definite reply from Dr. E. Baba, Finance Minister, on his plans for tax increases, and higher revenues from the tobacco monopoly, as well as on monetary reforms, ended in failure.

"I regret the necessity of stating," he said, "that Great Britain is the greatest obstacle to Japan's commercial expansion. Cordiality should be maintained with Great Britain, but not at the expense of losing our 'trade life-line,'—China, Siam and the South Sea Islands."

In his reply, which was described by Peers as "satisfactory," Gen. Terauchi declared that soldiers' meddling in politics was "unpermissible," and that all political opinions or suggestions should be submitted through the War Minister.

The publication of political views by men in active service, he added, was tantamount to meddling in politics.—Domei.

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TACHIENLU FOREIGNERS WARNED

Alarming Missive Regarding Communists from Magistrate: Decision to Remain

BY TIBETAN

Tachienlu, Apr. 8.

A bombshell was dropped into the foreign community a few days ago. Mr. Hua Hao-ran, the local magistrate, notified the foreign community as follows: The Foreign Office has sent an anxious telegram asking us to protect the Europeans on the frontier, and should the Red situation change to inform them at once to seek a place of safety. Mr. Hua went on to say that he had discovered traces of Communists at Jintang, Maonlu, Tailing, and other places near Tachienlu.

At the same time Tachienlu was well garrisoned and the city seemed perfectly safe, but no one could tell what sudden change the Communists might make. If we, he continued, after inquires, considered Tachienlu safe, there was no question whatever about leaving the city, but if we considered the city unsafe, he invited us to look for a place of safety. This letter, on its first reading, was both alarming and disturbing. Had anything happened suddenly that we had not heard about and was there any expectation of an imminent Red rush on Tachienlu, Mr. Hua had delivered himself and it was now up to us to make some kind of reply, as the letter had asked us to do.

Mr. Floyd Johnson of the American Mission came over in the evening to discusses situation. Mr. Johnson has only been three or four years in China, three of which have been spent in Kueichow, very largely dodging and running away from Reds. On more than one occasion he had to flee and carry others with him in his car towards the Kwangsi border. And these same Reds which very much disturbed his peace of mind in Kueichow are now here on the Tibetan frontier.

No Immediate Danger

His immediate re-action to Mr. Hua's letter was to sit tight and make no effort whatever to leave Tachienlu. But what did we intend to do? The following day, Mr. Hwa Hao-ran sent over a special messenger to ask if we had received his letter and what we intended to do. We thanked him for his kindnesss and told him something of our plans should be an immediate attack on Tachienlu. Only a few days previously, Gen. Li's wife and several other ladies arrived from Hunan, and from this we gathered the present situation could not be serious or dangerous.

On Monday morning Bishop Valentin of the French Mission sent over Père Graton to find out our re-action to Mr. Hwa's letter. From Père Graton we learned that there seemed no immediate danger to the city. The French Mission in Tachienlu keep themselves well informed as they still have a number of French priests out in different directions. Père Valour is now feeling his way up the Tung River as far as Meibung to find out how far the Reds have retired from Tienchuen to Danba.

Père Graton is very anxious to get back to his work at Danba so is continually making inquires on the street as to the local conditions there. Père Charrier wired from Chengtu that he had heard that the Reds had cleared out of Mowkung and asked Bishop Valentin's permission to return. This the bishop refused and it now transpires that the Reds are very strong in and around Mowkung.

Apparently what happened after the defeat of the Reds at Tienchuen is something like this: Retiring into the mountains of Baoshing the Communists divided their forces, one body going northwest towards Mowkung, and the other body moving west to Danba, Shuching and Tsonghua. The force travelling northwest crossed the Hongchiao pass towards Lifan and the north, probably making for Sungpan, and possibly hoping to follow a northeasterly direction back into lower country, food being the magnet and starvation or elimination being the urge.

Lamasery Surrounded

Another Red force turned due west to Danba and Shuching and from there went to Damdo and Dawo, then on to Dranggu and Kanze. Kanze with its 3,000 drabas and lamas is surrounded by the Reds, but being warned by the Dawo disaster the lamas in Kanze cleaned the lamasery and retired among the nomads. It looks as if the Communists along the Tibetan frontier are now reaching a desperate and precarious condition. They have pinned Norla Lama and his small force among the Nyarong mountains, and report to-day has it that they captured Pentso, who because of his wounded leg was unable to get away from Dawo. It would appear that Dawo, Dranggu, and Kanze, with a lama role of 1,000, 2,000 and 3,000 respectively, and numerous smaller lamaseries, simply collapsed before the Red on-rush: the lama's notoriety as a fighting and praying man simply faded into thin air. And the famous young female Tibetan colonel of the Kanze militia, is probably now circumambulating some sacred mountain on horseback, and her militia are no doubt following her good example.

Great things were expected from the Kanze fighting men: first, there were over 1,000 armed lamas; second, there was a famous militia, hard to beat; and third, Norla and Col. Ma, with a fairly large mixed force. Now they are scattered with the Reds surrounding the large, opulent, yellow, lamasery.

Reds Harass Populace

Gen. Li is besieged with messages and messengers from all over Kham, asking and beseeching his immediate help, but practically nothing can be done. The lamas, nomads and merchants, specially along the north Lhasa road, are suffering untold hardship through no fault of their own, except it be their lack of preparation for the present Red incursion. Immense religious institutions are being reduced to a mass of empty buildings; lamas and the civilian population are running for their lives before a ruthless and relentless foe; and apparently nothing is being done. Norla is keeping his wireless hot in the centre of Nyarong asking and demanding immediate assistance from any source.

Batang is in a panic and Mrs. Ogden is making preparations to move south into Yunnan and Hongkong. About twenty young Chinese ladies, the wives of military officials in the Chinese garrison are in a desperate state. Towers are being erected and fortifications repaired and a siege anticipated. But what is the objective of 10,000 Reds? At Kanze they are only five or six days from the Yangtze, the present border between China and Tibet. Beyond the Yangtze lie the massed troops of the Tibetan Government. Do the Communists intend to enter Tibet? If so, will the Lhasa troops react as the Tibetan lamas and soldiers have reacted all over Eastern Tibet?

Potential Gurkha Mercenaries

There is now considerable talk among the Tibetans, that should the Communists make any attempt to cross the Yangtze, the Lhasa Government will call in the help of Bhutan and Nepal, and enlist the brave, fighting Gurkhas among the Lhasa troops. There is something peculiarly terrifying about a Communist advance and it may be that even the well disciplined Tibetan troops on the right bank of the Yangtze would melt before the Reds.

Tachienlu remains safe, Gen. Li has a large force in town. Hsie Yoh's men are arriving every day. Some 24th Army soldiers are also advancing towards the border. The 21st Army under Liu Hsiang, the Chairman of Szechuen, has established a wireless station in Tachienlu. There is a possibility that Gen. Li and his army may move into the interior. The advent of warmer weather may give more mobility to an army suffering from extreme cold.

The C.P.O. couriers throughout Eastern Tibet are finding it exceedingly difficult to carry mail to different parts of Kham. The new C.P.O. services inaugurated in Sikang last year are now at a standstill as the Reds are placing themselves right across important roads. The C.P.O. is opening up a new service right through to the Yellow Lama's country on the borders of Yannan. Progress on the one hand and destruction on the other.

TEN-PROVINCE EXPERTS CONFERENCE

Nanking, May 6.

On Sunday, the Ten-Province Experts Conference, one of the most important conventions of the year to discuss problems of internal administration, will be opened. Convened under the auspices of the Executive Yuan, the conference, which will be personally presided over by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, president of the Yuan, will be attended by 70 provincial commissioners and administrators. The ten provinces to be represented are Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, Fukien, Shantung, Honan, and Shensi.

The conference is designed to thresh out all outstanding problems affecting provincial and district administration, and the agenda will include four main items—civil administration, education, peace preservation, and reconstruction.—Central News.

GEN. YEN HSI-SHAN RESIGNS

Takes Blame for Failure Against Reds

Peiping, May 7.

Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, Pacification Commissioner in Taiyuan and Vice-Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, tendered his resignation to the National Government yesterday, accepting responsibility for the failure to prevent the Reds penetrating into Shansi. Gen. Yen is said to have declared that he should be severely punished for his inability to protect the people under his jurisdiction against the Red menace. He also requested the Government to give appropriate rewards to those military commanders who have shown conspicuous valour during the campaign in Shansi.—Central News.

Asked to Remain

Taiyuan, May 11.

Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, Pacification Commissioner for Shansi, has received telegrams from Mr. Lin Sen, chairman of the National Government, and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, president of the Executive Yuan, urging him to withdraw his resignation, it was learned here to-day.—Central News.

"BANDITS'" RETURN DEMANDED

Strong Soviet Protest to Manchoukuo

Harbin, May 8.

A verbal protest demanding the repatriation of a number of alleged Chinese "bandits" who escaped into Soviet territory on April 30, was lodged to-day with M. Slavutsky, Soviet Consul-General here, by Mr. Shih Liu-pen, Manchoukuo special Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Harbin.

The alleged Chinese "bandits," it is stated, following a clash with Manchoukuo troops near Hulin, on the Ussuri River, signalled a Soviet detachment across the river which despatched a motor boat and rescued them.

Mr. Sih declared that this was fresh evidence that the Soviet authorities were supporting bandits and demanded that the Chinese be repatriated.—Reuter.

AIZAWA SENTENCED TO DEATH

Slayer of Nagata Tried by Secret Court-Martial

Tokyo, May 9.

Lieut.-Col. Saburo Aizawa, charged with assassinating Lieut.-Gen. Tetsuzan Nagata, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Office, on August 12, last year, was sentenced to death on May 7, according to an announcement to-day by the War Office.

The announcement states that the death sentence was imposed following a fresh court-martial by new judges, whose names are being kept secret. It adds that the court-martial, which was held in camera, reached its verdict after five sessions.

The accused has lodged an appeal.

The first trial of Lieut.-Col. Aizawa was voided by the military mutiny in Tokyo of February 26, which necessitated its suspension for a period exceeding 15 days allowed under the terms of the court-martial law.

The accused, during the first trial, declared that he killed Lieut.-Gen. Nagata because he believed him to be conspiring with "the elder statesmen and financial clique" to seize control of the Army.—Reuter.

Appeal Lodged

Tokyo, May 10.

Another chapter was added to-day to one of the most sensational trials in Japanese contemporary history, as the War Office announced the filing of an appeal by Lieut.-Col. Saburo Aizawa, sentenced to death on May 7 for the assassination of Lieut.-Gen. Tetsuzan Nagata, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau.—Domei

FLOOD PRECAUTIONS AT HANKOW

Hankow, May 9.

Preparations are being made by the various authorities here to guard against the possibility of a flood.

The level of the Yangtze is steadily rising, the watermark this morning registering 32.2 feet.

Ratepayers of the former British Concession have decided to heighten the bund wall to 54 feet, a job that will cost in the neighbourhood of $60,000.

The authorities in the other concessions have already begun this task, and the Bund is crowded with busy coolies.—Reuter.

GRASS EXPORTS TO JAPAN, ITALY

Curative Powers Claimed for Evergreen Herb

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Chungking, Apr. 26.

The reason behind the large purchases of wannienchang, an evergreen grass, by Japan from Hongkong and Kwangtung during 1935 for cultivation in Japan, and for the large scale orders for the same herb by Italy during the past few weeks has, according to a local newspaper, at last been discovered. It is claimed that the grass forms an excellent cure for wounds cause by bullets, hot water, or fire, and that when pounded into a jelly and applied to the part affected, pain is relieved to a large extent and wounds are healed rapidly.

The rice-planting season has opened with another petition. Rice dealers, basing their arguments on the fact that the grain is a staple food and has a strong influence on social welfare, have asked the Business Tax Office for exemption from taxation. Further hope is added in view of the fact that local coal firms are staging a similar battle on the strength of a report from the Peiping coal traders that they are exempted from paying tax there.

Famine Conditions

Famine conditions in the district of Kiangpei have become more serious, a recent survey reveals. An area of 1,127,900 mow has been effected, consisting of 38 of the 52 villages in the area, and a population of 141,385 people. The District Magistrate of Pahsien states that in no less than seven different places the people have begun to try and satisfy their hunger with mud, being unable to get food both because of the famine and because all the wage-earners of the various families have been enlisted in the free labour service. His decision not to collect the birthday aeroplane funds for Gen. Chiang Kai-shek from the country people under his charge has met with widespread approval.

BEGINNING on Sunday all officials in the Hopei and Charhar Political Council will spend two hours each day in studying the Chinese classics in accordance with the movement for Chinese classical research inaugurated by General Sung Cheh-yuan, the chairman of the Council.

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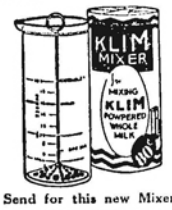

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MUNICIPAL STATUS OF DAIREN

Monthly Licenses for Radios: Renewed Silver Coin Smuggling: Redemption of Small Coins

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Dairen, Apr. 29.

A further reshuffle in official circles here is promised by Mr. Rokuzo Takebe, recently appointed Director of the Kwantung Bureau, Hsinking, who arrived here to make the usual round of courtesy calls announcing his assumption of office and to ask for general co-operation. The most important early change, he declares, will be the abolition of the Dairen Civil Administration Office which has functioned for the last 30 years, established in 1906 simulaneously with the Government of the Kwantung Leased Territory.

The Civil Administration Office, according to the most prevalent version here, has outlived its original purpose, having to a large extent been superseded by greatly altered conditions following the creation of Manchoukuo. It was instituted upon the termination of the Russo-Japanese War as an adjunct of the Martial Law Government of the victorious Japanese Army in Manchuria and was commissioned to handle purely civilian matters. This administrative expedient somehow survived the intervening 30 years, due probably to a characteristic lassitude for change.

The exploit of 1931, which saw the birth of a new nation inextricably bound with the national aspirations of the Japanese people, has already caused extensive alterations in the Japanese administrative system and policy in Manchoukuo. For instance, the "Number One Japanese" in Manchoukuo no longer monopolizes all three of the most imposing administrative titles, Ambassador, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army and Governor of the Kwantung Leased Territory. He is today only Ambassador and Commander-in-Chief.

Powers Enhanced

His powers have been enhanced rather than whittled, for the Governorship has been made a subservient post responsible to a new administrator who in turn answers the command of the Ambassador. This new administrator, actually the Ambassador's governmental chief-of-staff, is the Director of the Kwantung Bureau. The Government of the Kwantung Leased Territory has thus been transferred from the Overseas Ministry to that of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Simultaneously with this transfer last year the entire Japanese police system in Manchoukuo was similiarly centralized in the Kwantung Bureau so that the Municipality of Dairen nor the City of Port Arthur have police forces of their own.

Mr. Takebe declares there will be many other reforms, many of which will be traceable directly to Japan's proposed action relinquishing and adjusting her extraterritorial rights in Manchoukuo, scheduled to commence on July 1.

Gala Evening Anticipated

Shanghailanders and other visitors who may be in Dairen round May 19 are promised "one of the most screamingly funny plays ever presented." A group of local amateur players are busily rehearsing the "Lucky Dip," a comedy based on a London background. The Concordia Hall has been reserved for May 19 and arrangements are being made to secure the necessary police permission to present the drama.

Most of the members of the local foreign community that would understand a play in English are expected to attend and make the evening one of the leading events of the season. A number of foreign residents in Inland Manchoukuo are expected to join, as has been the custom in the past. The show promises to be an opportunity for a general get-together and is being looked forward to with much anticipation.

The production committee reports satisfactory progress at the rehearsals. The following are in the cast: Miss Niggemann, Mrs. B. D. Lindstrom, Mrs. S. F. Lindstrom, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Young, Messrs. P. R. Gaine, F. F. Winning, H. H. Parlett, A. P. Bungey, A. W. R. Taylor, A. Winterbottom and J. M. Allison.

Renewed Silver Coin Smuggling

May 1.

The annual "Bigger and Better Babies Week" will be sponsored this year from May 2 to May 8 by the Dairen Civil Administration Office and the Dairen Municipal Office, assisted by various women's organizations here. The observance centres round the traditional Boys' Festival Day on the fifth day of the fifth month when every noble, virtuous and laudatory quality is given special recognition so that the youngsters will aim to live worthy lives.

Monthly Licences for Radios

Radio owners in Manchoukuo and the Kwantung Leased Territory pay monthly tolls to the Manchuria Telephone and Telegraph Company. In Dairen the charge is Y.1 a month, whether or not one listens to local broadcasts. Although the charge is nominal, foreigners here who own radios feel they receive nothing understandable in return, only strange sounds rendered in Japanese and Chinese and a weekly bulletin published in Japanese. The fee is for the privilege of putting up an aerial and to listen in to stations anywhere in the world.

With short wave receiving sets denied by law, however, in the Kwantung Leased Territory, much of the pleasure of foreign radio owners here is withheld. It does not mean that short wave sets are non-existent, but those who obey the law find local reception mediocre of Shanghai and Manila melodies and therefore unsatisfactory, due, it is said, not only to natural atmospheric interferences. More distant stations are inaudible. The main complaint, therefore, is that the ratio is not the source of pleasure it should be, especially after one pays Y.1 per month for the privilege of owning one.

The Japanese and Manchoukuoans, however, constitute the majority of radio owners in this country and the radio broadcasts from Dairen and Hsinking are entirely for them. So confident is the Manchuria Telephone and Telegraph Company that popular appeal is being served that it has launched a drive to add another 10,000 to their present list of 20,000 radio owners. The larger the radio audience, the lower the monthly fee is expected to become. In this alone, is there a suggestion of good news for the foreign community here.

Redemption of Small Coins

Hsiaoyangchien or small silver coins, now withdrawn from circulation in the Kwantung Leased Territory, are probably being actively smuggled abroad where the steady rise of bar silver is an attraction. This conclusion was reached following the revelation that hardly 60 per cent. of the Y.1,500,000 officials of the Kwantung District Government had calculated on collecting in Dairen were turned in during April. It is pointed out that early in April, from Y.70,000 to Y.80,000 worth of these silver coins were redeemed but that after the middle part of the month their surrender to the Government sharply declined to about Y.2,000 to Y.3,000 daily. The total amount collected in Dairen for the month amounted to only Y.850,000.

The Government purchased altogether Y.3,740,000 worth of these discredited coins from April 1 to 30. They included Y.1,100,000 from the Pulantien Administration Office, Y.900,000 from Chinchow, Y.590,000 from Pitzuwo, Y.300,000 from Port Arthur.

Re-Laying S.M.R. Rails

The S.M.R. proposes to re-rail its south-bound line between Mukden and Dairen at a cost of Y.10,000,000. New 20-metre rails, weighing from 120 to 130 pounds per foot, are to replace the present 100-pound rails which have served for the past fifteen years and now are considerably worn. It is estimated that about 200,000,000 metric tons of freight have been transported over this line.

Anticipating heavier goods traffic as well as faster moving and larger trains over the stretch, the S.M.R. proposes to start the repair work from the next fiscal year instead of postponing the day of replacement until absolutely necessary.

Mr. P. H. Green, manager of the Kobe branch of Sale & Co. (London) and Mrs. Green are visitors here en route Home. The will probably remain two weeks more in order that Mr. Green might sufficiently recuperate from a protracted illness before continuing the arduous trip.

MANCHU VILLAGES PLUNDERED

Defence Corps Disarmed: 70 Residents Carried Off

Changchun, May 5.

Fifty-seven villages at Yungtsenyuan, about 20 miles east of Harbin, have been abducted by a gang of 200 bandits, according to messages reaching Changchun.

The bandits, led by Chao Shouchih, stormed the village early in the morning, disarmed 20 members of the local self-defence corps, roused the still slumbering villagers and escaped with 70 captives.

About 200 members of the local Peace Preservation Corps augmented by 24 police officers, gave chase and engaged the bandits in a four-hour battle.

Thirteen of the captives were liberated and fourteen rifles recovered. Twenty-five bandits and three members of the punitive force were killed in the action.—Reuter.

STUDENTS' MILITARY TRAINING STOPPED

Japanese Pressure Believed to Be the Reason

Peiping, May 7.

The Hopei-Charhar Political Council has issued a circular to all Government and private universities and schools in Peiping, instructing them to suspend military training of students forthwith, and requesting their military instructors to leave the city immediately. No official explanation is forthcoming, but it is generally believed the step is due to pressure brought to bear on the Council by the Japanese authorities.

Military training in universities and schools here was introduced shortly after the Mukden incident of 1931.—Reuter.

White Russians Carried Across Border

Tokyo, May 7.

Still another in the long series of border incidents between Manchoukuo and the Soviet Union occurred near Manchuli last night, according to reports received today from Changchun.

Three Soviet soldiers, the report said, crossed the border near Manchuli and kidnapped a white Russian mother and her adult daughter. Manchoukuo has filed a protest in the case through Japanese diplomatic channels.—United Press.

GOOD PROGRESS MADE BY CHINA

Sir A. Cadogan Interviewed in London

London, May 4.

The growth of the Central Government's prestige was the outstanding feature of conditions in China, declared Sir Alexander Cadogan, former British Ambassador in China, in an interview with Reuter following his return here last night.

Sir Alexander, who was accompanied by Lady Theodosia Cadogan and their daughters, returned to London to take up his new post as Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Admiration for General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan of the Nanking Government, was expressed by Sir Alexander. "His capacity for work is enormous," he declared. "He never spares himself and I regard him as a statesman and real patriot."

The economic work being done by the Nanking Government, he continued, was very remarkable, while financially, the outlook appeared to be improving. Sir Alexander said he thought that China's new currency promised to work well and stressed the importance of the stabilizing influence of the Central Bank of China.

The conditions of the peasantry, at least in Central China, he stated, were improving. They had suffered severely from the recent fall in prices and there was still too much irregular taxation, but they were no longer perpetually liable to have all their substance devoured by hordes of uncontrolled and rapacious generals.

Reds Still a Problem

Communism, he added, although greatly reduced, was still a serious problem owing to the vastness of the country and general lack of communications.

The unrest among students was based on hostility to Japan. This had caused much anxiety for university authorities, "but the same sort of thing is prevalent in many countries." A recent conference between student delegates and General Chiang, he declared, had done much to clear the air.

Continuing, Sir Alexander said that the New Life Movement was a very interesting phenomenon. Some of its tenets, he stated, might strike outsiders as slightly unnecessary, but fundamentally, it was derived from those things in which Chinese civilization was most firmly rooted, and thus, there appeared to be a beginning and right end in the work of national restoration.

Regarding the future, he added, much necessarily depended on relations between China and Japan.

Concluding, he declared that, although he was glad to be home again, he had enjoyed his stay of two years in China. His life there had been very interesting and he had brought back with him many pleasant memories, not the least of which was the conviction of China's goodwill towards Great Britain.

Sir Alexander will go on a short holiday and will probably take up his new post during mid-July.—Reuter.

INDEPENDENT CUSTOM SOUGHT

Only Way to Safeguard Foreign Loans

Tientsin, May 5.

The establishment of an independent Customs administration for North China has emerged as the main issue in the protracted negotiations which are proceeding here concerning the various North China questions outstanding between the Chinese authorities and the Japanese, it is understood in well-informed circles. This issue arose from a discussion of the smuggling menace, during which the Japanese intimated their inability to co-operate with the Chinese in the suppression of smuggling, unless the Customs were controlled in accordance with the precedent established by the Simpson regime in June, 1930.

The Japanese put forward the view that only by this means would foreign loans be safeguarded in view of the breakdown of the existing Customs administration. This development in the negotiations apparently has set back the hope of a restoration of the status quo, whereby the integrity of the National Customs system would be maintained.

Pending a settlement of the question, the Chinese authorities are calling upon all officials to assist the Inspection Bureau recently established for the coast of southern Hopei The exact purpose of this bureau never has been clearly defined. Chinese officials, however, declare that it does not collect taxes at the present time, but assists the Customs to prevent smuggling. The idea that the Bureau is a rival organization to the regular Customs administration, and designed to facilitate the import of goods at duties less than the regular charges, is deprecated.

The freighter Hai Chang, which was seized more than three weeks ago, outside Tangku, for alleged smuggling, was released to-day by the Chinese Customs authorities after payment of a fine of $5,000, and sailed for Yingkow.

An anti-Communist pact is reported to have been drafted at the Sino-Japanese discussions here. The pact, it is stated, stipulates that Japanese troops should intervene only when the Chinese authorities are unable to deal with the situation. The Japanese authorities, however, are reported to have demanded permission to despatch troops to Fengtai and other points along the three principal railways, but their demand is being resisted by the Chinese, who contend that they are able to cope with the Reds.

The late Mr. B. Lenox Simpson, a British journalist, was put in charge of the Customs administration at Tientsin in June, 1930, by the short-lived Northern Coalition Government, which temporarily seized control of that part of the country, with the aid of Shansi troops. The regular Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin was ousted from his post.—Reuter.

MUI-TSAI INQUIRY SECRETARY

Captain John Jeff Appointed to Post

Singapore, May 8.

Captain John Jeff, acting Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Malaya, has been appointed secretary to the commission appointed by the British Government to investigate the mui-tsai problem in Hongkong. Captain Jeff speaks Cantonese fluently and has a knowledge of other Chinese dialects. He graduated in law at Glasgow University.

The commission arrives here in the P. & O. ss. Ranpura to-morrow and is due in Hongkong about May 16. It comprises Sir Wilfred Wood, Miss Edith Picton-Turbervill, and Mr. C. A. Wilks.

Investigations in Hongkong are expected to last two weeks.

When the Commission returns to England, accompanied by Captain Jeff, it will report to the Colonial Office and make recommendations "on any legislation or other action it considers practicable or desirable."—Reuter.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN EMPLOYEES

Nanking, May 6.

As a preliminary measure for the compilation of statistics concerning the condition of foreign employees in Chinese Government service, the Ministry of Industry has drawn up a questionnaire to be filled in by members of the foreign staffs in the Customs and Salt services.—Central News.

EXTENSION OF FREE EDUCATION

Government Plan to Assist Poor Students

Nanking, May 8.

Exemplifying the Government's determination to make higher education available for all, the Ministry of Education has announced regulations governing free schooling and the granting of scholarships in primary and high schools, as well as colleges. These are to become effective from the next academic year, in September.

It is provided that all Government primary schools henceforth will make education free for all, the qu ta for free education students to be 40 per cent. of the total enrollment in primary schools, 15 per cent. for high schools and vocational schools, and 10 per cent. for colleges and universities.

For scholarship students, the rules stipulate 4 per cent. for primary schools, 3 per cent. for high schools and vocational schools, and 2 per cent. for colleges. Privileges for free education and scholarships are only to be available for students who have proper papers to show that their families are financially unable to give them education.—Central News.

STRONGER ARMY FOR KWANTUNG

Full Understanding Reached in Tokyo

Tokyo, May 6.

A complete understanding has been reached between Major-Gen. Itagaki, Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, and the authorities of the War Office and the General Staff, regarding the replenishment and improvement of the Japanese garrison in Manchoukuo, it was learned on reliable authority here to-day.

Gen. Itagaki arrived in Tokyo a few days ago and has been discussing the subject with the Army authorities on the basis of a draft plan which he brought with him. The basic points of the Kwantung Army proposals are understood to be:

Transfer of some divisions from Japan to Manchoukuo;

Enlargement of the air force in Manchoukuo;

Replenishment of various modern army units in Manchoukuo;

Establishment of permanent barracks; and

Positive modernization of the general equipment of the army.

The above plan, it learned, is to be effected in five years, beginning next year, and the cost of the first year's activities is estimated at Y.250,000,000.—United Press.

NORTH CHINA BEING POISONED

Illicit Drug Traffic by Japanese, Koreans

Geneva, May 6.

Fresh from an extensive tour to the Far East, Miss Muriel Lester, of Kingsley Hall, London, gave an illuminating lecture before a large audience on the present situation in China, notably the opium situation, last night.

The meeting, which was presided over by Mr. H. A. Lyall, British chairman of the League of Nations' Central Opium Board, was held at Salle Athenee.

Miss Lester pointed out that, under the system of extraterritoriality and military protection, the illicit traffic of opium and drugs carried on by Japanese and Koreans had increased daily in north China.

The speaker, who had made an extensive tour in the so-called demilitarized zone in north China, drew international attention to the fact that "the Japanese are poisoning the Chinese population on a large scale."

Miss Lester also touched upon village life in China, showing great sympathy to the rural people in their gradual reconstruction work, the majority of whom were without the assistance of foreign experts.

Miss Lester is returning shortly to England where she will conduct a lecture tour on the subject of opium and drug traffic in China.—Central News.

OUTPORTS-Manufacturer wants reliable Sales-Distributor to be representative in their own territory. Selling new needed specialty—100 per cent. repeaters—attractive displays. Exclusive territory still open. First time introduced in China. Over a million packages sold in America. Write—The Eagle Products Company, 749 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.

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KIDNAPPERS ACTIVE IN HARBIN

Bold Attempt on Russian Frustrated: Children Suffer from Mumps

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, Apr. 25.

The river ice has broken up without any of the bad results which were anticipated owing to its great thickness and the fear that high water would drive large floes on to the opposite shore, thus causing great damage to house property. The cold nights of the past ten days hindered the thawing of the snow on the fields and this in turn lessened the great flow of water from all the small tributaries into the Sungari, keeping the main stream at a low level. There are still packs of ice in shallow parts, but the greater portion has freely passed down the river.

Navigation opened this morning with the despatch of a vessel up the river with passengers and cargo and to-morrow morning two others will sail downstream but not as yet to the mouth as low water in the Sansing Rapids will not permit of large steamers passing through.

The river has begun to claim victims very early this year, as yesterday four sailors from one of the steamers were drowned owing to the skiff in which they were conveying a hawser to the shore, being overturned. There were five men in the skiff, but of these only one was dragged out alive. Besides the three sailors, a Russian named Ragozinsky, son of a restaurant keeper, was drowned in the early morning yesterday. His clothes were found on the bank, but it was only after several hours dragging of the river that the life-saving station succeeded in finding the body in deep water. This gives a high record of deaths from drowning in the first few days of the open water season.

Exporting via Korean Ports

The Wassard Company (Danish) and the Louis Dreyfus Company (French) of Harbin, are expected to export about 40,000 tons of soya beans over the North Korean route during this month, the shipments to be made by five freighters. In view of the cheaper freights on the Harbin-Seishin route, in comparison with the rates on the Harbin-Dairen route, staple dealers also contemplate making shipments by the new route. The largest Manchoukuo company, the Ifahoo, will shortly make a trial shipment viâ Seishin, and if this proves successful, further shipments will be made by them. There is little doubt that the Dairen route will suffer from the shipments made by Korean ports.

Kidnappers Again Appear

At the Easter Holidays one of the leading men of the Russian Emigrant Bureau went to the Municipal Council to receive a considerable sum of money for benevolent institutions, and the fact that he was going for this sum having been published in the Russian papers, some of the local kidnapping fraternity prepared a trap for him. As he came out of the building two men stepped up to him stating that they had been sent by his office to take him home in a car as there was danger of his being waylaid if he walked. Fortunately he doubted their word and returned into the building to telephone to the office as to the truth of the men's statements. Being informed that no car had been sent, he gave notice to the police and boldly walked out again. The two men again urged him to enter their car, but seeing that he seemed to be looking for someone, they jumped in themselves and drove off. In another case however, the 15-year-old son of a printer named Abramovich was kidnapped and no news of him has been received during the past week excepting a demand for ransom money. There are some who think that these kidnapping cases have started in connection with the Kaspe trial which is now going on, to prove that kidnappers are still at large and try to lighten sentences on the men who were arrested for kidnapping and murdering Kaspe.

New Cure for Disease

One of the diseases to which many people in Harbin are subjected is that of stones in the kidneys and doctors have for years been trying to discover a genuine cure for this. Now Dr. Chelakhsaeff who suffered from it, has discovered that the water of the Yalu river and of the springs at Erisendyantse are cures, as he has tried them but the extraordinary discovery is that the Sungari river water possesses the same qualities, though in Harbin this water is polluted by drains and tributaries. Erisendyantse is only a short distance from Harbin and was at one time a popular summer resort but bandits frightened people off. Now that the discovery has been made that its water is an excellent cure, it is probable that a company will be formed to build a hotel and exploit the place as a great health resort. If a good motor road was made, the run out would not take more than an hour and hundreds could spend the week-ends there.

Epidemic of Mumps

An epidemic of mumps broke out in Harbin during the Easter recess to the great disgust of all school children who were compelled to stay at home instead of enjoying themselves in the fine weather. The disease spread the more rapidly owing to the number of children's parties, and by the time the schools re-opened on April 21, all schools had about fifty per cent. of its scholars absent, this number decreasing during the present week, with the result that many are closing down for a few days. Such an epidemic of mumps has not been seen in Harbin for many years, and though not dangerous, is very trying to the sufferers, most of whom are small children.

Owing to the many frontier incidents quite a number of foreign correspondents came to Harbin last week, these including Mr. Laurence Impey, Peiping correspondent of the "Daily Mail," Mr. Archibald Steele of the Associated Press and several French and German men, but they could get no information as to frontier conditions, nor did any go to the frontier as the military authorities will not guarantee their safety. The Moscow versions of the incidents as printed in Shanghai, are not to be seen in the local press.

STRAIGHT SPEAKING BY GEN. CHIANG

Praise and Condemnation for Provinces Visited

Nanking, May 5.

"The most vivid impression I gathered from my recent trip to Szechuan, Kweichow, and Yunnan, was that the people of the three provinces no longer present a haggard and grieved appearance. This is a grateful sign and shows that political progress is being achieved," said Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, after he returned here from his 28-day tour of six central and western provinces, including Hupeh, Szechuan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Hunan, and Kiangsi.

He considered the headway made in the opium suppression campaign as the greatest progress in Yunnan, Kweichow, and Szechuan. Not only had the provincial authorities succeeded in banning poppy planting and opium smoking, but many addicts automatically had cured themselves of the habit. As a result of the conversion of poppy fields into farmlands, there had been increased agricultural production and the livelihood of the peasants had been improved.

Rapid progress also had been achieved in communications and reconstruction. While admitting that political progress has been made, he thought there still was room for improvement. Greater care should be exercised in the selection of magistrates, and public education should be further promoted. The organization of militia corps and the training of the masses also warranted the attention of the local authorities.

The greatest negligence had been found in the development of land resources, afforestation work, river dredging, and promotion and development of people's economy. He exhorted local authorities to take steps to ameliorate the situation. Gen. Chiang also was dissatisfied with the compulsory labour service system now being undertaken in the three provinces. The greatest defect he found was that all the labourers drafted belonged to the poor class, while the well-to-do failed to contribute their service. He asked that this be immediately corrected.

The absence of public health facilities in Szechuan, Yunnan, and Kweichow also came under criticism. Several districts in Yunnan and Kweichow, he discovered, do not even have drug stores. Since public health is directly concerned with the promotion of public education, public defence, and the people's livelihood, such a deplorable situation should be bettered.

As to local administration, Gen. Chiang admitted that the machinery was working smoothly. Nevertheless, he saw one great defect, and that was that the work so far done was impracticable. Furthermore, there was no co-ordination and little efficiency.

In his opinion, control and management were equally essential. By control he meant constant inspection and supervision, with the object of attaining public order and discipline. By management, he meant well worked out plans, with special emphasis on the order of execution of various projects. All these should be carefully taken up by political workers, especially administrative inspectors and magistrates.—Central News.

MUKDEN TO HAVE NEW GOLF CLUB

Organization to Absorb the Older Body

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Mukden, Apr. 29.

Two well arranged meetings of unusual interest were held in the Yamato Hotel, on the evening of April 27 with Mr. T. Sekiya, Chief Administrator of the Japanese Railway Town in the chair, supported by Mr. Y. Imagawa, the Mukden International Golf Club held its first general and extraordinary meetings.

The Club had received an official sanction from the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs. At the general meeting the articles of association of the Mukden International Golf Club were unanimously approved, and a board of directors and two auditors were elected. Among the non-Japanese members of the board were Mayor, C. C. Wang, Messrs. M. W. Wood of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., A., Boixo, A. Hobday of the Chi Tung Manufacturing, and E. Cummings of Mustard & Co.

At the extraordinary meeting which followed immediately afterwards the articles of association were amended, where they specified the location of the new course. The original proposal had been to locate the course west of the railway, that is in the flat district, just next to the Japanese Concession.

Approval was given to the amendment in accordance with which the course will be located near Dungling, the Mausoleum of Nurhatchi, founder of the Ching Dynasty. A large tract of ground has been leased, without compensation by the General Direction of State Railways, who have undertaken to provide satisfactory service, by gas-given cars on the Mukden-Hailung section of the Railway, in addition to frequent service on the Mukden-Fushun bus line. The safety of players will be assured by the railway police.

It is expected that a part of the course will be ready to play on, by the end of this year. Nine holes will be laid out first, though two, eighteen-hole courses are proposed.

Budget Approved

The meeting approved a budget which proposed a revenue of Y.130,000, Y.30,000 from the issue of debentures and Y.100,000 from a bank loan. The expenditures were estimated at:

To be spent on the course ..	Y.60,000
Club house	50,000
Interest	12,000
Miscellaneous	8,000

Many visitors will recall the original Mukden Golf Club, whose small course lay mid-way between the S.M.R. tracks and the new, North-Eastern University, on the road to Peiling (North Mausoleum). The deed for this property was originally handed to the American Consul-General to be held for the foreign residents. The course is on sandy soil which is dry immediately after a rain storm. Though near the city, it provided a quiet and clean spot highly prized by the club members. Chinese officials led by the Young Marshal were enthusiastic members of the club.

Since the capture of Mukden the number of Japanese who have joined the club has been large, and the nine-hole course was found insufficient to accommodate them all. It was finally decided that a new international club should be formed. The old course will be given up and the older club aborbed by a new club. A large course will be provided and eventually tennis and other facilities will be available.

A modern clubhouse is to be erected, the State Railways loaning the services of their architectural experts, while still other experts will be available to assist in planting on the new courses.

Old Course Outgrown

Eight years ago the old course, though well suited to the needs of the small foreign community, for which it had originally been put aside, was found insufficient to accommodate the large number of Chinese officials, who desired to join the club. It was decided to start a new 18-hole course a considerable distant east of the present one, in fact east of Peitaying (North Camp). The writer surveyed a course there, but the matter was shelved as many of the officials removed to Peiping.

During the four and a half years since the capture of Mukden the future of the Golf Club has often been discussed. With the wise decision to merge the old club in the new, stronger organization, vastly improved facilities including increased transportation will be made available to a larger, international membership.

KUANGTUNG-SHANSI TRADE PACT

Reciprocal Agreement for One Year's Duration

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Apr. 25.

Cotton is going to be grown in Kuangtung, but it is not growing here now. Shansi cotton will be purchased for the big weaving plant on Honam Island, accross the Pearl River from Canton. Shansi wool is another raw product that is in demand. Coal and drugs are wanted too.

For her part, Shansi is agreeing to absorb much that Kuangtung's public-owned factories turn out. Sulphuric acid, cement, soda and sugar, for instance, and some things that the government does not fabricate or have a monopoly in selling. Marine food products and silk will be shipped north, its purchase guaranteed by the other signatory.

A year's trial to this reciprocal scheme is to be given. Before the year is up one party or the other may conclude it is not worth while going on, and it can give three months' notice, and terminate the arrangement. Neither province may, while the agreement endures, impose any tax on the products of the other.

Smuggling Operations

Amoy is a spot notoriously bad for smuggling, being figuratively speaking but a stone's throw from Formosa, and the Government insists that Japanese and Koreans and, most of all, Formosans, have been piling into this port to engage in illicit traffic. Whereas the Customs and the Smuggling Suppression Service of the Kuangtung Treasury have made great strides in cutting down the amount of undeclared goods coming into the province, there has been a great increase, it is asserted, in smuggling by foreigners.

The discovery ahs been made that the increase in smuggling is much more serious than it had been supposed. All sorts of commodities are being spirited from Canton up the North River, and the Treasury is erecting a barrier up at Pakong to intercept these goods. Both on the North River and the Canton-Hankow Railway there will be stations, and all goods carried past will be closely scrutinized.

It has been the rule that when things are taken out of a Canton shop and confiscated because the duty has not been paid, additionally a fine may be levied. But the collection of the fines when the seizures have been of inexpensive articles often was not pressed. Now the bill will be handed to the police, who will keep at the merchant's heels until he settles.

SIAN'S ANTI-OPIUM CAMPAIGN

Nine Narcotics Vendors Executed in Public

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Sian, Shensi, May 1.

The spring here has been exceptionally cold and trying and there has been much sickness about. In March a wolf got into the east suburb and attacked a number of animals. This week welcome rain has fallen and the wheat is looking very healthy with the promise of a good harvest.

The anti-opium campaign is being pushed with vigour. Mr. Chung Ko-to is here representing the Nanking Government to see that instructions are being carried out. It seems certain that opium growing has been stopped in most of the hsien districts though the immediate result has been to increase the profit in the districts where it is still permitted.

Strong Public Opinion Needed

Many refuges are lax in discipline and if friends are allowed in as they please or the addicts to go on the street it is impossible to obtain a cure. A very strong public opinion needs to be mobilized against opium, either springing from religious conviction or a feeling that the life of the nation depends on the conquest of this foe.

The war on opium will give the drug sellers their chance. Hitherto we have not been troubled much in Shensi with this poison. It is good to know that the authorities are alive to the peril and very rigorous search is made at the railway station of passengers' baggage. A few weeks ago nine people, eight men and one woman, mostly from Honan, were arrested for carring heroin and morphia. They were tried and sentenced to death. To impress the populace they were paraded in rickshaws through the principal streets before being shot in the public court of the local government administration in the presence of several thousand people.

The big cotton mill to the north of the station here is now in full work. It has an up-to-date plant and employs about 2,000 people. It seems a business proposition to manufacture where the cotton is grown and these smoking chimneys are a very visible sign of the industralization of China.

Dr. Ching, head of the Foreign Office here, is returning to Nanking and the office is being closed down.

He has been much respected and a farewell feast was given this week in his honour at the Travel Service Hotel.

Sensitive Skins need this Comfort

Cuticura Talcum is more than a dusting powder—it is a cooling and refreshing treatment, because of the special, medicated way in which it is prepared.

It immediately cools and soothes those parts where chafing has occurred, it absorbs perspiration, relieves prickly heat and gives a feeling of well-being to the whole body. It is specially recommended by doctors for babies, invalids and for every member of the family because of its exceptional purity and its wonderfully soothing effect.

The perfume of Cuticura Talcum is quite unique. Women say this is the reason why they first used it. Think of the fresh, sweet scent of the English countryside after rain—a fragrant, wholesome aroma—and you have an idea of it. It imparts a delightful feeling of daintiness for hours after use.

Discover for yourself what an added joy this powder is to your daily toilet—buy a tin to-day. Men also find Cuticura Talcum comforting after shaving—it takes away shine without giving a powdered look

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Cuticura TALCUM POWDER

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SPLENDID HONGKONG FUNCTION

Tea-party to Sir Thomas and Lady Southorn

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, Apr. 29.

Sir Thomas Southorn, K.B.E., C.M.L.L.D., Governor-Designate of the Gambia, and Lady Southorn, O.B.E., were the guest of honour yesterday at a farewell tea-party given by the Chinese community at the Hongkong Hotel.

The party was attended by a large and distinguished gathering of Chinese and foreign residents of the Colony including the Governor, Sir Andrew Caldecott, accompanied by Capt. W. J. R. Cragg, his A.D.C., and Mr. H. J. Cruttwell, private secretary.

On behalf of the Chinese community Sir Shou-son Chow presented the departing guests with an attractive blackwood screen containing a valedictory address.

Speaking on behalf of the hosts Sir Shou-son Chow expressed his thanks to the Governor for his gracious presence and to other guests for associating in paying honour to two of the most popular and beloved citizens of the Colony.

"I believe that this is the first occasion in the history of the Colony on which a Chinese document of this nature is formally addressed to a departing official jointly with his wife. We have departed from the time-honoured tradition because it is our desire to demonstrate to Lady Southorn our very deep appreciation of all that she has done for the Colony in general and the Chinese community in particular during the ten years that she has been with us," Sir Shou-son Chow averred.

Good Work Done by Them

He then went on to read an address in Chinese, eulogizing the character of their departing guests, summarizing the great work done by the couple during their residence in the Colony and wishing them happiness in their new surroundings and health and long life in the future.

The address was afterwards translated into English which summarized the early service and activities of Sir Thomas and his unofficial interests in charities and athletic sports in the Colony.

Lady Southorn was also highly praised for her part in both charitable and social work in the Colony and her keen interest in the Girl Guide movements.

Sir Thomas Southorn replied with an appropriate speech in which he thanked his Chinese hosts for the handsome gift and expressed his warm gratitude of the unique address contained in the blackwood screen presented to him by his hosts.

NEW "GYM" FOR WUSIH

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wusih, Ku., May 4.

The recently hatched silkworms are suffering from the prolonged cold wet weather; but owing to the steady rise in the silk market, farmers are raising silkworms to an extent unheard of for the past few years.

During the spring a number of foreigners drove up from Shanghai and found the trip delightful, though a little long, since the detour by Changshu is still used. The direct road between Wusih and Soochow is said to be completed, but it has not yet been opened.

The younger generation of Wusih are showing more interest in athletics than before. A gymnasium soon to be built in Wusih will fill the need long felt by local athletes. A committee composed of local high officials and wealthy merchants has been formed for the purpose of raising $20,000 needed for the construction and it is expected that the building will soon be commenced. The owner of the big pond at Tungtaichih is going to turn the pond into a swimming pool, which, when completed, will be much enjoyed by summer visitors.

The Joint Association of Educationalists and Moving Picture Producers is holding its fifth annual meeting in Wusih, devising means of increasing the use of moving pictures for educational purposes.

TUFEI THREATEN CHARHAR CITY

Changte, May 7.

Precautions are being taken by the Jehol provincial authorities to prevent incursions of about 200 bandits operating along the western border of the province. According to reports from Tatan, on the western edge of the province, the bandits, who originally numbered about 60 men, have been joined by members of the Hugcha and Hingchiang secret societies and they are now said to be threatening Kuyuan, in Charhar.—Domei.

STRENGTH OF REDS MUCH REDUCED

Only 9,000 Now in Shensi: Death of Leader

Peiping, May 6.

The horde of Communist bandits which started menacing Shensi in March has been reduced to only about 9,000, the bulk of whom are in hiding in the mountains in the vicinity of Yungho, on the Shansi-Shensi border. The walled city of Yungho, recently was recaptured by the Government forces.

The death of Liu Tse-tan, the Communist chieftain in Shensi, is confirmed, his remains having been taken to Wayaopao, in central Shensi, on April 27.—Central News.

Troops Given Slip by Reds

Taiyuan, May 7.

Pressed by Shansi troops on the eastern bank, large numbers of Communists in the western part of the province have succeeded, under the cover of night, during the past few days, in crossing the Yellow River into north Shensi. A military communiqué states that only about 2,000 Reds now remain in Shansi, and Government troops are busily combing the various districts for them.

As soon as the bulk of the Reds are cleaned up in Shansi, it is stated, large detachments of Shansi troops will be sent to the other side of the river, in Shensi, to help in rounding up the bandits.—Central News.

S.M.R. TO FINANCE NEW RAILWAY

Peiping-Mukden Link With Hankow Arranged

Peiping, May 9.

Arrangements were practically completed in Tientsin last night whereby the South Manchuria Railway will grant financial and technical assistance to the Peiping-Mukden Railway for the construction of the projected Tsangchow-Shihchiachwang railway, according to reliable Chinese sources.

These arrangements, it is stated, were made during negotiations between Mr. Ishimoto Ota, of the South Manchuria Railway, and Mr. Chen Chueh-sheng, managing director of the Peiping-Mukden line.

The projected railway, which will link the Tientsin-Pukow line at Tsangchow with the Peiping-Hankow and Chengtingfu-Taiyuan lines at Shihchiachwang, will be about 220 miles long, traversing rich agricultural land in Southern Hopei and tapping the mineral resources of Shansi.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Dr. S. Tomiyo

Tokyo, May 5.

Dr. S. Tomiya, a member of the Upper House and former president of the Supreme Court, died to-day of a stroke at the age of 80.—Domei.

ANTI-OPIUM DRIVE IN LANGKI

Entire City Organized in Vigorous Campaign

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Langki, An., April 28.

Easter came and went, in the midst of glorious weather. Since that time we have had all sorts, wind and rain being in the predominance, intermingled with thunder storms Of unusual violence. According to the Home Papers it is to be expected for they say, that the spots on the sun will bring stormy weather and that we are likely to have less sun and more rain. The weather in all parts of the world will prove that there are disturbances in the sun, for when there are "whirlpools," or raging tornadoes in the sun, then hurricanes, typhoons, and floods are sure to take place.

The opium drive is going on in real earnest. The city is well organized. It is divided into sections. There are twelve heads four for each gate, and they have arranged under them the homes. Every ten homes has one man out of the number who is in charge of these ten, which he has to visit and ascertain how many addicts there are. They have in turn to report to the Official, pay their fine. Their names are entered and they have three months alloted them in which to get free in the said time they will be fined more heavily. This has been a good move and people see that the Government means business.

APRIL WEATHER IN WUHAN AREA

Storms Blow Over Hundreds Of Buildings

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wuchang, May 3.

Figures published by the Public Safety Bureau concerning the heavy storms of April 18 and 21 are at hand. On April 18, 51 houses collapsed, valued at $11,640, 71 houses partially collapsed, loss $4,765, 159 mat-sheds blown down loss $4,282, 32 places where furniture was lost to the estimated value of $821, and one place where domestic animals of $30 were killed; the total estimated losses being round $22,000. On April 21, 13 houses collapsed and four were partially damaged, 34 mat-sheds destroyed, and ten places where furniture was reported damaged; the total estimated damage is round $6,600. Casualties on the respective two days were 22 and 3 persons killed and 59 and 30 persons wounded. The area that caught worst in the force of the gale was at Kaitzeyung at Wuchang where 206 mat-sheds collapsed throwing hundreds of poor people out of their homes.

QUAKE SHAKES CHENGTU

Chengtu, May 9.

An earthquake lasting six seconds visited this city at 10 o'clock last evening, throwing local populace into great panic No casualties or damage were reported.—Central News.

National State Lottery Administration

LOTTERY No. 22

Drawn May 8, 1936

Holders of prize-winning tickets may receive payment on or after Saturday, 16th May, 1936, at the Central Bank of China, Bank of China and Bank of Communications, or at any of their branches.

Prizes unclaimed after 31st October, 1936, will be forfeited.

The National State Lottery Administration accepts responsibility for the correctness of the Official Prize Lists only. These Lists are obtainable at the Head Office of the National State Lottery Administration and from the offices of any of the selling agents.

Shanghai, 9th May, 1936. S. Y. H. CHEN, *Director-General*

PRIZE LIST

1st PRIZE: (1 of $250,000) **101564**

2nd PRIZE: (4 of $50,000 each) **008877 058094 146782 249470**

3rd PRIZE: (20 of $10,000 each)

015798	017056	018448	018488	022468	028697	048042	051608	108593	118787
133782	156424	159012	167737	188823	230903	248197	266497	271185	278696

4th PRIZE: (100 of $2,000 each)

002974	005829	007187	007904	017283	020406	029403	030486	032062	034457
036152	039024	043424	046287	047373	048745	050725	051926	053421	053574
056565	059558	066712	074258	075709	078120	078687	079105	082069	087253
091041	091525	092974	095156	104675	106411	106680	113052	113697	115298
116711	117536	121297	125944	131346	135562	141549	142053	144997	157743
158212	159824	165827	172943	178463	179703	181487	185541	185972	189028
189804	191325	197259	198195	198578	204646	205002	209892	211587	213131
214616	218130	219182	220608	222185	222379	222778	225058	228185	242983
244762	246456	248172	252479	253050	254104	254970	270540	272114	276166
278690	284082	286237	286899	288542	291571	291820	292275	293317	299292

5th PRIZE: (300 of $500 each) All numbers ending in **551**

(Numbers whose lst three figures correspond to a specially drawn number)

6th PRIZE: (600 of $100 each) All numbers ending in **354 or 445**

(Numbers whose last three figures correspond to either of two specially drawn numbers)

7th PRIZE: (2,999 of $50 each) All numbers ending in **64**

(Numbers whose last two figures correspond to the last two figures of the First Prize number)

8th PRIZE: (27,000 of $10 each) All numbers ending in **4**

(Numbers whose last figure corresponds to the last figure of the First Prize number)

Primary Approximation Prize (2 of $6,000 each)

One number immediately preceding and one number immediately following, numerically, the First Prize number **101563 101565**

Secondary Approximation Prize (8 of $1,000 each)

One number immediately preceding and one number immediately following, numerically, each of the four Second Prize numbers **008876 008878 058093 058095 146781 146783 249469 249471**

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SHANGHAI NEWS

SHANGHAI PROTEST OVER SMUGGLING

Call for Rigid Suppression: Crews Specially Searched: Sino-Japanese Arrangement

Alarmed at the extent to which smuggling has developed in the north, local Chinese industrial leaders on Friday convened an emergency meeting, when it was decided to petition Government to suppress the illicit trade rigidly. The suggestion that taxes on sugar and artificial silk be reduced as a means to cope with the situation was opposed, and the attention of the Government also will be drawn to this matter in the proposed petition.

According to a Chinese report received here on Friday, the Japanese Vice-Consul in Tientsin has lodged a protest with the Customs Commissioner there over the seizure of five motor launches loaded with 5,000 tons of smuggled goods, including sugar, artificial silk, and piece-goods. The launches, reported to be owned by Japanese "ronin," were seized at Chikow early on Wednesday, when they attempted to land the consignment from Dairen. They were subsequently escorted to Tientsin by preventive vessels. The goods will be confiscated, while the owners of the launches will be fined.

Extra Temptations

As a result of the widespread smuggling now going on in Tientsin, ships coming from the northern port to Shanghai now are boarded here by Customs officers who do not go on board to check the cargo, which is passed through the Tientsin Customs, but to search members of the crew who might be smuggling articles on their own account. The opportunity for sailors to make money by smuggling is practically unlimited, it is reported. Owing to the widespread illicit trading, prices have fallen rapidly in Tientsin, enabling sailors to buy things cheaply and sell them here at a profit. For this reason, Customs officers are keeping a close watch on crews coming in here just as if the ship came from a foreign port.

The centres of smuggling are Peitaiho and Chinwangtao, which are admirably adapted to the practice of smuggling. One officer reiterated the statement made a few days ago by a correspondent of this journal that Tientsin had become a "free trade area."

Sino-Japanese Arrangement

One of the new anti-smuggling measures, which provides for the arming of the Customs officers in the north, will be enforced next Friday following the conclusion of an arrangement with the Japanese authorities, according to a Chinese report received from Tientsin on Saturday. The armed inspectors will be placed on duty along the Luan River in Hopei where smuggling is rampant.

The arming of Customs officers is deemed necessary in view of the frequent assaults on them by ronins. The latest case was reported a few days ago, when two Chinese customs inspectors belonging to the Chinwangtao office were beaten by a gang of Japanese smugglers when they attempted to seize three steam launches at Liushouying. The timely arrival of a detachment of the Peace Preservation Corps succeeded in saving the officers. The launches were loaded with sugar, matches and sea products.

Major-Gen. Tada, retiring commander of the Japanese Garrison in North China, is quoted by the Chinese press as advocating a reduction in import tariff as a means to cope with the situation. The suggestion was, however, strongly opposed by local Chinese circles.

Before his departure for Nanking, Mr. Feng Sui, director of the Agricultural and Forestry Bureau of the Kuangtung Provincial Government, voiced strong opposition to the suggested reduction in the import tariff on sugar, saying that such a step will completely ruin Canton's sugar industry which is still in its infancy.

Compared to the sugar tax of a dozen of European countries, the Chinese tariff is the lowest, Mr. Feng said. China produced 15,000,000 piculs of sugar in four south-western provinces, but the amount dropped to 4,000,000 piculs in 1930 due to a reduction of the tax and dumping of foreign products. A reduction of the sugar tax will therefore result in the final destruction of the Chinese sugar industry, Mr. Feng concluded.

It was repored in Chinese circles on Saturday that several Japanese members of the Sino-Japanese Trade Association had also protested against smuggling activities in the north.

**Further reports on Smuggling activities of pp. 269 and 270.

BRITISH BOXER TRUSTEES

$200,000 for Completion of Hwai River Docks

The 38th Meeting of the Board of Trustees for the Administration of the British Boxer Indemnity was held on Tuesday, May 5, at Chekiang University, Hangchow. Members present were Messrs. Chu Chia-hua, R. Calder-Marshall, Yen Te-ching, T. K. Tseng, Yoh Kung-cho, J. Heng Liu, Chen Chi-tsai, Tseng Yang-fu, W. S. King, H. V. Wilkinson and K. Cantlie. Mr. Han Lih-wu, Director of the Office was also present.

The Chairman, Dr. Chu Chia-hua, after the opening of the meeting, presented the Order of the Brilliant Jade conferred by the Chinese Government, to Mr. R. Calder-Marshall, in recognition of the services rendered by Mr. Calder-Marshall in promoting Sino-British relations, especially in connection with the work of the Board of Trustees of which he has been Vice-Chairman for the last four years.

Among the matters discussed at the meeting were the following:

1. The request of the Kwangtung River Conservancy Commission for a loan of $800,000 for flood prevention operations at Pakong. It was resolved to send an expert to make actual investigation on the spot and submit a report which will be considered by the Technical and Finance Sub-Committees.

2. Request of the Hwai River Commission for the remittance of about $200,000 for the completion of the three locks. This request was passed.

3. It was resolved to request Mr. Yeh Kung-cho to make a thorough examination into the question of the future unification of administration as well as matters of accountancy of the Canton-Hankow Railway after completion of the entire line.

4. Contract for a loan of £260,000 for the purchase of materials for the Canton-Hankow Railway was approved.

5. The following officers were re-elected for another term of office: Vice-Chairman—Mr. R. Calder-Marshall, Board-Secretary—Dr. Yen Te-ching, Board-Treasurer—Mr. Tseng Yung-pu (T. K. Tseng.)

DRAWING OF STATE LOTTERY

The drawing of the 22nd National State Lottery was held at the Canidrome on Friday afternoon in the presence of government officials and representatives of public bodies. The result of the drawing was as follows:—first prize was won by ticket No. 101564, and the four second prizes were won by ticket Nos. 008877, 249470, 058094, and 146782. The first prize ticket was sold out through the mail department of the Dah Yung Co., agents for six provinces of the State Lottery Administration. Tickets winning three of the four second-prizes were also sold in Shanghai through Chinese shops. Payment of various prizes will be commenced from May 16 at the Bank of China, the Central Bank, and the Bank of Communications, and its various branches.

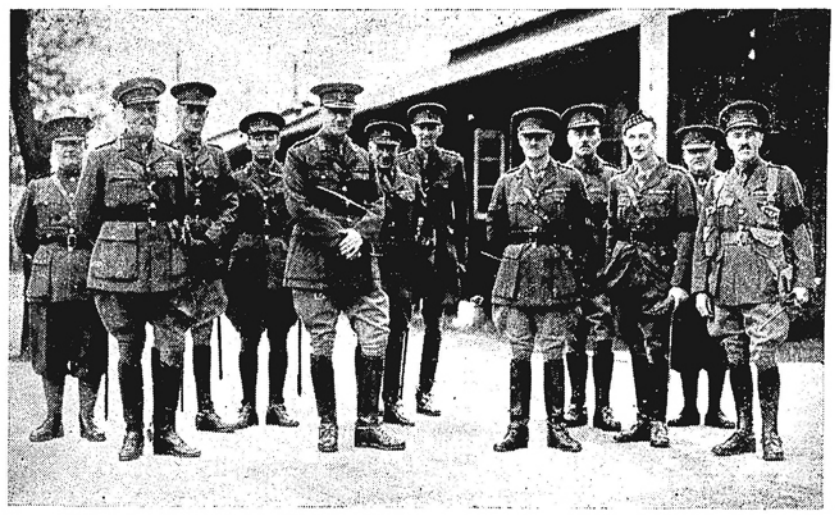
Tibet Explorer Returns

After nine months spent on the borderlands of China and Tibet, Mr. Jack Young and his brother Quentin, of the California Academy of Science, have returned to Shanghai with many specimens of large mammals and birds found in that area, two Tibetan dogs and two monkeys. The collection of mammals and birds are to be shipped to the Academy shortly, and some will be sent to Mr. F. E. Booth of San Francisco. Mr. Young and his brother left Shanghai last August, returning earlier than had been expected due to the communist situation in that part of the country. They were forced to abandon much of their equipment in order to save their more valuable specimens.

THE foundation stone of the Jukong Wharf godowns will be laid on June 12. Dr. H. H. Kung is expected to preside over the ceremony.

G.O.C. INSPECTS LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS

"N.-C. Herald" Photo.



Major-General Bartholomew, General Officer Commanding the British Troops in China, on Monday, May 4, inspected the Lancashire Fusiliers at Great Western Road Camp. Left to right in the front row the picture are Brigadier F. S. Thackeray, Major-General Bartholomew, Major G. K. Dibb, Capt. J. D. Milne and Major R. F. H. Massey-Westropp.

VICKI BAUM PLANS NEW NOVEL

Story to Be Written in Bali in Four Months

Coming to Shanghai once again because she likes it here, and because she is on her way to Bali, Miss Vicki Baum, the author of "Grand Hotel" and other novels and stories, arrived here on Tuesday, May 5, in the ss. President Coolidge from America. She has been doing a great deal of writing in Hollywood, and proposes to write a novel when she arrives in Bali, but for the present, she said, she is only on a holiday.

Miss Baum, however, expects to remain in Shanghai for a few days at present. From here she will go on to Peiping to visit friends there and next week will return to this city. She is not sure as yet just when she will depart for the south.

She will be in Bali for four months, she went on, and in that time will write a novel, the name of which she has not yet decided upon. Asked if she could write a book in such a short time, she replied that she got all the material for her work a year ago when she was in Bali, and thus, with the story all mapped out, expects to get it done in short time.

"N.-C. Herald" Photo.
Miss Vicki Baum

She has been working very hard, she says. She is under contract with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer writing scenarios for them, and in addition has written two books that are being filmed in France now. The first, already produced is "Lac au Dnme," known in America as "Martin's Summer." The other, now in the course of production, is "Helene."

Story for Greta Garbo

In Hollywood she has also written a story for Greta Garbo, who has returned to the film capital. The name of this story is "Camille" and it is expected that work will begin on it shortly.

In reply to the question whether she would ever write a book with a Chinese background, Miss Baum said that she would never try, and that she thought that people who did not know anything about a subject should not attempt to write up that subject.

"I could live here for twenty years," she said, "And I still would not know anything about China. Mrs. Pearl Buck is ably qualified to write about this country."

A REUNION MEETING OF CANADIANS

Efforts to Be Made for More Social Activity

After a lapse of nearly two years, the Canadian Club of Shanghai held its general meeting, followed by a social evening and buffet supper, on Thursday evening, at the American Women's Club. A suggestion was made that members of the club should meet more frequently in the future and, to judge from the success of yesterday's gathering, which, though attended by a comparative few, was thoroughly enjoyed by all, the committee need have no qualms regarding such meetings, in whatever social form they may take, proving a failure. As the president of the club, Dr. W. S. Parsons, pointed out, however, the success of such gatherings depended upon the universal support of all members in Shanghai.

Dr. Parsons did not mince words when, at the beginning of the meeting, he gave a brief summary of what had taken place during the two years the club had not met. He said that, even though last year's meeting was cancelled, the club's officers had carried on their duties particularly in relief work. A few were assisted to visit other lands, while a few still were in Shanghai. In this work they were entirely dependent on the British Chamber of Commerce for funds, and he was glad to say the amounts granted them had met their needs. Kindred national societies had entertained him and other members of the committee, but, owing to their financial state, they were unable to reciprocate.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

Dr. W. S. Parsons, president; Mr. P. R. M. Wallis, first vice-president; Mr. A. R. St. Louis, second vice-president; the Rev. E. J. Ottewell, almoner, acting for Dean A. C. S. Trivet; Mr. C. E. Ross, hon. secretary; Mr. W. S. Ross, hon. treasurer; Mr. C. H. Hopkins, Mr. H. A. Scott, Mr. C. W. Gordon, Mr. J. J. Evans, Mr. Bruce A. Macdonald, Mr. K. M. Fetterly, Miss J. M. McGeachie, Miss Brown, and Mrs. H. Booth, committee.

MR. J. K. CHOY GIVEN NEW POST

Made Head of Municipality Land Commission

Mr. J. K. Choy, General Manager of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company and Ex-Commissioner of Land of Greater Shanghai, has been invited by Mayor Wu Te-chen to serve as chairman of the Land Commission recently formed by the City Government of Greater Shanghai. The Commission was established for the purpose of making a study into the multifarious problems of the land situation in Shanghai, and of devising ways and means of improving the existing system of land survey, the issue and registration of land certificates, etc. It is understood that Mr. Hsu Fu, the present land commissioner, will serve as Vice-Chairman of the Commission.

It will be remembered that during Mr. Choy's tenure of office as local land commissioner, he rectified many past abuses and instituted numerous significant reforms.

G.O.C. CARRIES OUT FIRST INSPECTION

Visit Paid to Great Western Road Camp

Commencing his programme of inspection of the various British regiments stationed in North China, Major-General A. W. Bartholomew, the new General Officer Commanding the British Troops in China, who arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong on Sunday, May 3, in the ss. Chitral, carried out an inspection of the Lancashire Fusiliers stationed at Great Western Road Camp next morning.

Major-General Bartholomew was accompanied during his tour of inspection by Major G. K. Dibb, general staff officer, Capt. J. D. Milne, staff captain, and Lieut. P. J. Howarth, his aide-de-camp, together with Brigadier F. S. Thackeray, commanding the British Foces, Shanghai area, Major R. F. H. Massy-Westropp, commanding officer of the 1st Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers, his second in command, Major R. C. Harris, and Lieut. J. N. H. Christie, adjutant.

After the Great Western Road garrison, who turned out in service dress, with their band on the left, had been inspected, the troops marched past the inspecting officer in column of fours. Major-General Bartholomew afterwards carried out a tour of inspection of the camp quarters. He is to inspect the Jessfield Park camp quarters this morning.

MR. CHARLIE CHAPLIN COMING BACK HERE

Hongkong, May 7.

Mr. Charles Chaplin and his party including his fiancee, Miss Paulette Goddard, returned here to-day from Haiphong on the ss. Canton. He said he would probably attend the gala premiere of his picture, "Modern Times" here to-night. Mr. Chaplin refused to attend the world premiere of his picture in New York City. The party will leave here on Saturday for Japan, via Shanghai. Mr. Chaplin said he was writing a scenario for a picture in which Miss Goddard will star and in which he himself will not appear.—United Press.

BEACH HOTEL
MOGI (near Nagasaki)

Spend your Holidays at Mogi. This hotel is well-known to residents in China as one of the best resorts in Japan. Only 29 minutes from Nagasaki (motor-car hire Yen 2).

Lovely sea-views, and excellent roads for motoring through picturesque mountains and valleys.

Boating, fishing, bathing. Pier and diving board close to Hotel, and the Hotel motor-launch takes guests at intervals of about an hour to excellent swimming beaches, (free of charge).

Mogi is also starting-point for daily sea excursions to Obama (for Unzen), Shimabara, Amakusa.

The Hotel has extensive grounds with fine shade-trees. Private Tennis Court. Excellent Cuisine. (including Lobsters, Prawns, Crabs, etc.). Every room has an electric fan. Terms very moderate. Hotel representative meets all steamers. Write early for reservations.

S. SUNADA, Proprietor.

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FACTORY CONDITIONS TO BE IMPROVED

National Economic Council to Carry Out Industrial Hygiene Work Here and in Other Cities

Interesting in view of the recent outcry against factory conditions in Shanghai, there comes the statement that plans for starting industrial hygiene work in Shanghai, as well as in Tsingtao, Tientsin and Hankow, have been completed by the Central Field Station of the National Economic Council. The statement is contained in the annual report of the Council issued recently. The industrial health work of the station has been carried out in co-operation with the Central Factory Inspection Bureau of the Ministry of Industries, it is stated, and the Division of Industrial Hygiene has prepared pamphlets and posters for distribution in factories, and conducted surveys in several industrial centres, including Shanghai, Wusih and Nanking. In the last named city, an industrial hygiene service has been organized in the Yungli Chemical Factory, and in several brick factories.

Other points with regard to the health activities of the Council are that the station has frequently detailed its staff members to different parts of the country to investigate and assist in the control of epidemic diseases such as dysentery and typhoid in Kiangsi and of plagues in Fukien. Owing to the importance of a certain type of plague in Fukien, a permanent anti-plague station has been organized in Lungyen. The staff is at all times ready to send anti-epidemic field units, equipped with field laboratories to the provinces whenever their services are needed.

Parasitology was particularly important in China on account of the prevalence of malaria and the numerous diseases caused by insects, protozoa and worm. Malaria and mosquito surveys had been conducted in a number of provinces, and field units for the study and control of various diseases had been sent out from the station. An expedition was despatched to Kweichow and Yunnan to study the mysterious disease known as "*Changchi*," and as a result of scientific investigation the disease had been proved to be a form of malaria.

Sanitary Engineering

The station had taken up sanitary engineering work of every description in the field of municipal and rural sanitation. Various municipalities such as Nanking, Peiping, Hangchow, Tientsin and Hankow, had requested the assistance of the station in solving their water problems. Close co-operation was maintained with the local authorities of Shanghai, Nanking, Nanchang, Kuling, Lanchow, Sian and many other cities in the improvement of sanitation, including the installation of sewage and draining systems, the disinfection of wells, inauguration of modern methods of garbage disposal and fly control.

With regard to road construction in the North-West of China, the council had undertaken the entire responsibility for the building of three main trunk roads, because the Provincial Governments did not have sufficient resources to make their usual contribution. The first of these was the Sian-Lanchow Highway, 746 kilometres in length. Originally an old courier road, it had been renovated by military labour and also by relief labour. The council had planned to convert the road into a modern highway. Its programme was in three main stages, firstly, to make the road open to motor traffic in fine weather, secondly to make a modern earth road good enough for motor traffic, and thirdly to construct a road surface serviceable under all weather conditions.

The construction of this road was of great engineering interest, since its entire course was within the loess-belt of China. Road building over loess soil raised many technical problems. Work on the road began in April 1934, and was completed at the end of August, 1935. The road was opened to traffic on May 1, 1935, and since then a bus service had been established under the auspices of the North-Western National Highway Administration, set up at the beginning of 1935 to take charge of transport matters on the Sian-Lanchow highway. The journey from Sian to Lanchow, a distance of 746 kilometres, which formerly took at least a fortnight, could now be covered in four days.

Second Road Completed

The second road to be completed during the year was the Sian-Hanchung Highway, 420 kilometres long, and lying within the boundaries of Shensi Province. Work on the section from Sian to Paochi consisted in improving on the existing roadbed, but the section from Paochi to Hanchung, a distance of 253 kilometres, required entirely new construction. More engineering difficulties were encountered in building this road than in the case of the Sian-Lanchow Highway. The work began in October, 1934, and was completed by the end of December last year. Compared with the fortnight's journey by means of donkey carts, the communication between Sian and Hanchung was shortened to a three-day journey.

The third road under construction was the Hanchung-Nincheon Highway, about 140 kilometres long, linking Hanchung with Kwangyuen, in Szechuen Province.

In 1935, the council was made the highest national authority for water conservancy administration, and as the first step of this re-organization the council abolished all redundant conservancy institutions and merged a number of small organizations into one. The effect was to place the greater part of such administration in the hands of the Kuangtung Conservancy Board, the North China River Commission, the Yellow River Commission, the Hwai River Commission and the Yangtze River Commission. These commissions were required by the new regulations to submit all their projects of expenditure for the approval of the Council.

Irrigation Scheme

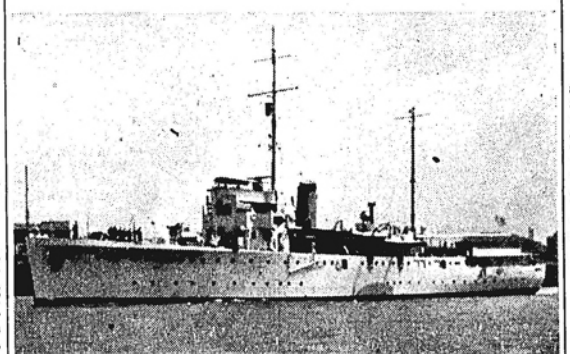
The first undertaking was the improvement of the existing Chingho system in North-West China, which was successfully completed in the spring of 1935. About 450,000 mow of land were irrigated, and the economic improvement throughout the whole region was very noticeable. The region was becoming an important cotton producing centre. The second undertaking was the Loho scheme, which would be completed during the coming summer. The main overflow dam in the river and many construction works along the main canal had been completed. The scheme would irrigate 500,000 mow, and the construction cost was estimated at $1,500,000.

The Kinshui Reclamation Project was completed in April, 1935, at a total cost of $900,000. The Kinshui was a tributary of the Yangtze River entering it on the right bank at Kinkow not far from Hankow. As a result of the operations now completed, over 900,000 mow of land was reclaimed from lakes in South-Western Hopeh. In the work of flood prevention and river regulation, much attention had been paid to the Yellow River, where breaks in the dykes had been closed, and other dykes had been strengthened. Inland navigation and hydraulic research are also mentioned in the annual report, and under Agricultural Rehabilitation it is stated that the Council had organized three commissions, for the improvement of sericulture, for the rationalization of the cotton industry, and for the promotion of the economic well-being of the farmers.

RIOT AT KIOUSIN DOCK

A pitched battle waged early on Tuesday, May 5, between former employees of the Kiousin Dock and the present Chinese staff resulted in four of the latter being taken to the Hospital St. Marie, suffering from very serious injuries to the head and body.

Some time ago, the Kiousin Shipbuilding & Engineering Works, Ltd., dismissed a number of its native staff, who had gone on strike, and engaged over a hundred workmen in their place. The dismissed men gathered on the Pootung property of the dock company at 6.30 a.m. yesterday, and, with knives, sticks, and other weapons, commenced to assault the new workmen. Several were wounded on both sides, and some sixty arrests were made by the Bureau of Public Safety, which sent a special body of men to the scene to break up the fight.



"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

FALMOUTH ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI

H.M.S. Falmouth, which arrived in Shanghai last Wednesday, is shown steaming up the river on her way to the British Naval Buoy.

By SAPAJOU

Mr. W. C. Foster

For thirty years a keen follower of Shanghai sports, who is retiring.

MR. W. C. FOSTER TO RETIRE

Old Resident and Sportsman Leaving After 30 Years

Mr. W. C. Foster left for England in the ss. President Cleveland on Saturday on retirement after nearly 30 years service with the British-American Tobacco Company Ltd. Arriving in Shanghai in February 1907, early on in his career he served as deputy chief accountant of the company, then for a period as chief accountant, and in recent years he has been engaged on the executive staff as a director of many subsidiary companies.

Mr. Foster is a member of the Shanghai Cricket Club, the Shanghai Football Club, Shanghai Golf Club and the Shanghai Club. He was one of the founders of the late Powhattan Club and also a member of the old Maxim Company, S. V. C. As a cricketer "Fossie" will long be remembered for his bowling prowess and as a footballer he was an enthusiast. Outdoor sports almost amounted to a religion with him and in retirement in Plymouth he intends becoming a bowler again, while as a hobby, he and his wife hope to take up the perfecting of a new breed of dog, the result of which should prove interesting.

Mr. Foster and his family are all happy warriors and they will be greatly missed by a host of friends who wish them Godspeed, good luck and every happiness in Devon.

Factory Inspection in Shanghai

Nanking, May 8.

The Ministry of Industry is now closely studying the modus vivendi worked out between the City Government of Greater Shanghai and the Shanghai Municipal Council for the inspection of factories in the International Settlement, it is learned here today. The provisional agreement, it is learned, will probably be enforced from July 1 next.—Central News.

On May 26 and 27 the International Arts Theatre is presenting at its premises at 55 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, a series of scenes from Shakespeare's plays. Typical scenes have been selected from the comedies, the histories and the tragedies.

RECORDING SONGS OF WILD BIRDS

How Shanghai Naturalists Can Be of Assistance

Shanghai bird lovers will have a golden opportunity of proving their zeal at the end of this month. Their task will not be hard though it will necessitate early rising, keen observation, and must be performed on one particular day. That day is May 31 when they are asked to record the time of the first and last song or call of one or more bird species and to send their results to the Bird Research Station, Glanton, Northumberland, England.

Every year Mr. Noble Rollin makes a similar appeal to bird lovers all over the world. At the present moment he is in Canada where he is making a study of birds. He has written to the "North-China Daily News," giving particulars he requires and Shanghai ornithologists should take careful note of the letter's contents, which are as follows:—

On May 31, 1936 bird watchers in several parts of the world will be recording the length of the singing or calling day observed by birds. If any of your readers would help in the work, I would be glad to have their co-operation.

All that is required is the time of the *first* call or song of one or more species in the morning, and the time of the *last* call or song of one or more species in the evening. A record, accurately made, of even the commonest species is of value.

The records should be accompanied by the name of the place and locality of observation, approximate height above sea level, and notes on the weather. They should be sent to the Bird Research Station, Glanton, Northumberland, England.

I am at present in Canada, on board my bird study boat Watcher's Link, and have enlisted the help of many Canadian watchers for this years' recording. Canada is the first step in a slow world tour of bird study which I am making.

Enclosed with Mr. Rollin's letter is a pamphlet, which gives further details for observers. Emphasis is laid on accurate recording. Watches should be corrected by a reliable source, a wireless time signal is suggested, and checked again after the records have been made. Information is required particularly of the song thrush, two species (Turdus musicus Linn, Turdus philomelus Brehm) and the house sparrow (Passer domesticus Linn).

CHINESE-PRODUCED FILMS SEIZED

Censorship Committee States Pictures Superstitious

Action was taken by the Chinese authorities against motion pictures alleged to propagate superstitious doctrines. Acting upon instructions from the Central Film Censorship Committee in Nanking, officers of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, with the assistance of the S.M. Police, searched a Chinese building at 14 Yih Shuo Lee Alleyway, off Tongshan Road, and seized 55 tins of films said to be of a superstitious nature.

A representative of the Central Film Censorship Committee made an application to the First Special District Court on Friday for the seized films to be brought to Nanking for examination and the application was granted. According to the tenant of the house in which the pictures had been seized, he had no knowledge that they were of a superstitious nature because a friend of his had left them there as security for a loan.

My Hearts Swell With Joy and Fear

English Made Easy For Chinese Students

For a few cents a Chinese able to read English can pick up in almost any Shanghai book-stall one of a variety of little books providing conversational ammunition for all conceivable purposes. Scarcely any phase of life is overlooked. The chapters, though brief, contain all that is necessary for a spirited conversation about the New Year, common colds, aerial navigation, spring, peach-viewing, radio, the rainy season, angling, love, typhoons, suburban life and what-have-you. To demonstrate the practicality of the information the chapter on "Love" in one of the booklets is herewith reproduced:—

"I am longing for you."

"Are you? Really? Please love me long."

"To tell the truth, I fell in love with you at first sight."

"Are you in earnest?"

"Of course. You are the darling of my heart."

"Really?"

"Yes, darling, we will build our sweet home together, will you?"

"I love you so much that I would gladly go with you to the end of the world."

"Tell me what made you care for me."

"You are the prettiest girl I ever saw."

"You made me very happy indeed."

"Your smile is so sweet that it makes all my sorrow die away."

"My heart swells with mingled joy and fear."

"I love you more than anyone else in this wide world."

"Please never leave me, dear. "

"Not at all. All night long I dream of you."

"Do you? Please come to my dance to-morrow night without fail."

"Thank you, but I cannot wait until that time."

"Good night, my love."

"Good night, my little bird."

KRAUSS AND GOLDBERG AT LYCEUM

If ever sonatas were played surely Krauss and Goldberg played them last night in the Lyceum Theatre. It was one of the most finished, most artistic performances ever listened to by the present writer. Technically they were flawless, both as regards individual mastery and ensemble but musically they were gifts from the gods. Their interpretation was inspired and so beautiful that any other seems incredible. They have the combination of the vitality of youth and the mellowness of age which gives their playing a distinction, elegance and beauty which is rarely met with in one short life time.

Their programme was entirely Beethoven, consisting of the Third, the Fifth (Spring) and the Ninth (Kreutzer) Sonatas. The audience refused to go until one other movement was played. After hearing these three sonatas one wishes for a season long enough to include all the rest, but then what of other sonatas, such as the Franck! And we are promised only one more recital from them. For artistry such as this the Lyceum should be sold out next Monday night. They are as far above description as is the music which they play.—O.M.

At the invitation of the International Friendship Club and the Political Science Class of Shanghai University, Mr. L. M. J. Dohse, a German merchant of Shanghai, addressed a gathering of about 300 students in the University chapel on Monday, May 4, on conditions in Germany since the Great War, dealing particularly with events leading to the rise to power of the present Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler, and his programme for the re-organization of the nation.

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FASHIONS AT THE SPRING RACES

Tailored Suits Find Popular Choice Among Women

The sun came out after all last Wednesday and permitted Shanghai women to hold their annual Champions Day fashion parade at the Spring race meeting. Tailored suits in greys, pastel hues and blues predominated and a few ventured out in crisp linen dresses and flowered prints.

A number of women favoured black and white ensembles. Mrs. P. G. Calcina wore a stunning two piece suit of black wool skirt and white jacket with a crisp organdy blouse and black straw hat. Mrs. H. G. Robinson wore a white pique jacket and blouse over a black skirt and a white hat trimmed with black topped the outfit.

Lady Brenan was all in black with touches of white at the neckline and on her hat.

Mrs. J. W. Ridgeway wore a tomato shade sport suit and a panama hat, and looked very bright and cheery as she led in her husband's pony Wasp Hawk, Mrs. Reader Harris was in a grey costume and Mrs. Verne Clair, Mrs. Karl Haas and Mrs. C. Bume were among those who wore effective ensembles in black and white.

One of the smartest costumes was worn by Mrs. T. B. Dunn who appeared in a black bolero suit and organdy blouse with three boutonnières in place of buttons. With this she wore a mortar board black beret.

Mrs. Julius Wadsworth wore a blue straw Spanish style hat with one of the new nets covering the back of her hair; a short blue silk jacket and skirt costume with white ruching piped with red at the neck and she carried a red bag.

Many Print Frocks

Mrs. E. Mott was one of those who chose a print frock. The background was black and the design geometric in greens and reds. Mrs. Henry A. White wore a frock of grey wool with a rose felt brimmed hat.

A black wool two-piece suit with a pale blue blouse and black hat was the effective costume chosen by Mrs. L. B. Mallery and Miss Ellen Thesmar was another who wore a printed silk.

Mrs. H. A. Scott wore a tailored suit of grey wool with a black hat and accessories.

The Sassoon Box

Some of the loveliest clothes were seen in the box party of Sir Victor Sassoon and Mr. D. E. Sassoon.

Mrs. W. R. McBain was all in black and Mrs. R. P. Willock was in a mauve costume and Mrs. Berglas was in a dark print dress with a large black hat. Mrs. Jack Liddell was in black with a red hat the only touch of colour. Miss Babs Hutchins looked smart in a blue-grey tailored suit and a white hat. Others in the party were Viscountess Castlerosse, Prince Spada Potenziani, Countess Sanbui, Mrs. H. G. Robinson, Mrs. Edward Ezra, Mrs. A. de Gherardy, Mrs. Cyril Cook, Mr. H. Arnhold, Mr. and Mrs. K. Haas, Miss Emily Hahn, who wore a tailored suit of white flannel and an orange organdy blouse, Mr. David Innes-Kerr, Mr. Edmund Toeg, Mr. Rootes and others.

Mrs. C. F. B. Price, who was in the party given jointly by Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Franklin and Captain and Mrs. R. A. Boone, wore a gay flowered print. Both hostesses chose black costumes, Mrs. Boone brightening hers with red trimmings on her hat and Mrs. Franklin's blouse having a gay coloured floral pattern on the black background. Others in their party were Mr. and Mrs. M. Wakesugi, Admiral and Mrs. O. G. Murfin and Miss Winifred Murfin, Judge and Mrs. Milton J. Helmick, Sir John and Lady Brenan, Col. and Mrs. Charles F. B. Price, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Boissevain, Commander and Mrs. Fahrron, Mr. and Mrs. Julean Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Butrick and Mr. Peter Plant.

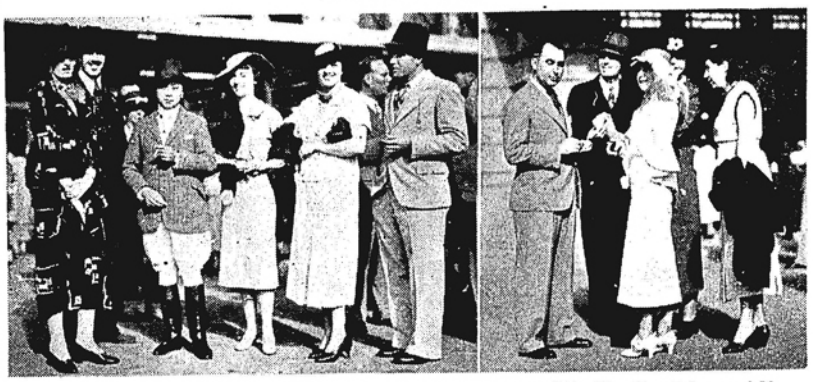
A number of well-dressed women were noticed in the tiffin box of Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Calcina. Among those present were Signor and Mme. V. Lojccano, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. James Barton, Count Bonarelli, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Neyholm, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Gibbings, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Ricketts, Mr. and Mrs. Loos Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Robin Gordon, Mrs. Gertz and others.

Mrs. Alice Herlofson was stunning in a black and white print frock and a large black hat. Another effective costume was worn by Mrs. H. S. Peake who was in a mustard wool frock and three quarter length skirt.

Mrs. Charles Rayden, the wife of one of the judges looked crisp and cool in a powder blue linen frock and matching hat with dots in darker blue. Mrs. J. R. B. Branch was in grey georgette and black accessories, and her daughter, Miss Ann Branch, was all in blue.

SEEN AT THE CHAMPIONS MEETING

"N.-C. Herald" Photos.



Left to Right Mrs. E. 'Mott, Mr. E. Mott, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. White, Miss Vera Prince, and Mr. Karl Hill; Mr. E. Faggiano, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bauman, Mrs. E. Faggiano and Miss Irmegard Bauman.

Left to Right: Mrs. Harold G. Robinson and Mr. Karl Haas look over the entries; Guests in the box party of Mrs. Franklin and Mrs. Boone were Captain R. A. Boone, Mrs. G. W. Boissevain, Mrs. O. G. Murfin, Miss Winifred Murfin, Mrs. C. F. B. Price, Mr. K. Wakasugi; Seated, Mrs. C. S. Franklin, Mme. Wakasugi and Mrs. Boone.

TWO CONTINENTS ON THE MOVE

Remarkable Discovery by Siccawei Observatory: Europe and Asia Affected by the Moon

Although Siccawei Observatory will not be represented amongst the gathering of astronomers from all over the world in northern Japan on June 19 when there will be a total eclipse of the sun, yet at a conference of astronomers and allied scientists which is to be held in Edinburgh this autumn, Father P. Lejay, D.S.C., general director of the local observatory, will make a report on a hitherto almost unobserved phenomenon in connection with the moon.

Everybody knows that the gravitational pull of the moon causes ocean tides, but how many people know that when the moon is in a certain position in the heavens whole continents are stretched as much as 40 feet in one direction, and that when the moon changes its position they snap back into place again, and later stretch for another 40 feet in the opposite direction?

This remarkable fact was first discovered by the astronomers of Siccawei Observatory some ten years ago, and it is now the subject of intensive research by the observatories of Nauen, in Germany, and Bordeaux, in France. During the months of October and November, 1926, the local astronomers, after carefully checking their records, discovered that the longitude of the world was considerably altered during certain phases of the moon. This was confirmed by a series of observations taken in October and November, 1933, and was communicated to other observatories by radio.

It is thought that possibly the gravitational force of the moon keeps the continents of Europe and Asia in a continual state of movement. This theory is based partially on a varying time lag noticed in the reception of time signals, and inasmuch as this is often as much as a tenth of a second in the case of the German observatory, the fathers at Siccawei prefer to get their signals from America.

At the moment, the observatory is not conducting any further research into the matter although a resumption of the study of this exceedingly interesting phenomenon will probably be made after the Edinburgh conference in September.

It must be pointed out, however, that the calculations made so far are not totally conclusive, as they are based only on observations made here during the months of October and November—the best months of the year in Shanghai for the study of the heavens—and a series of calculations based on notes taken for at least a whole year will have to be made before the theory is definitely established on a sound footing.

How far this movement of the continents affects the lives of the people on them is not yet known, but discoveries of the enormous influence of the moon on living things is being made continually by scientists in different parts of the world.

Effects of the Moon

A Parisian physician, for instance, has collected statistics showing that the largest number of births occur when the moon is near the horizon. It has also been more or less satisfactorily proved that certain sea animals, and particularly sea urchins, are always plumper at full moon.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of Great Britain has proved that the best catches of herring may always be expected at full moon, and that the record "hauls" generally coincide with a full moon during the second week in October. This, it is thought, may be caused either by the attraction of shoals to the surface by the greater amount of moonlight, or by the movement of the water caused by the moon, causing concentrations of the millions of tiny ocean creatures and plants which form the food of herrings and other fish.

Research at the moment is being conducted all over the world in an effort to trace the connection between the moon and the weather, and between the moon and the growth of plants.

Although, due to a shortage in staff, Siccawei Observatory will not be present at the gathering of scientists in northern Japan next month, it will make observations of the partial eclipse which will be visible, weather permitting, in Shanghai, commencing at 10.45 a.m., and photographs will probably be taken for record purposes.

STATUS OF JEWS IN SHANGHAI

Nanking, May 11.

The status of the Jewish Communal Association of Shanghai in the eyes of the Chinese law is defined by the Judicial Yuan in reply to a request for charification by the Shanghai City Government. According to the Judicial Yuan, the Association which has applied for registration with the local authorities should observe the laws and orders of the Government in which it is founded. The Yuan further rules that the Association is to be treated on the same footing as with Chinese organizations.—Central News.

SHIP TOWED HERE TO BE BROKEN UP

ss. Minderoo Brought in by Tug Saucy

After lying off Woosung during the night due to the rough weather that sprang up on the coast on Thursday night, the tug Saucy, of the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd., for which Wheelock & Co. are the secretaries, came up the Whangpoo on Friday at noon with the ss. Minderoo in tow, and proceeded with her burden to Lunghwa Anchorage where the Minderoo will be broken up. She has been purchased by the China Shipbreakers Co. Ltd.

The Minderoo went aground in Port Headland on the Australian Coast some months ago and after much difficulty was refloated. When it was found that she was unserviceable after her stranding she was sold, and the Saucy was sent to get her, leaving Shanghai for Port Headland on March 12.

The trip up the river on Friday was a hard one with a strong wind blowing and much rain. Originally the tug was due to pass the Bund at 10 o'clock, but she did not start until later than planned when she would get more benefit from the tide. The good tide and the fact that the weather subsided somewhat shortly after noon, made the last half of the trip easier for the powerful Saucy. She made Lunghwa early in the afternoon.

The Mindaroo is 2,720 tons, has a length of 320 feet, a breadth of 44 feet, and a depth of 18 feet. She was built in 1909 by C. Connel & Co. in Glasgow, and was owned by the West Australian Steam Navigation Co. She was used as a passenger vessel on the Australian Coast.

HUMILIATION DAY COMMEMORATED

Meetings Held in Nanking and Shanghai

Chinese national flags were at half mast and various amusement resorts and theatres in Chapei and Nantao were closed on Saturday in commemoration of National Humiliation Day, they anniversary of the acceptance of Japan's 21 demands in 1915. Chinese radio stations also suspended broadcasting for the day.

Under the auspices of the Shanghai District Kuomintang, a meeting was held in the auditorium of the Headquarters, off Route Ghisi at 10 a.m., when speeches, urging the strengthening of national defences, the enforcement of the New Life Movement principles, and an increase in production were delivered. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Wang Man-yung, an executive member of the local Tangpu, and attended by more than 200 delegates from various public bodies. Similar meetings were held at several branch offices of the Kuomintang.

In Nanking, Mr. Ting Wei-feng presided over a meeting attended by a group of other C.E.C. members. Mr. Yih Chu-chang, Secretary General of the C.E.C. spoke on the occasion.

GREEN TEA TRADE RESUMED

No Settlement Reached Over Monopoly Question

While negotiations are being continued for a settlement of the dispute between the fourteen tea hongs and the Anhwei Provincial Government over the monopoly scheme, the owners have decided to resume financial transactions on green tea beginning on May 6. A large quantity of the product already has arrived in Shanghai.

The decision followed persuasion by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Shanghai City Government, and other organizations. Whether the hongs will call off the strike and resume financial transactions on Keemun tea will depend on the outcome of the negotiations.

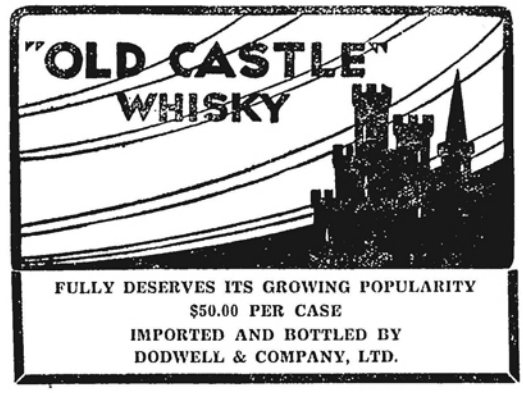
Mr. Chien Chen-shu, who was sent to Nanking and Anhwei by the National Associated Chambers of Commerce and the China Industrial Federation to submit a petition to the authorities, is expected to return here to-day. It is understood that he has suggested the formation of an export firm with two-thirds of its capital subscribed by tea hongs as a measure for a settlement of the dispute.

Chekiang Joins Bloc

Hungchow, May 7.

Accepting the overtures of the Anhwei authorities, the Chekiang provincial government has decided to align itself with the Anhwei and Kiangsi combination for the control of the tea trade. Information emanating from official circles reveals that sales and distribution of Chekiang green tea will, by virtue of the new agreement, be placed under the control of the Co-operative Tea Office, but detailed arrangements in matters of finance and management on the part of Chekiang in the new arrangements have not yet been announced.—Central News.

Built at cost of approximately $115,000, the new home of the National Aviation League, at the Civic Centre, was opened on Tuesday, May 5, in the presence of a group of officials and leading residents. One training 'plane of the Flying Association organized by the League was exhibited in front of the building, while a fleet 'plane built on behalf of the Association by the Chinese Aircraft Factory at Lunghwa made a demonstration flight.



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COL. J. C. BEAUMONT TAKES LEAVES

Commander of U.S. Marines Bids Shanghai Good-bye

Before a guard of honour representative of the military and naval forces stationed in Shanghai, Colonel J. C. Beaumont, in command of the Fourth Regiment, United States Marine Corps since July, 1933, bade an official farewell to this city on Thursday morning. Col. Beaumont was a passenger on the ss. Tsingtao Maru when she left next morning for Dairen, and is travelling via Siberia to Washington, D.C., where he is to take up his post as Brigadier-General.

Shortly before 10.30 a.m., the guard of honour drew up on the Bund Foreshore, between Kiukiang and Peking Roads, and facing the river. Olive-drab, khaki, navy blue, and winter field green mingled in a colourful array as the crowd of officers and civilians grew larger and larger.

As Big Ching chimed the half hour, Col. Beaumont, accompanied by his chief of staff, both in the blue dress uniforms of the Marine Corps, inspected the guard, taking the salute from the Marine Band, and detachments from the Fourth U.S. Marines, the Lancashire Fusiliers, the Japanese Naval Landing Party, the French Forces, and the Russian Regiment of the S.V.C., each party smartly presenting arms as he drew near.

At the end of his inspection, Col. Beaumont shook hands with all senior marine, naval, and military officers present, and passed down a long line of civilian friends who had gathered close to the Nanking Road Jetty to shake hands and bid him farewell. Boarding a fast motor boat from the U.S.S. Augusta, he then disappeared from sight down-river, while the guard of honour was dismissed.

Amongst the large crowd attending the ceremony were Brig. F. S. Thackeray, Rear-Admiral Ejiro Kondo, Colonel Charles Price, his successor, Captain C. H. Yost, the Provost Marshal, Captain E. E. Shaughnessey, Captain T. Saunders, Major F. S. Robillard, Major Raymond E. Knapp, all representing the U. S. Marine Corps; Major E. Ainger, Major W. H. Clarke, representing the British Forces; Col. L. Perretier, and Lieutenant J. Boudet, of the French Forces; Col. F. R. W. Graham, commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps; Judge Milton J. Helmick, Mr. E. A. Long, and a large gathering of wives and friends of officers of the U.S.M.C.

Distinguished Career

Col. Beaumont, is succeded in Shanghai by Col. C. F. B. Price.

Col. Beaumont was born in Washington, D.C., on October 7, 1878. He finished his education at Fordham University, New York, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps in February, 1900, rising by appointments in successive years to a lieutenant-colonelship in 1918, and a colonelcy in 1926.

After serving in various parts of the United States, he held the post of Officer of Naval Intelligence in the Navy Department at Washington from January 1920 to August 1920. For the next three years he was in command of the Marine Corps Schools at Quantico, and from 1925 to November 1927 was the Officer in Charge of Operations and Training Headquarters of the Marine Corps. He was attached to the Navy War College from June 1929 to May 1930, and to the Army War College from August 1930 to June 1931.

Foreign Service

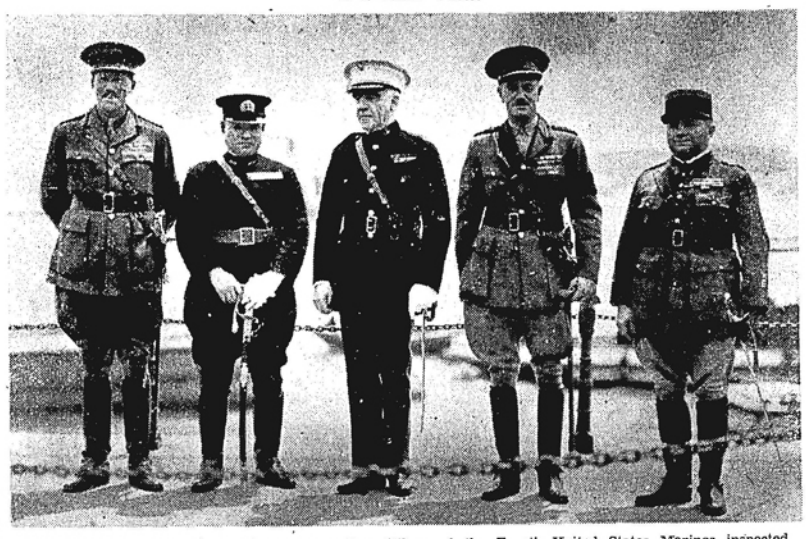
In addition to all this Col. Beaumont has seen much foreign service. He was in the Philippine Islands from May 1902 to December 1904; Guantanamo, Cuba, from February to June 1911; Camp Elliot, in the Panama Canal Zone, from November 1912 to February 1914, he saw service off Vera Cruz and Tampico in 1914, and was with the Marine forces during the insurrection in Haiti from June 1915 to September 1916. He was attached to the Naval Station in Pearl Harbour, Territory of Hawaii, from June 1918 to January 1920, and since July 1933 has been in command of the Marine forces stationed in Shanghai.

He has sea service on board the U.S.S. Georgia from October 1906 to October 1909 during the time the fleet made a world cruise; was on board the U.S.S. Minnesota, and later, the U.S.S. Ohio off Vera Cruz in 1914; and during March and April of the same year was on board the U.S.S. Connecticut off Tampico. From May 1923 to October 1925, and again from November 1927 to June 1929 he was Fleet Marine Officer, United States Fleet.

In December last year, Headquarters of the Fourth Battalion U.S. Marines were notified that President Franklin D. Roosevelt approved recommendations for the promotion of Col. Beaumont to the rank of Brigadier-General.

COLONEL BEAUMONT'S FAREWELL TO SHANGHAI

"N.-C. Herald" Photo.



Colonel J. C. Beaumont, retiring Commanding Officer of the Fourth United States Marines, inspected an international guard of honour on the Bund foreshore on Thursday as his last official act in Shanghai prior to his departure next morning. Here he is seen, centre, with Brigadier F. S. Thackeray, Rear-Admiral Ejiro Kondo, and Colonel F. R. W. Graham and Colonel L. Perretier.

HUMANE LEGISLATION IN CHINA

Annual Meeting of Shanghai Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

The question of humane legislation in China was dealt with by the chairman of the Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at the annual meeting held on Thursday in the Cathedral Hall, when Mr. R. N. Swann, hon. treasurer, presided in the absence of Judge A. G. Mossop, the president. Mr. Swann was supported by Dr. D. L. McWhirter, Mr. H. Middleton, and Mrs. Trenchard Davis, hon. secretary. Mr. Swann said the question of humane legislation in China was receiving the committee's earnest attention, and Dr. John C. H. Wu had, at his own request, been furnished with a memorandum on the subject by the society.

The chairman said in part:—

The Chairman's Speech

Before proceeding with formal business I would like to refer to the untimely death of our late colleague, Mr. L. J. Parlane who served on various Committees of the Society and was latterly Chairman of the Publicity Committee. I will ask you to stand in silence for a few moments as a tribute to his memory.

The work of the Society during the past year has been extremely heavy. I would like particularly to mention Miss F. MacGregor and Mr. Hugh Middleton, whose untiring efforts made it possible for us to cope with the multitudinous problems and complaints with which we were faced. Miss MacGregor has found it necessary, on medical advice, to sever her active connection with any of the committees of the Society, and we feel that our organization has suffered a serious loss.

Dr. McWhirter, the Society's Hon. Veterinary Adviser and Mr. K. E. Newman our Hon. Legal Adviser have proved a great source of strength as the result of their advice so freely given whenever desired.

Support by Veterinaries

I should like also to mention the support given the Society by local veterinary surgeons and others in connection with the humane destruction of animals on the Society's behalf for a nominal fee, namely, Messrs. Keylock & Pratt, Dr. F. G. Philipp, Dr. Hyodo, Dr. Tanigiuchi and the Edinburgh Road Dog Hospital.

As stated in the report, the Society lost the services of Miss D. Pellew during the year, and I would like to especially mention the efficient manner in which she conducted her duties and the sound judgment she brought to bear in dealing with matters brought to her attention, thus lightening the work of the various Committees to a considerable extent. Mrs. K. Trenchard Davis only took over the duties of Secretary recently, but is settling down as well as might be expected during the short time she has held office. I would like to mention also our Inspector, Mr. J. H. Thomas, who has now entered on the third year of his connection with the Society. His task has been by no means easy, inasmuch as he was entirely without experience at the beginning in the duties demanded of him. Mr. Thomas has settled down to his work in a most satisfactory manner; he is using considerable initiative and tact, particularly when his duties take him into the Chinese administered areas.

Publicity Committee

There are two other committee members who have rendered valuable assistance during the year, Messrs. P. H. Barton and H. Gale Duncan of the Publicity Committee. Between them they have undertaken the work of publishing the Society's new quarterly magazine "Blue Cross" and I think you will agree with me that the first number is a most handsome and interesting volume. It was got out rather hastily in order that it could contain the annual report and accounts and thus save the Society some $200 for printing expenses.

Humane Legislation

The question of humane legislation in China is receiving your Committee's earnest attention, and Dr. John C. H. Wu has at his own request recently been furnished with a memorandum on the subject by the Society. Dr. Wu has evinced considerable interest in the work of the Society and its aims, and he has very kindly undertaken to give sympathetic consideration to the memorandum which has been placed in his hands. The adoption by the Chinese Government of humane legislation would be a great step forward. We are aware that initial steps can only be of an educational and preparatory nature, but once a commencement has been made I feel sure that progress will be rapid. The Chinese are extremely fond of certain animals and birds, and simple legislation on the subject of humane treatment of all animals and birds would bring an immediate response, particularly amongst the younger generation.

Co-operation with the Chinese Society for the Protection of Animals has been maintained, principally through the kindness of Mr. Chang Nieh-yun and Magistrate Kwan, who both served on our Executive Committee. Mr. Yeh Kung-cho, the President of the Chinese Society, attended one of our executive committee meetings some weeks ago and gave us valuable suggestions on the subject of the introduction of humane legislation in China. Magistrate Kwan, unfortunately, has found it necessary to resign his active association with the Society due to ill health, and his sound counsel and active participation will be greatly missed. Certain of the local Chinese authorities have been most anxious to receive our suggestions in matters pertaining to animal welfare and in this respect I would particularly like to refer to Mayor Wu Te-chen and Secretary-General O. K. Yui of the City Government, who have dealt sympathetically with any suggestions submitted to them.

I would like to emphasise here that it is the desire of your committee to co-operate with the Chinese authorities in every way possible.

Judge A. G. Mossop was re-elected President for the ensuing year, and in addition the election of the following officers was approved:—

Inspection Sub-Committee:—Messrs. Hugh Middleton, Dr. D. L. McWhirter, P. Laroche, E. F. Turner.

Publicity Sub-Committee:—Mrs. G. L. Hinds, Mrs. M. Howells, Messrs. D. H. Cooke, Miss C. N. Ferguson, H. Gale-Duncan, P. H. Barton, Mrs. D. Ellig, D. Kemp, H. Gunter.

Subscription Sub-Committee:—Mrs. E. M. Gran, Miss K. E. Pond, Miss F. Walker, Mrs. C. E. M. Thomson, Miss C. N. Ferguson, Mrs. M. Howells.

Finance Sub-Committee:—Messrs. R. N. Swann, C. de Boissezon, E. S. Wilkinson, Carl Crow.

PHILATELISTS FIND NEW INCENTIVE

Jubilee Stamps Printed in Wrong Tint

An interesting story has come to light in connection with the special issue of Silver Jubilee stamps in Great Britain last year. Entering a small branch Post Office in London for the purpose of purchasing a few of the 2½d. denomination, a philatelist was surprised and interested to note that the stamps handed him across the counter were of a decidedly darker blue tint than those he previously had purchased of this issue. Being a keen philatelist, he lost no time in purchasing the three sheets which comprised the total stock of this particular denomination. These he immediately took to a well-known firm of stamp dealers in the City, who offered him £25 for each stamp, an offer which instantly was accepted.

Natural curiosity on the part of the firm led to their instituting inquiries as to the reason for the difference in colour. This led in turn to the Post Office making inquiries of the printer, from whom it was learned that the error was due to a darker printing ink inadvertently having been used. As the error was discovered before an appreciable quantity of the darker coloured stamps had been printed, it was either decided not to destroy them or perhaps they were overlooked in distribution. They found their way to the branch Post Office in the north of London, with subsequent financial profit not only to the keen-eyed philatelist, but also to the firm of stamp dealers, who, according to the report, offered the stamps for sale at £37.10 each, or £187.10 for a set of four.

Manchoukuo Stamps

Philatelists also will be interested to learn that the original 3-cent Manchoukuo stamps which were raised to 16 cents by the superimposition of the latter numeral, have now been categoried and are valued as follows:—

Category		per piece
1	72 stamps per sheet	G.$0.05
2	25 stamps per sheet	G.$0.15
3	2 stamps per sheet	G.$3.00

Three-cent stamps (without water sign) which were raised to four cents, have increased greatly in value. Sold before at G.$1 per piece, these have advanced to G.$2.25.

A large and jolly gathering of "old girls" attended the third annual reunion of past pupils of St. Joseph's Institution, 37 Rue Montauban, on Thursday afternoon. Guests were received by the Mother Superior and Mothers of St. Joseph's Convent who welcomed all their elder "daughters" with beaming smiles.

"B" COMPANY, S.V.C. ENTHUSIASTIC

Annual Dinner Brings Out Large Gathering

"Basking in the Commandant's smiles" was the description proudly given of "B" Company (Shanghai Volunteer Corps' A. Battalion) by its company commander, Captain P. H. Barton, at the annual dinner last evening. Colonel F. R. W. Graham could not be present. His letter of explanation conveyed the impression that he was exceedingly pleased with "B" Company, whose strength in the past year had been raised to 80, with the lively expectation of reaching the century during the next training season. In paying tribute to Captain Barton's work, Colonel Graham emphasized that fifty keen men were worth a hundred "hangers on." Quality was better than quantity. This point was pressed home by Captain Barton himself who asserted that men who could not pull their full weight could "get out."

Major A. S. G. Douglas, after gracefully presenting the prizes, took the same line by pointing out that a thoroughly trained man was much to be preferred to the individualist who rolled up only when the emergency had arisen. Major G. E. Marden—warmly received as a former commander of "B" Company—declared that it would be "a wicked shame" if irregular attendance undid the good work which Captain Barton, his officers, N.C.O.s, and the men of the company had already achieved in establishing so splendid a reputation within the Corps.

Lieutenant H. H. Cohen was even more downright. He maintained that if he—a busy man past the twenties—could put in a full number of parades, first as a trooper and then as a member of the Air Defence Company, younger men than he could be expected to turn out regularly. Mr. Cohen had a fling at those who had written to the press decrying the usefulness of the Corps—they were "slackers" and not worthy of notice when so fine a body of men as the Company before him refuted their criticisms. Mr. Cohen did not aim at a mere century for the company during the coming year. He declared—and cheers promised fulfilment of his ambition—that the Company should be brought up to full strength. Captain J. S. Whitney, with a reference to "B" Company's experiences in 1932 and to his own command of "Whitney's Reserves" during that troublous time, added another bouquet to the Company's collection.

This enthusiasm was justified for, as Captain Barton pointed out in a speech which Major Marden later declared to be worthy of a future Chairman of the Council and Civil Commandant of the S.V.C., "B" Company had signalized its attainment of a roll of 80 by winning the coveted trophy for Lewis Gun shooting, three of the team being men who had never seen a Lewis Gun until they were taken in hand by the energy of Lieutenant J. E. Sifton, C.S.M. T.L. Thorpe and L/Cpl. Bulldeath.

Captain Barton welcomed to the Company its new subaltern, Mr. Whitaker, and, in expressing his appreciation of the attendance of the guests who in addition to those already mentioned included Captain J. Moffat, Captain H. E. Denny (an old "B," Company officer), Major F. A. R. Leitao, Major E. V. Burke-Murphy, Corps Sgt-Major H. H. Hatfield, Corps Q.M.S. W. T. Rose, Mr. H. W. Davies, Lieutenant J. Dalton, he referred specially to the forthcoming retirement of Mr. Rose for whom he wished success and happiness in Peitaiho.

Major Douglas presented the prizes as follows:

Ryde Cup: W. Markham; Simmons Cup: Sgt. Barry; Hornell Cup: Sgt. Woolneizer*; Johnson Cup: L/Cpl. England; Inter-Platoon Shield: No. 2 Platoon; Recruits' Cup (presented by Lieut. H. H. Cohen): Pte. Boyack.

*The Hornell Cup was actually won by L-cpl. England but the rule preventing a man from winning two challenge cups operated to give the Cup the runner-up, Sgt. Woolneizer.

Captain Barton paid a warm tribute to L/Cpl. Sinclair, in whose hands the arrangements for the dinner had been left. A programme of music including community singing, with C.M.S. T. L. Thorne as organizer and accompanist, then followed. Others who contributed were: Mr. Pedley, Mr. Gifford, Mr. Page, Mr. Mackerrow, Pte. Boyack, C.Q.M.S. Clayton.

With the departure of the U. S. Court for China for the north this afternoon, the trial of Dr. J. Colbert, charged with attempting to poison his wife, will probably open in Tientsin on Monday. Mr. A. R. Morrison, an American attorney of Tientsin, has been appointed Special Assistant District Attorney by the Attorney-General of the United States in connection with the prosecution of the case.

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MR. W. MASCHER

THE GERMAN A. D. C.

"THE ESSAY CONTEST"

Paul Schlüter	Dr. K. Bartelt
Hertha	Maria Hänggi
Frau Mensing	Frau H. Müller
Johann Seidelbart	W. Mascher
Dr. George Scheinflug	P. Ungerer
Frau v. Haller	Frau G. Rogge
Baron Rähnitz	H. Bostelmann
Hoteldirektor	Dr. E. Windisch
Hotelportier	O. Petersen
Kleinschmidt	O. Jurany
Schneider	P. O. Zilling
Lady Craven	Maremi Berg
Fräulein Bliebernich	Hanna Lange
Baroness v. Marwitz	Lydia Hüttel
Fräulein Zerromski	Suzanne Hüttel
Erich v. Rheinleben	W. Wilhelm
Hans Ziecker	O. Jurany
Curt Gabler	R. Willers
Mr. Mackintosh	G. Semper
Mrs. Mackintosh	Frau C. Rütze
Kellner	P. O. Zilling
Hotelboy	W. Arndt

Hardly ever has the German A.D.C. had so appreciative an

MRS. G. ROGGE

audience as on Tuesday night, May 5, when they presented "The Contest Essay" for the fiftieth production at the Lyceum Theatre. It must be said that the play was full of extremely funny ideas and the audience apparently liked it.

The play was introduced by something intended to resemble a committee meeting, quite amusing and made in an endeavour to justify the fact that just a farcial comedy was chosen for a production as important as the fiftieth performance. This mock-meeting mentioned members of the club who had

DR. H. BARTELT

done outstanding work in the past, remembering Miss Imgard Foss, Miss Renee Hoelzel, Mr. Vollrath, and Mr. W. Mascher. Incidentally, the latter had the leading part in last night's performance, giving an excellent interpretation of the man servant, Johan Seidelbast, who by the follies of his master is put into very strange circumstances. Although Mr. Mascher has not been active on the stage for a number of years, he proved his outstanding talent time and again and was awarded a great deal of applause.

Dr. K. Bartelt took the part of the millionaire who sets out to find whether the world will be as kind to a poor man as it would be to a rich one. Although a good comedian, he did not quite succeed in convincing his audience. One would rather have thought his appearance during the first act was an adapted role, while his play during the second was his real self. The author, however, intends him to be the other way round. Nevertheless, or perhaps just on account of it, the audience liked him tremendously and gave vent to their enthusiasm.

Miss Maria Haenggi, as the charming daughter of the millionaire, made the best of the part she played; however she can do more, and a more substantial role for her would be advisable. The appearance of Dr. F. Windisch added greatly to the success of the evening. With the help of his joyful and jolly personality he put a colourful touch to the second and third acts. Outstanding among the very large cast was Mr. O. Jurany in a small part of a dealer in second-hand clothes. On the whole, the show required a great deal of work and effort on the part of all concerned, and all of them, including the producer, deserve praise.—A.

RICKSHAW LICENCES PAID BY OWNERS

Promise to Contribute P.M.A.A. Fees for May

After what threatened to become a deadlock owing to the Council not being able to accede to the requests put forward by the owners of public rickshaws, full payment for the licences for May was made on Thursday to the S. M. C. and at the same time the bankers' receipt for the payment of P. M. A. A. dues for April together with a signed undertaking to pay the P. M. A. A. fees for May at the end of the month was delivered.

The 29th meeting of the Board of Management of the Pullers' Mutual Aid Association was held on Tuesday. The full Board was present with the exception of Dr. Chiling Yin and Mr Hou Sou-an.

The statistical report of the Association's activities in March were submitted and considered very satisfactory.

The minutes of the Programme House and Staff Committee which met on April 29 were approved. The principal decisions arrived at were:

(1) Actively to negotiate for a graveyard in the country to the North of Chapei.

(2) To obtain preferential prices for members for the purchase of coffins and to advise members accordingly.

(3) To participate in a life insurance scheme for the lower grades of the employees of the Association.

(4) To open a school in the Robison Road district if investigation proves that there are sufficient members' children in that vicinity to justify it.

(5) To start a savings' bank for members.

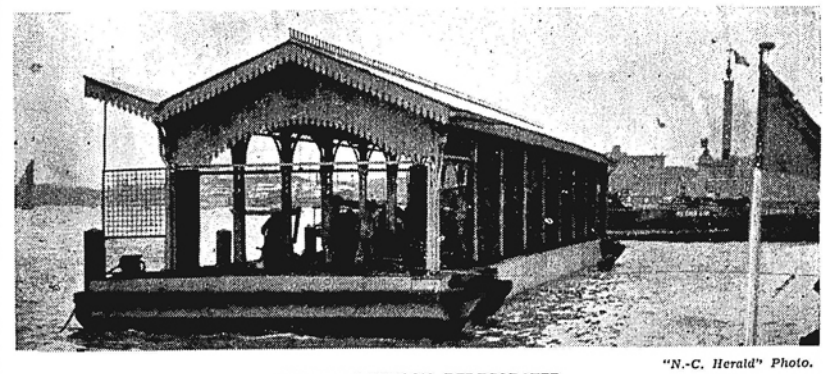
The final report of the Investigation Committee to inquire into the origin of the attack of January 9 on the staff of the Association was received. The committee had made exhaustive inquiries and taken much evidence and it is hoped that the results of the steps they have taken will prevent any recurrence of such happenings. Warm appreciation was expressed of the work of the committee

A letter signed by 30 delegates from the five centres of the Association was delivered to the Board just prior to the meeting. This document stated that 28,564 slips, each bearing the name and licence number, also a thumb print in place of signature, of the different members, had been sent in to the secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council the same afternoon The delegates vouched for the authenticity of the slips which can also be proved by comparison with the records kept at the Pullers' Licensing Station.

Propaganda Countered

The leaflets had been signed by members in the various areas and represent the work of an organizing committee of pullers formed to counter the propaganda put out by owners that pullers were opposed to the P. M. A. A. and did not wish to continue their subscriptions. The leaflet emphatically states that the pullers are appreciative of the benefits to them of the Association work, which they want maintained in its present form, and are quite ready and willing to continue their payments. As the number of signatories is 80 per cent of the total membership and had been collected in three days, the response is an eloquent testimony of the wishes of members.

The printed report, in English and Chinese, of the recently revised constitution and regulations is now available for those interested. A report of the work of the Association to December, 1935, has been prepared. The Chinese version has been published and the English edition is now in the printers' hands.



"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

CUSTOMS PONTOON REDECORATED

Clean and fresh after her annual painting and overhauling, this pontoon returned on Sunday to her regular berth at the Customs jetty. Her absence has caused not a little trouble to passengers disembarking from tenders for they have had to enter the Customs shed by a different entrance. Other sections of the Customs jetty will shortly get their annual renovation.

WHY EMPEROR FLED ABYSSINIA

American Correspondent Gives Five Reasons

Emperor Haile Selassi abandoned Addis Ababa for five reasons in the opinion of Mr. James A. Mills, Associated Press staff correspondent who recently left Ethiopia. These reasons were purely personal, Mr. Mills told to members of the American Women's Club during the course of an informal talk on Tuesday, May 5.

First, the Emperor felt that he might be blamed by his own people for having lost the war and it is quite possible that he might see another man placed on the throne, according to the speaker. The second reason is that the Emperor wished to avoid the humiliation of having to abdicate under Italian rule.

Thirdly, the Emperor actually feared for his own life at the hands of the Italians. Haile Selassi, the speaker pointed out, had several narrow escapes. He revealed that once when he was with the Emperor in Dessi he personally saw how near to death the ruler came when the Italians sent bombing planes without warning. Then, the Emperor, without seeking safety seized a machine gun and began defending himself against the planes.

Peace in The Holy City

Then too, Mr. Mills said, the Negus felt that the League of Nations and England had thrown Abyssinia overboard. Finally the Emperor undoubtedly saw that it was futile to continue fighting Italy with her tanks, 'planes and poison gas and other modern equipment of warfare while the Abyssinian army was equipped only with old-fashioned rifles and spears.

Both the Emperor and Empress who are devout Christians hope to find peace in the Holy City, Mr. Mills said. He believes that the Emperor will enter a Coptic monastery and the Empress will seek solace in a convent. He said:—"The 'King of Kings' is on his way to Jerusalem to find a peace and repose which he failed to find in Abyssinia."

Chaotic conditions exist in Addis Ababa to-day and the situation is all the more dangerous, the speaker told the A.W.C. audience, because the ignorant natives cannot distinguish between the Italians and the other white foreigners. The natives, he said, are fanatical and superstitious and they have a deep prejudice against white people.

American Legation

The American Legation, Mr. Mills believes, is the most vulnerable because it is in the worst location, situated on the edge of the native city. It is totally unarmed and there are only four marines to guard the Legation people and the missionaries who have sought refuge there. It is four miles from all other Legations and absolutely cut off because roads have been cut off.

Mr. Mills mentioned the gallant part played by the Ethiopian women and he also paid tribute to an American woman, Mrs. A. R. Stadin, recently killed, who evacuated a hospital completely of all patients, three minutes before it was demolished by Italian bombs.

When the Emperor and Empress arrive in Jerusalem they will not be total strangers for that city is really the home of the Emperor's forefathers. Also, he and the Empress visited there several years ago. The Emperor is carrying with him a fragment of what Abyssinians assert is the original Ark of the Covenant.

NATURALIST SAILS FOR U.S.

Specimens Brought Back from Indo-China

Returning to America after five weeks spent in the interior of Indo-China, Dr. James L. Clark, vice-director of the American Museum of Natural History and leader of the Fleischman-Clark expedition to collect specimens of animals and birds, passed through Shanghai over the week-end, arriving here on Friday and leaving for Peiping on Saturday afternoon. He was accompanied by Mrs. Clark.

Dr. Clark is known not only as a collector and taxidermist, but as a sculptor, and it is in the latter capacity, he said when he passed through Shanghai in March on his way south, that he does his most valuable work. He goes into the field, studies animals and birds in their movements, and then reproduces the subject in his museum in all its perfection. Consequently, when skins are brought in to be stuffed, the attitudes in which the taxidermist wishes to place the animals can be copied after Dr. Clark's models. He was the first sculptor to go into the field of natural history, and since that time museums have readily been employing sculptors who could capture the mood of the animal to be placed on display.

On this trip Dr. Clark, who has collected all over the world, went into new country in Indo-China, which, although well explored, had never yet been a ground for natural history research. Particularly did he wish to procure a specimen of the Banting a wild ox with large horns and deep red hide. He was lucky not only in getting the skin of a bull but also of a cow. Specimens were also procured of lizards, birds, bats, and snakes.

Moving to a new camp on the Lagna River specimens were obtained of rabbits, water buffaloes, oxen, deer, and various birds and reptiles. Torrential rains approaching cut Dr. Clark's trip short by two weeks, and it was thought better to return to the coast with the specimens already obtained.

LOCAL MOTHER'S DAY CELEBRATIONS

"Mothers Day" was celebrated appropriately by the American community, particularly by members of the American forces, on Sunday. A popular feature was the concert given by the combined bands of the Fourth U.S. Marines and the Lancashire Fusiliers at the Grand Theatre yesterday morning following the usual morning service, which was dedicated to the day. The special observance of the day at the Community Church was also well attended by the civilian side of the American community. Following the concert a number of American servicemen were the guests of American families.

Chinese mothers—many of them with their children — observed Mothers Day, an international celebration, on Saturday afternoon at a four-hour meeting held in the Union Church Hall under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of China. Altogether about 300 women and children attended.

Support of the Government and concentration of power were urged in speeches during a special meeting held in the local Kuomintang Headquarters in commemoration of the establishment of the Revolutionary Government in Canton by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Kuomintang leader, fifteen years ago on Tuesday, May 5.

OBITUARY

M. Vladimir Tcherdintseff

In presence of a large attendance of mourners the remains of the late Mr. Vladimir Tcherdintseff, whose death occurred early on Sunday, May 3, at his residence, 1265 Rue Lafayette, were interred in Lokawe Cemetery next day. The chief mourners were the widow and Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Tcherdintseff, son and daughter-in-law. The service, according to the rites of the Russian Orthodox Church, was conducted by the Rev. Father Andreef assisted by a choir of mixed voices under the leadership of Mr. M. G. Yenkin. The pallbearers were Messrs. A. A. Simka, D. K. Solareff, N. F. Tarasoff, V. Troshin, G. V. Roudakaff, and N. N. Broudastoff.

Mr. Theodor M. Rohn

Death occurred suddenly, at Shanghai, at 8.15 p.m. on Friday, at the age of 59, of Mr. Theodor M. Rohn, an old Shanghai resident, at his residence at 239 Chungking Road. Until his death, Mr. Rohn was the representative of the Leitving International Industry in Germany. Deceased is survived by his wife, Mrs. Helena Rohn, and a son and a daughter, all in Shanghai. Funeral arrangements are made by the International Funeral Directors, but the date of the funeral will be announced later.

Mr. Michael N. Konstantinoff

The remains of the late Mr. Michael Nicholas Konstantinoff were interred in Hungjao Road Cemetery on Saturday afternoon in the presence of a large attendance. The chief mourners were the widow and Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Vertoprakhoff At the graveside a short service was conducted by Mr. M. Solonenko. The pallbearers were Messrs. V. Rezbonoff, E. G. Sitcheff, G. Banniko'f, M. Kriloff, A. Kateff and Poochke'f.

In accordance with the custom each year on St. Joan of Arc's Day a flag-raising ceremony took place at the French Consulate early on Sunday morning, being attended by a representative gathering of French consular and municipal officials, and by detachments from the French military and naval units in port, who saluted as the French national flag was raised slowly to its place at the head of the flagstaff.

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MR. W. A. N. HEGYATE TO RETIRE

25 Years with Local Tobacco Company

Manager of all the factories belonging to the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company, Ltd., formerly known as the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., since his appointment as a director of the company in 1927, and a member of the company's staff for the past 25 years, Mr. W. A. N. Heygate is retiring.

Mr. Heygate first came to Shanghai from England in January, 1911, and joined the staff of the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company immediately after his arrival. He remained on the Shanghai staff of the company until September, 1912, when he was transferred to manage the Hankow factory remaining there for six years and returning to Shanghai in January, 1918.

Mr. Heygate was attached to the Pootung offices from his arrival until his departure for Hankow, and held the position of manager from his return to Shanghai in 1918 until he was appointed a director in 1927, when he was transferred to the head offices of the company. During his time as manager in Pootung, he had some trying experiences with labour troubles, more especially from 1925 until 1927, when the labour situation was particularly acute.

His main recreation has been golf. He is a member of the Country Club, and the Hungjao Golf Club, and at one time the Race Club and the French Club, and served for a period of three years on the committee of the Royal Society of St. George. Mr. Heygate was responsible for inaugurating, with the help of the late Mr. G. P. Forster, the South African War Veterans' Society. It will be recalled that Mrs. Heygate was president of the Ministering Children's League during last year.

By SAPAJOU

Mr. W. A. N. Heygate
of the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Co., Ltd.

WEDDINGS

Muldoon-Landers

The wedding of Miss Dorothy Landers and Mr. Anthony Muldoon took place in Tientsin on Saturday, May 2, in St. Louis Church with Father J. Molinari officiating.

Both the bride and bridegroom formerly resided in Shanghai and have many friends here. The bride who recently returned to China after visiting her father, Mr. S. Landers, of Sacramento, California, was given away by Mr. P. R. M. Wallis of Shanghai. She was attended by Mrs. M. Manlove of Hongkong. Mr. John Patrick, also a former Shanghai resident, was best man for Mr. Muldoon and Mr. Lincoln Reynolds, another ex-Shanghailander, witnessed the ceremony for the U.S. Consulate-General.

Mr. Muldoon is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Muldoon of New York City. He resided in Shanghai for the past five years and two months ago was transferred to Tientsin to be manager there of the American Foreign Insurance Association's branch and assistant manager for the Far East. The honeymoon is being spent in Peiping.

Bos—Ungern-Sternberg

One of the most interesting weddings of the season took place last Wednesday when Miss Astrid Ungern-Sternberg and Mr. Hendrik Bos of the Netherlands Legation in Peiping were united in marriage in a ceremony in the German Lutheran Church.

Miss Ungern-Sternberg was married to Mr. Bos by proxy in The Hague last winter and returned to Shanghai after almost a year's absence only on Tuesday of this week.

The bride, who is the niece of Baron C. Ungern-Sternberg and Baron Renaud Ungern-Sternberg of Shanghai, was given away by Baron R. Ungern-Sternberg. Her only attendant was Mrs. W. H. Gardiner.

Marquis Cittadini Cesi served the bridegroom as best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Bos will spend their honeymoon and after a fortnight return to Nanking where they will make their home. Mr. Bos is a secretary of the Netherlands Legation.

Chen-Tsing

The Community Church, Avenue Petain, was the scene of a charming wedding on Sunday when Mrs. Elsie Tsing, niece of Mr. Tsing Lu-foo, became the wife of Mr. M. F. Chen. The ceremony took place at 4 p.m. and was performed by the Rev. Emory M. Luccock.

The bride, who is also the niece of Mr. P. C. Yang, a cousin of Mrs. Pei Tsu-yee and Mrs. T. C. Tong, was given away by her uncle Mr. Tsing Lu-foo.

Tarbet-Bahr

In a quiet religious ceremony performed by the Rev. Father Lennon at 10 a.m. in the Church of the Sacred Heart and followed by a civil service at H.M. Consulate-General at 11 a.m. Miss Elizabeth Irene Bahr and Mr. Robert Kirkwood Tarbet were united in marriage on Saturday.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Bahr of Shanghai and Mr. Tarbet is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tarbet of Greenock, Scotland.

The bride was given away by her father and her sister, Miss Emily Bahr was her only attendant. Mr. Peter Bahr was the best man and Mr. Peter Semple and Mr. J. Vincent Hourihan were the ushers.

THE OLD NANTAO FISH-MARKET

Last Day of Mart Which Handled $50,000,000 Worth of Trade a Year: New Building Opening

Scenes of frenzied and somewhat disorderly bidding, the smell of fish of all varieties, and a business which is active the whole year round present a vivid picture each morning of the week at the old Fish Market on the Nantao Bund. Fishermen and merchants slip and slide over dead and sometimes rotting fish as they bid and barter daily for the $50,000,000 worth that is imported into Shanghai every year. The prevailing conditions are not of a very high sanitary type; modern facilities and up-to-date business methods will endeavour to eradicate for ever the evils of the old system when the New Fish Market on Point Island opened on Monday.

Nevertheless a considerable amount of opposition has been received from over twelve of the fish hongs, who prefer the old order with its chances of higher profits to the new, which is to attempt to adjust the extremes of supply and demand and to increase both production and distribution; this pandering to the customers, they feel, will result in a decline in the profits.

Shortly after five o'clock every morning, the old fish market, situated at the junction of the French and Chinese Bunds, begins to show signs of activity. As dawn breaks, the first rays of sunlight play about a veritable forest of masts, as a native fishing fleet of between sixty and seventy ocean-going junks is seen to have clustered around the wharfedge; each junk when trades are good, is laden to capacity with all varieties of native fish.

Bidding Commences

Situated all around the fish market are dozens of fish hongs, whose owners buy the fish in large consignments and re-sell it to smaller hongs and private traders. From these hongs come the fish-brokers, dressed in the roughest and dirtiest clothing who scramble about the fishing boats appraising the catch. Then the bidding and bargaining commences. Each broker tries to purchase a choice consignment at the lowest possible price, while the fishermen are equally desirous of securing the greatest amount of money they can for their fish. In the case of a particularly good catch, the bidding from the various brokers reaches a fever pitch; quotations are offered and taken amid shouts and wild gesticulations, while the language occasionally would put even a Billingsgate porter to shame.

At last, one broker outbids the rest. He summons his porters, and the laborious task of unloading commences. Baskets, still damp from the previous day's consignment, their bottoms almost hidden beneath a coating of fish-scales, are brought up by the dozen. Each basket is lowered into the hold, where a couple or more of sweating fishermen slip and slide amidst the catch as they fill it up. Hoisted on deck once more, each basket is weighed under the eagle eyes of the brokers, who examine it with eyes rendered keen by experience. One of them reaches forward, and drags out a fish that does not meet with his approval; another is flung up from the hold to take its place. A rope is slung around the basket, and two porters gingerly walk along a gang-plank to the shore and their fish-hong.

The Crowd Grows

Meanwhile, the crowd of purchasers has swollen considerably with the arrival of a large number of hawkers and private tradesmen, whose shouts and vociferations equal in intensity those of the brokers and their sing-song porters. Competition is even keener amongst these smaller fish merchants, who purchase no more than a basket or two of fish at a time, for each fish that is subsequently found to be unsaleable means a much greater decrease in what are really very small profits.

By 11 o'clock in the morning, market day is over. Everyone's needs have been satisfied, and the market place begins to quieten down. The place is more or less perfunctorily cleaned up by street cleaners and a horde of scavengers, who scramble and fight for the few fish that lie about on the wet and filthy ground, to be trodden under foot and at times rendered almost unrecognizable.

When the demand exceeds the supply, the majority of the fishing boats are able to sail away the same day for the fishing grounds, to return two or three days later with a fresh supply for the local market. More often than not, however, most of the boats find that they have disposed of no more than half their catch, which means that they have to idle another day away in port.

In order to preserve the fish that is left over as much as possible, the crudest form of refrigeration is used. Cheap native ice is thrown down into the hold and mixed with the fish, which are shielded as much as possible from the sun and heat of a hot day. Occasionally, fish which is just on the point of turning is salted, and quite a large amount of trade is done in native salted fish. This is the scene that has taken place in the Nantao fish market almost since its inception, and despite its handicaps, it was perhaps a marvel that the bulk of the $50,000,000 worth of native and foreign fish could be transacted under such conditions.

The New Market

The new fish market on Point Island, however, has been planned to serve as a model for other cities to copy. The Ministry of Industry has issued orders to the effect that to-day is to be the last day of business in the old market. Beginning to-morrow, the marketing of fish is to be conducted under Government supervision. The new market is to receive cargoes from trawlers and importers, and will sell them to the authorized brokers, obtaining a 6 per cent. commission on common varities of fish, which is shared evenly with the buying brokers.

By means of the new market's large cold storage and refrigerating plants, it is hoped that an evenly-regulated scale of supply and demand will prevail, this scale being adjusted by the Government so as to be at the best advantage commensurate with conditions. Its main aim is for the setting of the Chinese fishing industry on a sound and profitable basis, and the small commission charged is only enough to meet the annual running expenses.

PERSONAL NOTES

MR. and Mrs. A. S. Henchman and Miss Henchman left on Tuesday for Dairen in the ss. Hoten Maru.

Gen. Liu Wen-tao, the Chinese Ambassador to Rome, was received by Signor Mussolini in Rome on Thursday.

Mr. R. G. Howe, of the British Embassy, paid a call on Gen. Chang Chung, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in Nanking, on Thursday.

Admiral Sir Charles Little, Commander-in-Chief on the China Station, arrived in Nanking on Thursday and called on Gen. Ho Ying-chin and Gen. Chang Chun.

THE statement recently made in a Reuter telegram to the effect that Sir Eric Teichman had retired and taken a house in Kent is apparently incorrect. Sir Eric has not retired.

THE occupation of Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia, by the Italian forces, was celebrated in Shanghai last Wednesday, when the Italian gunboat Lepanto dressed ship in honour of the occasion.

COLONEL J. C. Beaumont, former commander of the Fourth United States Marines, sailed for Dairen by the Hoten Maru on Friday morning. Colonel Beaumont is returning to the United States via Russia and Europe.

As a fitting celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Franco-Chinese Municipal School a fete was held on Tuesday, May 5, at the Stadium, at which the pupils of the school showed their skill and prowess in a varied programme of sports.

Mr. Saneatsu Mushakoji, a well-known Japanese novelist and playwright, was the guest at luncheon on Tuesday, May 5, of about twenty Chinese writers, at the New Asia Hotel. Mr. Mushakoji is a brother of Viscount Kintomo Mushakoji, Japanese Ambassador to Germany.

"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

German Envoy Arrives

Dr. Otto C. Kiep, head of the German economic mission to the Far East arrived in Shanghai on Monday, May 4, in the ss. President Monroe. He has just concluded a trade agreement with Manchoukuo, but was not prepared to make any statement on his arrive here.

Herr von Kuehlmann, German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs during the second part of the World War, arrived in Shanghai by the ss. Gneisenau on Friday to visit friends in China. He intends to go to Nanking and Peiping on his way to the U.S.A. for economic research work and studies of art-history.

Registered on the ss. Hakusan Maru as "Nonzobi Richadoo," an elderly, bearded Briton wearing the ceremonial Japanese "haori," with "hakama" skirt, passed through Shanghai on Tuesday, May 5, on his way to England on a six months' visit. He is Mr. Richard Ponsoby, a student of Japanese literature and customs.

Major-Gen. Bartholomew, G.O.C. British Forces in China, made a round of calls in Nanking, on Thursday those he visited including Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, Gen. Chang Chun, and Gen. Chen Chien. Gen. Bartholomew was the guest at a luncheon party given by Gen. Ho Ying-chin and later in the afternoon he paid a courtesy call on M. Boggmoloff, the Soviet Ambassador.

"Our generation has made a colossal mess of civilization and our generation is passing down problems—international, social, economic, religious—which are a disgrace," Dr. Frank H. Leavell, Secretary of the Baptist Students' Activities of the Southern Baptist Convention, Tennessee, said on Thursday when speaking at the weekly luncheon of Rotary Club members. His subject was "Rotary and Youth," and he urged Rotarians to give every encouragement to the youth of to-day so that they could bear the burden of present day problems, which were the most complex any generation had ever inherited.

COUNTESS R. de Sercy, accompanied by Mlle. Anne de Sercy, passed through here on their way to Peiping having arrived from Hongkong in the President Jefferson.

Lady Pentland and the Hon. Miss Sinclair, Mr. Harold S. Dunn, Mrs. Helen Meuth, and Mrs. William Parrott sailed for America on Saturday morning on the ms. Asama Maru.

Mr. Finn Koren, the new Norwegian Minister to China, presented his official credentials to Mr. Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government, on Friday. In the evening, Mr. Koren was the guest at a dinner given by Gen. Chang Chun, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

MR. E. H. Munson, Secretary for South China of the National Committee Y.M.C.A., is at present visiting Swatow and Hongkong in the interests of the local Associations in those cities. Mr. and Mrs. Munson will proceed to America for leave in the President Coolidge sailing from Shanghai on May 19.

Sub-Inspector G. H. Hall, of Louza Station, who has retired after 25 years' service with the Shanghai Municipal Police, was the recipient of several gifts from his many friends, at a pleasant little ceremony which took place on Thursday. Supt. T. McKenna made the presentation and paid a high tribute to the retiring officer.

The American University Club were hosts on Tuesday, May 5, to the membership and their friends at the Paramount Ballroom, about 500 persons attending the annual Spring "Prom." From the very beginning the function was a spirited success, younger graduates from American colleges mingling with veterans of 30 years standing in China.

Many friends attended the "at home" given in farewell to Miss Julia Bonafield, veteran missionary who has devoted 47 years of her life to service in China, by members of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church at 7 Avenue Petain. This is the hostess house of the Society over which Miss Bonafield has presided for many years.

MR. and Mrs. H. W. Gibson of the Navy Y.M.C.A. of Hankow arrived in the President Coolidge after several months' leave spent on a trip to America by way of Siberia. Mr. Gibson proceeded immediately from Shanghai to Hankow to assume his duties as the Executive Secretary of the Navy Y.M.C.A. of that port. Mrs. Gibson is travelling to Manila and will return in the President Coolidge.

Prof. S. I. Hsiung, translator of the Chinese play, "Lady Precious Stream," which is still running in London after 16 months, was among the honoured guests, with Mrs. Hsiung, at a dinner given by the London Pen Club on Thursday evening. The affair took place at the Pagani Restaurant and was attended by about 100 distinguished men and women of letters, among whom were a number of Japanese.

CAPTAIN John Jeff, Assistant Secretary for Chinese Affairs, S.S. and F.M.S., who was recently appointed Secretary of the Mui Tsai Commission which is due shortly in Hongkong to study the *mui tsai* system in Hongkong and Malaya, arrived in Hongkong in the Blue Funnel steamer, Perseus. The remaining members of the Commission, who are coming from England, are due to arrive in the P. and O. liner Ranpura.

DR. F. Wilhelm, who has been on furlough spent partly in Europe, where he visited the Olympic Games and skilled in Tyrol, returned on Tuesday, May 5, in the President Coolidge. While in America, Dr. Wilhelm drove from Detroit to San Francisco visiting scenic spots such as Lake Tahoe, Yosemite Park and the Roosevelt Highway. Owing to the shipping situation in San Francisco, he drove to Los Angeles, boarding the liner there. He resumed his practice with Messrs. Musso, Fischer & Wilhelm next day.

The National Government last Wednesday announced the following list of those who have been awarded decorations by the Chinese Government:—Col. Henry Stimson, former American Secretary of State; Mr. Newton D. Baker, former American Secretary of War; Mr. Cameron Forbes, former leader of the American Economic Mission to China; Dr. Robert Lewis, former adviser to the Chinese Government; Mr. Thomas F. Millard, American journalist and adviser to the Chinese Government; Senor Augusto Barcia, former Spanish Foreign Minister; Senor Rafael Urena, former Spanish Foreign Minister; Dr. Leonardo Arguello, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister; Senor Anastasio Somoza, Commander-in-Chief of Nicaraguan Defence Forces; Dr. Andres Vega Bolanas, Nicaraguan Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senor Teofilo Hermando, Speaker of the Spanish Senate; M. R. Silver Cruy, former Counsellor of the Belgian Legation in China; Dr. F. D. H. Groenman, former Netherlands Consul-General in Shanghai; and Mr. Kaou Toyada, former Secretary of the Japanese Legation in China.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1936

OFFICIAL SELLING RATES

London—tel. transfer 1/2⅜
New York—tel. transfer 29¾
Paris—demand .....Francs 450
India—demand .....Rupees 79
Batavia—demand .....Gulden 43½
Hongkong—demand .....Dollars 91
Yokohama—demand .....Yen 102¼
Singapore—demand .....Dollars 51

BANK'S SELLING RATE 10.00 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2⅜ .....$ 16.70
U.S. $100 @ 29¾ $336.13

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10.00 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2½ $16.552
U.S. $100 @ 30 .....$333.33
London—demand 1/2½
4 months' sight credits 1/2⅝
4 months' sight docts 1/2⅝
6 months' sight credits 1/2⅝
6 months' sight docts 1/2⅝
New York—demand .....U.S. $30
4 months' sight credits 30⅛
Paris—4 months' sight docts nom.

CLOSING RATE

Sterling .....1/2 7/16 U.S. $29⅞

Canadian Exchange

The Chartered Bank of India Australia & China opening selling rate yesterday:—

Can. $100 @ 29 1/16=C.S.$336.85

National City Bank of New York

MARKET SELLING RATE 10 A.M.

U.S. $1=C.S.$3.3755 Stg. £1=C.S.$16.768

MARKET BUYING RATE 10 A.M.

U.S. $1=C.S.$3.3264 Stg. £1=C.S.$16.516

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 3.77=C.S.$1 Swiss F. 91½=C.S.£1

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belgas 1.76=C.S.$1 Belgas 29.12=£1

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATE

Berlin-H'burg T.T. C.S.$100=Rm. 73.50

Domestic Exchange per $1,000

Peiping	$1,001	Kiukiang	$1,001
Tientsin	$1,001	Hangchow	$1,001
Hankow	$1,001	Foochow	$1,001
Changsha	$1,001	Amoy	$1,001
Chungking	$1,001	Canton	$ 830
Tsinanfu	$1,001	Swatow	$1,001
Tsingtao	$1,001	Mukden	$1,002
Chefoo	$1,001	Dairen	$1,002
Nanking	$1,000.50	Harbin	$1,002
Wuhu	$1,001		

Central Bank of China

Equalization charge 7 per cent.

	London	New York
Bar silver spot	20⅜	44¾
Bar silver forward	20 7/16	—

Bar Gold, per fine oz. £7.0.6 U.S.$35.00
Shanghai gold bar basis $1,142.50
Native interest 03
Customs gold unit $2.259
" " " versus £ Stg. 32.75 Pence
" " " versus U.S. $ 67.75 Cents

Central Bank's opening official rates for T.T.

London ...	1/2⅛	Berlin	74
New York .	30	Japan	103
Paris	455	Hongkong.	93

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

Kiangnan silver 20cts. a.m. 500=$83.33.
Canton silver 20cts. a.m. 500=$83.33.
Copper:—a.m. 300 coppers=$1
5 silver 20cts. and 36 coppers=$1
26 coppers=10cts. silver
10cts. silver and 3 coppers=10cts. big money.

LOCAL EXCHANGE REPORT

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK JUNE DELIVERY

£	Highest 1/2⅛	Lowest 1/2⅛
U.S. G.$	29⅛	29⅛
Yen	102¾	102¾

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

May

	SELLING		BUYING
£ T.T.	1/2 7/16	4 m/s. l.c.	1/2 9/16
G.$ T.T.	29⅛	4 m/s. l.c.	30⅛
Fcs. T.T.	453	4 m/s.	483
Rs. T.T.	79⅛	7 d/s.	80½

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
London pence per std. oz.	20⅜	20 7/16
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	44¾	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	50.04	—
Bombay offtake 125 bars.	Market very quiet.	

London silver was ¼ up ready and forward at 20⅜d. for spct and 20 7/16d. forward. It was reported that India, China and speculators bought, China sold, buyers were satisfied and the market steady. After the official fixing the market was dull, India bought, China sold, business was done at ⅛ under the fixed rate. Now York silver was unchanged at 44¾ cents and Bombay 4 annas up at Rs.50.04.

The local exchange market opened yesterday morning with sellers at 1/2 7/16 sterling, 29⅞ U.S.$ and 103 yen, the decline in U.S.$ being due to an improvement in the New York-London cross rate. Later there were sellers for cash only at 29⅞. Otherwise there was no change and very little business passing, the market being dull.

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Shanghai, May 9.

At the close of business on the 7th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 200,000 and $243,260,000.

These figures include Tls. 200,000 and $234,870,000 in Chinese banks in which there were no bars.

BAR SILVER

There were no movements.

SYCEE

There were no movements.

DOLLARS

Imports:—

$450,000	from	Amoy
200,000	"	Chingkiang
50,000	"	Nan Tung Chow
150,000	"	Chingkiang
10,000	"	Tungchow
$950,000		

Exports:—
Nil.

Silver

London quotations come to-day at 20¾d ready and forward, a drop of 1/16d in both positions as compared with last week.

China sold, India bought.

Exchange

The official T. T. rate remains unchanged at 1/2⅜d.

Selling T.T. 1/2½d. U.S. $29⅛.
Buying 4 m/s. l.c. 1/2 7/16d. U.S. $30⅛.

GERMANY EXPLAINS TRADE ACCORD

Reciprocal Obligations with Manchoukuo

Berlin, May 5.

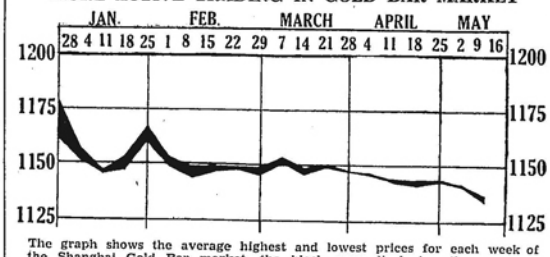
In reply to numerous inquiries by foreign correspondents on the nature and contents of the trade agreement recently negotiated between the German and Manchoukuo foreign exchange bureaux, the following statement was issued to-day:

"The object of the arrangement is to adjust exchange disbursements in German-Manchurian trade in such a manner as to enable increased exports and imports by way of compensation. It provides for reciprocal obligations to bring about fixed volumes of imports with due regard to the purchasing power available and without interfering with the existing organization of trade.

"The arrangement was rendered necessary through the rapid decline of German foreign currency reserves last year, caused, in turn, by the shrinkage of exports and heavy payments for the German external debt. German importers of soya beans thereby were forced to reduce their purchases to an extent seriously curtailing the production of butter and margarine in Germany, thereby jeopardizing the standard of living.

"Under the new arrangement, soya bean purchases from Manchuria can be increased through a corresponding increase of German exports to Manchuria, the benefit of this arrangement thus accruing in an equal measure to producers and exporters on both sides. The arrangement is of a purely technical nature without any political content or background and is, moreover, so framed that the new facilities offered thereby are available to all firms engaged in the German-Manchurian trade."—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

MORE ACTIVE TRADING IN GOLD BAR MARKET



The graph shows the average highest and lowest prices for each week of the Shanghai Gold Bar market, the black area displaying the range of movements.—Courtesy Dah Fah Yung.

GOLD BAR REVIEW

By Courtesy Dah Fah Yung

Shanghai, May 11.

Fairly active trading was witnessed during the past week under review, and a large volume of bars were transacted, the greater part of which was done during the latter portion of the period, when the market sagged heavily. A large downward movement would have been resulted, had not cash bar purchases at the lower levels effected a checking force.

The market was fairly steady during practically the whole of the day, remaining within one dollar of the opening price, $1,140. It was a Government holiday on Tuesday and the market was closed.

On Wednesday a drop in the price of London gold, combined with a strong exchange market, strengthened the past bearish undertone, resulting in a decline to $1,137 toward the end of the half-day session.

A few buyers pushed the price up to $1,138.30 at the opening on Thursday, but immediately after sellers commenced to predominate and heavy liquidations by longs were witnessed. This brought about a large drop to $1,133.50, but news of banks buying cash gold bars soon put a stop to the downward trend, and the market advanced again to $1,135.10. This check produced no change in the existing bearish tendency, however, for on the following day the market dropped again to $1,133.30.

The Custom Gold Unit was lowered on Saturday and heavy selling resulted. Bears were predominant at the very beginning of trading and supported by renewed long liquidations, caused the market to sag to the lowest price of the period under review, $1,128.50. At this low level banks began to buy cash gold bars again, forcing the price back to the opening rate, $1,131.90.

AGRICULTURAL ADVISER FOR CHINA

London, May 8.

The appointment of Mr. W. K. H. Campbell to the post of adviser to the Chinese Government on the development of agricultural co-operative societies in China, announced by the League of Nations Secretariat, was not suggested by H.M. Government, said Lord Cranborne, Foreign Under-Secretary, in reply to a Labour question in the House of Commons yesterday.—Havas.

JOINT RESERVE BOARD

Member Banks' Clearings

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1936

Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$11,564,664.04
Member Bank Transfer	$19,613,622.18
Collections From Non Member Banks, Native Banks and Firms	$ 2,868,406.73
Total	$34,046,692.95

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1936

Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$13,254,046.75
Member Bank Transfer	$17,463,533.50
Collections From Non Member Banks, Native Banks and Firms	$ 3,188,462.35
Total	$33,906,044.60

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1936

Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$11,803,172.76
Member Bank Transfer	$18,080,048.51
Collections From Non Member Banks, Native Banks and Firms	$ 2,450,973.06
Total	$32,334,194.33

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1936

Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$13,054,760.69
Member Bank Transfer	$25,553,127.26
Collections From Non Member Banks, Native Banks and Firms	$ 2,797,503.82
Total	$41,405,391.77

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1936

Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$15,819,309.63
Member Bank Transfer	$20,424,213.27
Collections From Non Member Banks Native Banks and Firms	$ 5,817,503.32
Total	$48,061,026.22

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1936

Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$10,289,384.19
Member Bank Transfer	$18,312,499.89
Collections From Non Member Banks, Native Banks and Firms	$ 3,248,006.34
Total	$31,849,890.42

RUBBER DUTY REDUCED

Batavia, May 7.

The export duty on native rubber has been reduced from 35 to 34 guilders per 100 kilogrammes as from May 8.—Reuter.

TOTAL SHANGHAI SILVER STOCKS

Redistribution of Holdings in Foreign and Chinese Banks Before and After Currency Reforms

Considerable interest was aroused following the publication of the totals of silver stocks held in Shanghai as given from the figures of the National Tariff Commission here. It is found that these figures show slight disparity compared with the compilations, given here in detail, by the Research Department of the Bank of China, one of the Big Four of China's state-controlled banks. Of special note is the distribution and the shift from foreign banks to the main Chinese banks subsequent to the Chinese currency reform laws and more particularly the depletion in stocks just prior to the final decision of the Chinese government to control paper currency. The Bank of China figures, fully specified, are as follows :—

Banks	1931 Dec.	1932 Dec.	1933 Dec.	1934 Dec.	1935 Dec.	1936 Feb.
CHINESE BANKS:	(Unit: in thousands of Chinese standard dollars).					
Central Bank of China	34,658	40,318	77,455	106,448	79,445	71,700
Bank of China	44,781	93,509	86,269	68,041	79,286	40,813
Bank of Communications	22,677	33,514	26,434	47,000	38,929	20,004
Commercial Bank of China	3,260	3,119	2,047	4,490	..	..
Four Banks Joint Treasury	..	15,820	19,295	17,884	19,510	..
Joint Reserve Board of S.N.B.	..	15,080	15,013	2,742	210	..
Banks and Native Banks.	73,920	46,020	44,673	33,720	22,063	..
Total	179,305	253,289	271,786	280,325	239,443	132,556
BRITISH BANKS:						
H. & S. Banking Corp.	29,763	71,316	83,921	7,476	8,392	8,392
Chartered Bank of I.A. & China.	7,065	21,622	71,658	2,800	4,915	..
P. & O. Banking Corp.	1,279	2,858	2,029	1,568	251	..
Mercantile Bank of India	1,069	1,513	1,737	1,153	417	..
Total	39,176	97,309	159,945	12,997	14,175	8,392
JAPANESE BANKS:						
Yokohama Specie Bank	11,707	28,543	20,208	4,520	1,859	1,859
Bank of Taiwan	3,717	7,994	7,535	4,837	1,396	1,396
Mitsui Bank	3,383	2,638	6,406	420	1,698	1,698
Mitsubishi Bank	2,004	707	1,179	2,461	750	750
Sumitomo Bank	2,318	1,419	1,526	1,630	1,863	863
Bank of Chosen	1,199	619	1,459	2,500	2,629	2,629
Total	24,328	41,820	38,313	16,068	10,195	9,195
OTHER BANKS:						
National City Bank of N. Y.	8,969	20,368	25,691	14,877	4,550	..
Deutsch Asiatische Bank	1,559	1,838	2,253	670	..	..
Banque Belge	2,658	3,158	6,063	3,065	1,551	..
Netherlands Trading Society	1,489	4,076	5,006	975	630	..
Banque Franco Chinoise	1,978	4,497	8,062	895	249	..
The Chase Bank	2,827	2,128	3,340	1,020	883	..
Banque de L'Indo-Chine	1,878	5,835	17,768	900	2,062	..
American Express Co.	..	1,429	2,526	1,000	782	..
Nederlandsch Indische	1,568	2,068	2,893	1,000	716	..
Italian Bank for China	453	519	1,500	915	366	..
Total	23,379	45,916	77,402	25,007	11,789	..
Grand Total	266,188	438,334	547,446	334,997	275,602	150,143
	*251,072	438,339	547,447	334,997	275,602	150,143

*These figures are the corresponding totals given by the National Tariff Commission in its March issue of Indices, already issued. The difference, though slight, compared with the totals compiled by the Bank of China, given immediately above, can be noted.

CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE DURING MARCH

The volume of trade for China during March increased over the volume in February according to the returns of the Chinese Maritime Customs. The total of merchandise imported was the highest this year while the total of exports surpassed the February total but did not approach the January total of exports which out-topped imports for the first time in years. No bullion was exported during March from China but large values of both gold and silver were imported.

The following tables give the totals in detail of groups with comparisons showing the trends in imports and exports of merchandise :—

Imports from Abroad (including withdrawals from Bond)

	Values in Standard Chinese Dollars March 1936	January-March Period 1935	1936
(I) Cotton Piece Goods, Grey	663,922	877,879	1,754,119
(II) Cotton Piece Goods, White or Dyed	545,148	3,061,527	1,307,048
(III) Cotton Piece Goods, Printed	72,016	820,310	149,720
(IV) Cotton Piece Goods, Miscellaneous	154,052	648,283	305,462
(V) Cotton Raw; Cotton Yarn, and Cotton Thread	2,357,183	12,698,151	9,472,688
(VI) Cotton Manufactures, Sundry	246,483	570,294	476,549
(VII) Flax, Ramie, Hemp, Jute, and Manufactures	1,542,000	4,176,687	4,025,191
(VIII) Wool and Manufactures thereof	2,146,576	6,234,537	5,025,312
(IX) Silk (including Artificial Silk)	753,823	2,208,039	1,530,264
(X) Metals, Ores	8,743,008	27,090,318	22,097,089
(XI) Machinery and Tools	4,013,464	13,981,965	13,831,884
(XII) Vehicles and Vessels	6,152,184	7,042,068	11,284,512
(XIII) Miscellaneous Metal Manufactures	3,670,869	9,493,006	9,472,139
(XIV) Fishery and Sea Products	1,831,739	5,806,282	4,933,183
(XV) Animal Products, Canned Goods, and Groceries	955,061	2,941,691	2,593,333
(XVI) Cereals and Flour	3,600,130	47,020,707	7,189,840
(XVII) Fruits, Seeds, and Vegetables	311,365	2,056,344	892,818
(XVIII) Medicinal Substances and Spices	1,076,144	2,125,175	2,915,330
(XIX) Sugar	1,481,144	8,050,565	4,004,024
(XX) Wines, Beer, Spirits Table Waters, etc.	184,099	755,515	535,588
(XXI) Tobacco	819,873	2,709,976	2,942,065
(XXII) Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	4,136,944	9,113,794	10,168,415
(XXIII) Dyes, Pigments, Paints and Varnishes	4,894,765	10,020,783	13,376,709
(XXIV) Candlesk Soap, Oils, Fats Waxes, Gums and Resins	9,057,656	21,511,608	23,290,835
(XXV) Books, Maps, Paper, and Wood Pulp	5,055,244	13,618,573	12,146,371
(XXVI) Hides, Leather and other Animal Substances	452,199	1,041,239	1,067,448
(XXVII) Timber	1,161,422	10,825,453	3,464,009
(XXVIII) Wood, Bamboos, Rattans, Coir, Straw and Manufactures	603,340	2,247,811	1,428,850
(XXIX) Coal, Fuel Pitch and Tar	687,679	2,504,398	2,022,442
(XXX) Chinaware, Enamelledware, Glass, etc.	403,530	1,581,697	1,059,563
(XXXI) Stone, Earth and Manufactures	348,756	1,333,782	869,815
(XXXII) Sundry	11,055,391	19,266,924	26,973,064
Grand Total	79,176,369	254,000,386	203,356,197

Net Exports Abroad

	Standard Chinese Dollar March 1936	January-March Period 1935	1936
(I) Animals and Animal Products (not including Hides, Leather and Skins (Furs) and Fishery and Sea Products	5,228,556	15,807,289	16,130,983
(II) Hides, Leather, and Skins (Furs)	6,097,236	8,242,202	14,618,323
(III) Fishery and Sea Products	233,408	977,099	755,778
(IV) Beans and Peas	527,646	1,028,151	1,501,890
(V) Cereals and Cereal Products	1,321,695	5,062,646	4,699,414
(VI) Fruits, Vegetables	151,971	745,895	471,090
(VII) Fruits, Fresh, Dried and Preserved	703,360	2,911,175	2,896,873
(VIII) Medicinal Subs. and Spices (no Chemicals)	679,134	2,414,335	2,010,930
(IX) Oils, Tallow and Wax	7,656,184	12,240,899	29,303,054
(X) Seeds	3,253,291	10,085,127	14,068,040
(XI) Spirituous Beverages	97,552	278,296	287,123
(XII) Sugar	314	950	571
(XIII) Tea	1,720,748	5,283,398	5,541,218
(XIV) Tobacco	1,012,182	2,442,027	3,402,217
(XV) Vegetables	862,558	2,364,946	2,313,735
(XVI) Other Vegetable Products	331,245	1,423,240	1,225,303
(XVII) Bamboo	266,446	819,438	785,544
(XVIII) Coir	734,666	2,672,519	2,070,211
(XIX) Rattan	10,591	22,030	67,791
(XX) Timber, Wood and Manufactures	231,032	423,759	568,553
(XXI) Paper	488,701	1,213,427	1,427,873
(XXII) Textile Fibres	5,280,156	14,468,828	24,173,389
(XXIII) Yarn, Thread, Plaited, Knitted Goods	2,783,075	10,939,971	9,115,542
(XXIV) Piece Goods	1,621,957	4,889,796	4,627,902
(XXV) Other Textiles Products	608,626	2,889,626	2,584,049
(XXVI) Ores, Metals and Metallic Products	3,525,670	11,160,283	12,438,583
(XXVII) Glass and Glassware	35,384	75,052	72,203
(XXVIII) Stone, Earth, Sand and Manufactures	272,722	844,200	842,338
(XXIX) Chemicals and Products	485,704	1,542,793	1,471,808
(XXX) Printed Matter	207,442	599,504	527,464
(XXXI) Sundry	1,747,917	7,099,365	5,680,770
Grand Total	48,186,299	135,818,505	165,214,478

S.N.R. GOLD LOAN

London, Apr. 17.

Imperial Chinese Railway 5 per cent Gold Loan (Shanghai-Nanking Railway): It is announced that 1,160 bonds of £100 each were drawn on April 7 at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, 9 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3, and will become due for redemption at par on June 1 next. Interest thereon will cease to accrue on the Bonds becoming payable and on provision having been made for their payment.—Reuter.

JAPAN RAISES GOLD PRICE

Tokyo, May 5.

The Ministry of Finance to-day announced an increase in the price of gold from Y. 3.09 per gramme to Y. 3.50.—Reuter.

MENTOUKUO MINE OUTPUT

Messrs. George McBain have received information from the Mentoukou mine that the production of coal for the month of April was 23,800 tons and that sales amounted to 24,561 tons.

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Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Share Report with Closing Quotations, May 8, 1936

REPORT No. 18/1936 for week ending May 8, compiled by J. P. Bisset & Co. on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

Comparative Opening Cash Prices						Business Recorded During Week Closing To-Day Friday Morning						STOCK	Authorised Capital (No. of Shares)	Issued Capital (No. of Shares)	Paid up Value (or Face Value)	Fin. year ends	Last Dividends, etc.	Paid or due	Business Done Year 1935		Business Done Year 1936		Total No. of Shares Done for		Total Amount of Sales Reported Jan. 1—May 6	
This Friday Morning May 8, 1936			Last Friday Morning May 1, 1936			Highest			Lowest										Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Last Week	This Week	1935	1936
Buyers	Seller	Nom.	Buyers	Seller	Nom.	Cash	May	June	Cash	May	June															
												Banks, Finance Companies														
....	....	14	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	Central Properties, Ltd.	5,000,000	180,000	$10	Dec.	Div. 10% 1935	24-2-36	14 Nov	13.50 Nov	15 Feb	15 Feb	....	....	....	400
....	....	1.50	....	....	1.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A. ..	400,000	400,000	T5	Dec.	Spec. Tax Div. Tls. 0.274 = $0.39, 1931	14-3-32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	*1.515	....	....	*1.515	....	....	....	....	....	....	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp... ..	400,000	160,000	H$125	Dec.	Fin. £3 (Mkg. £5½ a/c 1935) Less I/T	22-2-36	1,605 Jan	995 May	....	....	....	....	85	284
....	....	8.50	....	....	8.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Inter. Invest. Trust Co. of China, Ltd. ..	2,000,000	350,000	T10	Mar.	Div. $0.75, 1934 (Nil 1935)	4-5-34	9 Feb	9 Feb.	....	....	....	....	100	....
....	....	5.25	....	....	5.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd. ..	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.25 a/c 1934 (Nil 1935)	25-2-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	22	....	....	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	Union Mobilière	100,000	100,000	$20	Dec.	8% for 1934	9-4-35	24 Apr	23 Apr	....	....	....	....	400	....
....	....	8.25	....	....	8.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	517,590	T10	Mar.	Divd. $0.60 1934 (Nil 1935)	4-5-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	14	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	China Bond & Share Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. ..	200,000	100,000	$10	Dec.	Div. 6% 1935	12-3-36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
												Insurances														
		18.90			18.90							American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord.)	75,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.40, 1934	15-5-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	75	....	....	75	....	....	....	....	....	....	Asia Life Insurance Co.	100,000	40,000	G$5	Dec.	Div. 15% = G.$0.75, 1934 (1935 Nil)	27-12-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	95	....	....	95	....	....	....	....	....	....	Assurance Franco-Asiatique	70,000	70,000	F100	Dec.	Div. 5%, 1934	14-5-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fcs.	....	3.25	....	....	3.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	International Assurance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	600,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.30, 1933 (Nil 1934)	18-5-34	4.75 Jan	2.50 Nov	3.25 Jan	....	....	....	2,300	600
....	....	515	....	....	*520	515	....	....	515	....	....	Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Div. £2, 1934	24-5-35	572.50 Dec	347 June	578.40 Jan	515 May	20	19	249	367
												Lands														
												Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	25,000	19,335	T100	Feb.	Fin. Div. $10 (Mkg. $14 a/c 1935-36)	24-4-36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	336	....	....	336	....	....	....	....	....	....	Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord.)	20,000	15,904	$100	Dec.	Div. 7% 1932	6-2-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	75	....	....	75	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. "B" ..	150,000	52,812	$20	Dec.	Div. 7% 1932	5-4-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	10	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	500,000	430,374	T10	Dec.	Final 2% = $0.28 (Mkg. 6% 1933) (Nil 1935) ..	20-2-35	10.90 Jan	5.60 Jan	....	....	....	....	800	....
....	....	8	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	China Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. ..	800,000	500,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $0.15 a/c 1934	12-3-36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	7	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	Foncière et Immobilière de Chine	20,000	20,000	T100	Dec.	Div. $7. a/c 1935	28-11-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	233	....	....	233	....	....	....	....	....	....	Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A"	500,000	39,800	T10	Sept.	Div. $0.80, 1934 (Nil 1935)	28-11-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	10	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. "B"		155,018	T10	Sept.	Div. $0.80, 1934 (Nil 1935)	28-11-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	10	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" ..	5,000	3,648	$100	Dec.	Fin. 21% (Mkg. 41% 1934)	19-3-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	80	....	....	80	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. "B" ..	150,000	147,892	$10	Dec.	Fin. 24% (Mkg. 44% 1934)	19-3-35	7 Feb	7 Feb	....	....	....	....	360	....
....	....	7	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	San Sing Properties, Ltd.	2,000,000	805,007	T10	Mar.	Div. 2% = $0.28, 1933	16-3-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	10	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	1,404,000	1,404,000	T5	Dec.	Fin. 4% = $0.28 (Mkg. Tls. 0.50 1934) (Nil 1935)	25-4-35	24 Jan	20.50 Feb	....	....	....	....	2,550	....
....	....	21	....	....	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	120,000	64,281	$50	Dec.	Final 2% (Mkg. 8% 1935)	28-2-36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	69	....	....	69	....	....	....	....	....	....	West End Estates, Ltd.	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7% = $0.98 1926	23-4-27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	2.50	....	....	2.50	....	....	....	....	....	....															
												Docks, Wharves and Transport														
		7.50			7.50							Ch. Transport & Storage Co., Inc. Shanghai ..	200,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	New Engr. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. (ord.) ..	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.30 = $0.42, 1932 (Nil 1935)	14-3-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	100	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	55,200	T50	Apr.	Div. 3% Tls. 1.50 = $2.10, 1934-35	25-7-35	....	....	100 Apr	100 Apr	....	....	....	50
....	....	260	....	....	260	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T100	Dec.	Fin. Div. $5- (Mkg. $7.50, 1935)	29-4-36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	12.75	....	....	12.75	....	....	....	....	....	....	Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	215,172	T10	Mar.	Int. Div. $0.50, 1935-36 (Nil 1934-35)	16-10-35	13.90 Jan	13.25 Jan	....	....	....	....	1,000	....
												Utilities														
		11.50			14.50							China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	200,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.90 = $1.26, 1930	25-2-31	12 Feb	12 Feb	....	....	....	....	191	....
....	....	9.60	....	....	9.60	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	700,000	£15,492	$10	Dec.	Div. 4% 1935	24-4-36	10 Sept	9.50 Nov	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	70	....	....	70	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Telephone Company	400,000	115,142	T50	Dec.	.. ..	....	70 Jan	69 Feb	70 Feb	70 Feb	....	....	306	14
....	....	37.50	....	....	37.50	37.50	....	....	37.50	....	....	S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg."	700,000	670,000	£1	Dec.	Fin. 9% (Mkg. 13% 1935) Coupon 51	20-4-36	43 Nov	30 July	38.75 Feb	37 Apr	30	689	210	2,371
....	....	38	....	....	38	38	....	....	38	....	....	do. "Bear"							43 Nov	28 Mar	39.75 Mar	37.50 Apr	3,000	1,260	9,980	35,185
....	....	580	....	....	580	584.50	....	....	580.25	....	....	S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Fin. 23/9d (Mkg. 38/9d, 1935) Coupon 44 ..	30-3-36	580 Nov	450 June	584.50 May	22 Feb	....	15	50	660
580	....	23.25	....	....	23.25	23.50	....	....	23.50	....	....	do. "B"	359,280	£108,505	£1	Dec.	Fin. 9.45d (Mkg. 1/6.45d, 1935) Coupon 17 ..	30-3-36	21 Dec	17.78 May	23.50 May	....	....	25	1,000	877
....	....	23.50	....	....	23.50	23.50	....	....	23.50	....	....	do. "C"		£250,000	£1	Dec.	Fin. 11¾-10.2d (Mkg. 1/7.2d, 1935) Coupon 13	30-3-36	22 Dec	20 Feb	23.50 May	21.50 Feb	250	36	750	4,670
												Miscellaneous														
		6			6							Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	150,000	115,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. $0.60, 1933 (Nil 1934)	5-4-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	13.50	....	....	13.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "B" ..	50,000	49,912	$10	Dec.	Final $0.30 (Mkg. $0.80, 1934) (Nil 1935) ..	11-3-35	15 Jan	14.50 Jan	....	....	....	....	400	....
....	....	76	....	....	76	....	....	....	....	....	....	B.A.T. (Securities) Co., Ltd. "A" (ord.) ..	190,000	88,662	$100	Jan.	Int. Div. 1% a/c 1935-36 (Coupon 28)	9-4-36	83 Jan	77 Mar	....	....	....	....	110	....
....	....	18.50	....	....	18.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.) ..	200,000	140,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1 for 1935	14-4-36	21 Jan	21 Jan	....	....	....	....	300	....
....	....	7	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	China Aerocrete Co., Ltd.	200,000	20,000	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 1 = $1.40 for 1930	8-4-31	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	14.75	....	....	14.75	....	....	....	....	....	....	China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd. ..	500,000	216,000	T10	Feb.	Fin. 11.15 a/c 28-2-34 (Nil 1935)	31-5-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	719	500
....	....	8.80	....	....	8.80	....	....	....	....	....	....	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer" ..	2,000,000	1,960,000	£1	June	Int. 2½% 1932-33 Free of I/T Coupon 42 (F/NIL)	5-5-33	13 Jan	9 June	12 Feb	8.80 Apr	....	....	....	....
....	....	10.25	....	....	10.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	Chosen Corporation, Ltd.	750,000	500,000	£1	June	Final 4½d (Mkg. 3/- a/c 1934)	12-10-34	....	....	10.50 Feb	10.15 Mar	....	....	....	5,400
....	....	44	....	....	44	....	....	....	....	....	....	Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	40,000	40,000	T10	June	Div. $1, 1934-35	27-11-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	45	....	....	45	....	....	....	....	....	....	Champ Course Francais French	30,000	30,000	$20	Dec.	Div. $4.50 a/c 1934 (Nil 1935)	1-3-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	45	....	....	45	....	....	....	....	....	....	(French Race Course) non-French				Dec.	Div. $4.50 a/c 1934 (Nil 1935)	1-3-35	60 Jan	60 Jan	....	....	....	....	15	....
....	....	45	....	....	45	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. Founders		6,490	Free	Dec.	Div. $4.62 a/c 1934 (Nil 1935)	1-3-35	120 Jan	120 Jan	....	....	....	....	5	....
....	....	90	....	....	90	....	....	....	....	....	....	Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	28,000	26,342	$20	Feb.	Div. 5% = $1, 1934-35	30-5-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	19	....	....	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	1,500,000	1,193,867	H$10	Dec.	Div. H. $0.40 on Old : H. $0.20 on New, 1933 (Nil 1934)	22-3-33	....	....	5.10 Feb	4.50 Apr	....	....	....	1,000
....	....	*4.80	....	....	*4.80	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	75,000	45,000	$10	Feb.	Int. $0.50 a/c 1935-36 ($1.50 a/c 28-2-1935)	16-12-35	22 Feb	20 Feb	....	....	....	....	500	....
....	....	20	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	2,500	2,500	$100	Feb.	Bonus $6, 1932	27-6-32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	50	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	100,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 2½% = $0.35, 1934	11-3-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	10	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	Millington, Ltd.	300,000	110,000	$4	Dec.	.. ..	....	1 Feb	1 Feb	....	....	....	....	300	....
....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	50,000	60,000	T$.50	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.40 = $0.56, a/c 1932	21-4-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd. ..	600,000	597,251	T$2.50	Dec.	Div. $0.21, 1934	12-6-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	4.25	....	....	4.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Vacuum Cleaning & Storage Co., Ltd. ..	35,000	23,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. 5% = $0.70 (Mkg. Tls. 1, a/c 1935) ..	6-2-36	13 Jan	13 Jan	....	....	....	....	200	....
....	....	9	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	500,000	301,765	T1	Dec.	Div. 8% (= $0.11) 1935	17-3-36	3.60 Feb	2 June	....	....	....	....	5,034	....
....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	Union Brewery, Ltd.	500,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.25, 1933 (Nil 1934)	27-5-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	15	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	United Theatres, Inc.	1,000,000	600,000	T5	..	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....															
												Bonds and Preferences														
		135			135							American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref. 8%	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4% = $5.59 for ½ year ended Dec. 31, 1934 ..	31-12-34								
....	....	125	....	....	125	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. Cum. Pref. 7%	7,500	7,500	T100	Dec.	3½% = $4.89 for ½ year ended 31-3-35	1-4-35	129 Jan	129 Feb	....	....	....	....	....	23
....	....	90	....	....	90	....	....	....	....	....	....	Asia Realty Co., Pref. "A" 8%	10,000	10,000	$100	Dec.	8% for year 1934	31-12-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	75	....	....	75	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. Pref. "B" 6%	50,000	16,752	$100	Dec.	3% for half year ended Dec. 31, 1934	31-12-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	15.25	....	....	15.25	15.25	....	....	15.25	....	....	Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	100,000	80,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 8% = $1.12 for 1935	14-4-36	16 Feb	13 June	15.25 May	14.95 Mar	100	50	4,100	1,300
....	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A. (Pref.) 8%	600,000	205,125	T5	Dec.	Quarterly Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1933	30-12-33								
....	....	94	....	....	94	....	94	....	....	....	....	City Loan 7% 1932 (20 years)	$6,000,000	$6,000,000	$100	..	3½% for half year ended Dec. 1934	15-12-35	96.50 Jan	82 Aug	94 May	88.50 Jan	5,000	2,000	91,000	131,800
....	....	91	....	....	91	....	....	....	....	....	....	City Loan 7% 1934 (12 years)	$3,500,000	$3,500,000	$100	..	3½% for half year ended Dec. 1935	31-12-35	95 Jan	82 Oct	91 Apr	88 Jan	20,000	....	41,000	100,000
....	....	157.50	....	....	157.50	157.50	....	....	157.50	....	....	Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	10,000	9,000	T100	Dec.	Div. Tls. 8 = $11.19, 1935	8-4-36	6.60 Jan	6.60 Jan	6 Apr	5.50 Mar	....	200	125	37,950
....	....	6	....	....	6	5.75	....	....	5.75	....	....	New Eng. & Shipbg Works, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Tls. 0.40 = $0.56, 1933 (1935 Nil)	1-4-35								
....	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	Realty Invest. Co., 7½% cum. pref. "A" ..	400,000	108,238	$5	Dec.	Quarterly Div. 7½% pa.	1-4-36	134 Jan	98 Aug	128 Apr	111 Jan	408	219	7,123	11,023
....	....	126.75	....	....	126.75	126.75	....	....	126.75	....	....	S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 cum. Pref. stock ..	230,000	220,000	T100	Dec.	1st Quarterly Div. Tls. 1.50 = $2.10, 1935	30-3-36	72 Nov	69 Apr	70 Mar	65 May	....	2,538	30	10
....	....	68.50	....	....	68.50	65	....	....	65	....	....	Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. 7% pref. ..	10,000	10,000	T50	Dec.	Tls. 3.50 = $4.89 1935	30-3-36	16.25 Feb	14 July	15.25 Apr	14.50 Jan	100	....	1,040	950
....	....	15.25	....	....	15.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref. ..	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3½% = $0.49 for half year ended 31-12-35 ..	30-3-36	16 Jan	13.50 Sept	15 Apr	14.25 Jan	....	150	3,905	1,575
....	....	14.75	....	....	14.75	14.90	....	....	14.90	....	....	do. 6½% cum. pref. ..	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3½% = $0.45 for half year ended 31-12-35 ..									
												Cottons														
		8.60			8.60				8.60			Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	2,000,000	1,000,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.25 1935	8-4-36	10.60 Nov	8.40 Apr	11 Jan	8.60 May	4,000	200	16,802	15,066
8.50	....	72.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	240,000	120,000	$50	Oct.	Div. $2.50 for half year ended 31-10-35	30-11-35	75 Dec	70 Apr	73 Jan	68 Mar	300	....	300	1,035
....	....	41	40.50	....	....	....	....	....	41	....	....	do. (New)		120,000	½ pd. $25		Div. $1.25 for half year ended 31-10-35	30-11-35	43 Nov	43 Nov	41 May	40 Apr	100	100	....	610
....	....	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ewo Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	200,000	150,000	T10	June	Div. $0.80 a/c 1934-35	11-10-35	15 Dec	9 June	18 Apr	16 Apr	....	....	....	850

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*Quoted in Hongkong Dollars

Rubber Output Statistics

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Output last fin. year: Quantity (lbs.)	Output for month of March 1936 (lb.)	Output from start of last and present financial years up to and including March: Last Fin. Year	Output from start of last and present financial years up to and including March: Present Fin. Year*
Alma	$ 881,119	30-9-35	480,700	31,000	247,000	218,000 (6)
Anglo-Dutch	„ 2,202,797	31-12-34	1,483,300	45,900	379,700	125,100 (3)
Anglo-Java	„ 2,927,288	31-12-35	2,096,688	103,800	855,000	275,900 (3)
Ayer Tawah	„ 469,229	30-9-35	640,000	55,500	335,000	265,685 (6)
Batu Anam	„ 134,266	31-12-35	410,800	30,000	102,000	92,000 (3)
Bute	„ 494,682	31-12-35	457,500	35,000	105,700	118,000 (3)
Chemor United ..	„ 111,888	31-12-35	442,990	30,003	110,000	104,000 (3)
Cheng	„ 147,054	30-6-35	451,100	26,000	347,000	266,000 (9)
Consolidated (1914) ..	„ 508,570	31-12-35	1,112,172	52,000	277,700	246,550 (3)
Dominion	„ 279,720	31-12-35	600,299	37,343	162,062	117,054 (3)
Gula-Kalumpong ..	£ 665,000	31-12-35	3,039,000	—	—	—
Java Consolidated ..	$ 909,249	31-12-34	974,752	16,600	227,600	54,200 (3)
Kapayang	„ 484,410	31-12-35	156,770	11,000	41,000	35,000 (3)
Kota Bahroe (1921) ..	„ 484,410	30-6-35	648,580	47,060	484,940	459,070 (9)
Kroewoek	„ 307,692	31-12-35	700,026	29,300	261,100	84,600 (3)
Langkat	„ 2,552,448	31-10-34	1,070,427	56,000	360,000	272,500 (5)
Padang	„ 699,301	30-4-35	349,615	11,668	343,488	243,597 (11)
Permata	„ 316,902	31-10-35	116,668	7,003	59,279	41,051 (5)
Repah	„ 188,811	31-12-35	494,700	31,000	125,000	109,000 (3)
Samagaga	„ 141,399	30-9-35	363,393	16,000	174,000	150,000 (6)
Semambu	„ 125,874	31-12-35	301,300	22,000	71,000	70,000 (3)
Senawang (1921)	{Ord. „ 206,913 / {Pref.	31-1-35	587,100	32,000	83,000	70,000 (2)
Shanghai Kedah ..	„ 419,580	30-9-35	717,680	32,313	385,080	264,777 (6)
S'hai Kelantan (1925).	„ 195,804	31-12-35	280,807	15,000	69,076	45,120 (3)
Shanghai Klebang ..	„ 438,620	31-12-34	157,514	9,000	30,000	33,000 (3)
Shanghai Malay	{Ord. „ 802,517 / {Pref.	31-12-35	517,231	31,000	120,000	105,000 (3)
Shanghai Pahang ..	„ 329,930	30-6-35	378,600	36,700	283,900	285,524 (9)
Shanghai Seremban ..	„ 454,545	31-12-35	274,990	15,000	69,000	62,000 (3)
Shanghai Sumatra ..	„ 538,154	31-10-35	495,500	30,500	244,000	147,500 (5)
Sua-Manggis	„ 377,622	31-12-34	217,000	11,600	49,000	35,600 (3)
Sungala	„ 251,790	31-3-35	238,333	19,400	237,673	274,300 (12)
Sungei Duri	„ 475,524	30-6-35	528,000	11,700	397,000	362,700 (9)
Tanah Merah (1916) ..	„ 1,818,182	31-3-35	1,103,947	69,810	1,103,947	977,070 (11)
Tebong	„ 559,441	31-1-35	1,360,000	66,000	182,000	146,000 (2)
Ziangbe	„ 1,440,619	31-12-34	1,432,577	39,000	326,200	98,000 (3)

*Numbers in brackets indicate the number of months under comparison in said totals.

Rubber Prices

May	1st	2nd	4th	5th	6th	7th
London Spot	7.7/16d	7.7/16d	7.3/8d	7.3/8d	7.5/16d	7.1/4d
June	7.7/16d	7.1/2d	7.3/8d	7.3/8d	7.3/8d	7.1/4d
July/Sept.	7.9/16d	7.1/2d	7.7/16d	7.7/16d	7.7/16d	7.5/16d
Market	Dull	Quiet steady	Quiet	Steady	Easier	Dull
Singapore Spot ..	26.1/4	26.1/8	26	25.5/8	25.3/4	25.1/4
July/Sept.	26.5/8	26.1/2	26.3/8	25.7/8	26.1/8	25.5/8
Market	Steady	Dull	Quiet steady	Easier	Very steady	Quiet
New York Futures						
May	15.53	15.74	15.66	15.63	15.52	15.25
July	15.91	15.82	15.77	15.70	15.64	15.36
September	16.02	15.91	15.86	15.80	15.73	15.45
December	16.12	16.00	15.97	15.90	15.81	15.56

Forward Settlements for 1936

May 26th, Tuesday
June 25th, Tuesday
July 27th, Monday
August 25th, Tuesday
September 22nd, Tuesday
October 27th, Tuesday

Debentures

*From 1st May

OPENING PRICES May 6th, 1936		Buyers	Sellers	Nominal	Last Done: Price	Last Done: Date	Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of	Total amount of sales reported Jan. 1—May 6: 1935	Total amount of sales reported Jan. 1—May 6: 1936
Shanghai Municipal Council	6% 1925 (10/30) Tls.	..	..	102	102	8-5-36	5,600,000	June-Dec.	Tls. 7,500	Tls. 448,100
„ „ „	6% 1926 („) „	..	..	102	102	8-5-36	4,800,000	do.	19,800	263,200
„ „ „	7% 1927 („) „	..	..	102½	101½	25-4-36	2,187,500	do.	64,500	12,700
„ „ „	5% 1934 (10/30) $	..	..	98	100	7-5-36	$10,404,700	do.	547,800	1,735,400
„ „ „	5½% 1936 (10) „	..	..	100	—	—	$5,000,000	*do.	—	—
French Municipal Council	6% 1911 (10/30) Tls.	..	..	101	99	2-3-36	384,900	May-Nov.	—	1,800
„ „ „	5½% 1914 („) „	..	..	97½	97½	4-4-36	457,500	June-Dec.	—	1,100
„ „ „	5½% 1916 („) „	..	..	97½	100½	31-1-34	316,200	do.	—	—
„ „ „	8% 1921 („) „	..	..	103	105	29-4-36	1,956,300	do.	9,100	5,000
„ „ „	6% 1923 („) „	..	..	101	99	2-3-36	800,000	May-Nov.	—	7,500
„ „ „	7% 1924 („) „	..	..	102½	100½	7-1-36	800,000	Mar.-Sept.	6,800	10,700
„ „ „	6% 1930 (10/25) „	..	..	102	102	30-4-36	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	500	2,000
„ „ „	6½% 1925 (20/30) „	..	..	102	102	27-3-36	1,000,000	Jan.-July	17,000	10,200
„ „ „	6½% 1926 („) „	..	..	101	101	24-4-36	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	1,200	64,000
„ „ „	6% 1930 (10/25) „	..	..	101	101	21-4-36	3,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	13,300	25,000
„ „ „	6% 1931 („) „	..	..	101	101½	16-4-36	2,000,000	Mar.-Sept.	400	32,900
„ „ „	6% 1933 (10/30) „	..	..	101	93	6-3-36	$5,000,000	July-Jan.	40,100	28,800
„ „ „	5% 1934 („) $	..	..	93½	91½	2-5-36	750,000	1/4-1/10	23,900	17,200
American Club	5% 1933 (5/20) Tls.	..	..	93½	93	6-3-36	1,000,000	June-Dec.	5,000	2,400
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co.	6% 1931 (10/20) „	..	..	90	90	7-2-35	1,360,000	1/3-1/9	17,800	—
Asia Realty Co.	6% 1930 (10/30)c „	..	..	90	90	7-7-35	3,000,000	1/4-1/10		
„ „ „	6% 1930 (10/30)r „	..	..	82	80	31-1-36	3,000,000	June-Dec.	10,000	5,000
Cathay Land Co.	6% 1930 (5/20) „	..	..	98	98	31-1-35	1,000,000	do.	—	—
„ „ „	6% 1932 (10/20) „	..	..	82	98	11-2-35	$1,500,000	do.	4,000	—
„ „ „	6% 1933 („) $	..	..	82	98	24-4-36	$18,000,000	do.	18,000	181,000
Central Properties	5½% 1934 (10) „	..	..	91	91	8-5-36	3,000,000	1/4-1/10	76,900	77,800
China Realty Co.	8% 1930 (5/10) Tls.	..	..	50	42½	8-5-36	4,500,000	1/4-1/10		
„ „	8% 1931 („) „	..	..	50	42½	8-5-36	600,000	June-Dec.	—	—
China Transport	8% 1931 (4/20) „	..	..	100	100	15-5-34	350,000	do.	—	25,600
Columbia Country Club	7% 1933 (1/12-20) „	..	..	95	95	4-5-36	1,000,000	do.	—	—
Country Club	6% 1901 (Perpl) „	..	..	98	103	25-10-35	122,500	do.	—	—
Foncière & Immobilière	6% 1930 (10/15) „	..	..	93	105	9-10-34	1,000,000	do.	—	—
„ „ „	6% 1933 (10/15) „	..	..	93	105	9-10-34	1,000,000	do.	—	—
„ „ „	6% 1934 („) $	..	..	93	90	19-9-35	$2,000,000	do.	1,000	—
French Club	7% Tls.	..	..	90	90	15-4-36	500,000	do.	500	7,750
International Investment Trust	6% 1930 (10/25) „	..	..	82	82	4-5-36	2,000,000	1/4-1/10	5,000	38,500
„ „ „	6% 1931 („) „	..	..	82	82	4-5-36	1,000,000	1/4-1/10		
G. E. Marden & Co.	6% 1930 (10/15) „	..	..	94	94	26-3-36	500,000	June-Dec.	6,000	12,000
Metropolitan Land Co.	6% 1933 (10/20) $	..	..	95	95	1-5-36	$2,000,000	do.	6,500	26,700
Race Club	6% 1934 (10/25) „	..	..	100	100	17-3-36	$2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	112,400	94,400
Realty Investment Co.	6% 1934 (10/30) „	..	..	90	102	6-11-34	$500,000	June-Dec.	15,000	—
Shanghai Land Investment Co.	6% 1926 (20/30) Tls.	..	..	95	92	16-12-35	500,000	Mar.-Sept.	—	8,000
„ „ „ „	5% 1930 (15) „	..	..	90	87	18-3-36	5,000,000	31/5-30/11	84,000	1,000
„ „ „ „	6% 1931 (10/20) „	..	..	95	93	21-12-33	3,000,000	June-Dec.	4,000	—
„ „ „ „	6% 1933 (5/20) „	..	..	95	92	16-12-35	1,000,000	do.	2,000	1,000
„ „ „ „	5% 1934 (5/40) $	..	..	90	90	25-4-36	$2,800,000	Apr.-Oct.	1,520,380	2,794,900
Shanghai Power Co.	5½% 1933 (10/40) „	..	..	93½	93½	8-5-36	$88,000,000	10/2-10/8	117,700	246,500
Shanghai Telephone Co.	6% 1932 (10/25)c Tls.	..	..	100	100	30-4-36	5,000,000	1/2-1/8		
„ „ „	6% 1932 (10/25)r „	..	..	100	100	30-4-36		1/2-1/8		
„ „ „	6% 1933 (9/21)c $	..	..	100	99½	6-5-36	$10,000,000	1/2-1/8	499,500	393,500
„ „ „	6% 1933 (9/24)r „	..	..	100	99½	6-5-36		1/2-1/8		
Tientsin Land Investment Co.	7% 1929 (12/22) Tls.	..	..	90	103½	22-12-33	1,422,100	June-Dec.	—	—
Shanghai Waterworks Co.	6% 1925 (10/30) „	..	..	102½	99	22-10-34	500,000	do.	608,900	31,700
„ „ „	6% 1932 („) „	..	..	102½	102½	29-4-36	2,800,000			

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE:

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Official Selling Rates (T/T) Opening 5th May, 1936

London £1 at Exch. 1/2⅛ = Sh.$16.70. New York G.$100 at Exch. 29⅛ = Sh.$336.13. Hongkong $100 at Exch. 91 = Sh.$109.89

Chinese Government External Bonds

		London April 30th	London May 7th	Nominal Prices April 30th	Nominal Prices May 7th
5	per cent Reorg. Loan 1913, British Issue	£ 94 5 0	£ 93 15 0		
4½	„ Gold „ 1908	£ 98 0 0	£ 98 0 0		
5	„ Gold „ 1912	£ 81 10 0	£ 81 10 0		
5	„ Gold $ Loan 1925, stamped (Per G.$500) ..	£ 96 15 0	£ 97 0 0		
5	„ Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds	£ 73 10 0	£ 73 0 0		
5	„ Hukuang Railway Bonds	£ 54 0 0	£ 54 0 0		
5	„ Tientsin-Pukow Railway Bonds 1908 ..	£ 49 0 0	£ 49 10 0		
5	„ „ „ 1910 ..	£ 49 0 0	£ 48 0 0		
5	„ Lung Tsing U Hai Railway Bonds	£ 33 0 0	£ 34 10 0		

Company's Notices

Hall & Holtz Ltd.—The 44th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at No. 190 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, on Friday, May 22nd at 12 noon. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 16th to 22nd, both days inclusive.

The Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.—The 26th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at No. 93 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, May 12th, at 11.45 a.m. when a dividend of $0.02 per share will be recommended to shareholders. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 5th to 12th, both days inclusive.

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.—The 26th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at No. 93 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Monday, May 18th, at 11.45 a.m. when a dividend of $0.20 per share will be recommended to shareholders. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 11th to 18th, both days inclusive.

The Office Appliance Co., Ltd.—The 6th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at No. 150 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Monday, May 25th, at 11.30 a.m. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 18th to 25th, both days inclusive.

Share Report

Share Market Report :—(Up to Friday noon). Business was diminutive on the Exchange throughout the week under review, transactions only totalling 38,625 shares as against 31,642 the preceding week. Prices, however, continue firm and with practically no changes whatsoever. Business was recorded in Shanghai Power 6% Prefs. at $126.75; in Ewo Prefs. at $157.50; in Shanghai Tug Prefs. (2,538 shares) at $65; in Waterworks 6½% Prefs. at $14,90; in Caldbeck Prefs. at $15.25 and in New Engineering Prefs. at $5.75. Trams "Bearer" have been active with a turnover of 1,260 shares at $38 and 689 Trams "Regd." at $37.50. Old lots of Waterworks "A's" ware done at £34¾/£35 and in "B's" and "C's" at $23.50. In Cottons, Ewos (200 shares) were the medium of business at $8.60 and Shanghai Cotton (New) at $41.

In Rubbers, only 2,000 shares were recorded—1,000 Tebongs at55 cts. and 1,000 Sungalas at $3.

The Debenture market continues steady, though the turnover for the week ($199,400) was under last week's figure of $437,000. Shanghai Power 5½%'s have eased a fraction from $93.50 to $93.25. Shanghai Telephones are up from $99.25 to $99.75. Business was recorded in Columbia Country Clubs at 95; in American Clubs at 91½ and in International Investment Trust debentures at $2. Tls. 5,000 China Realtys changed hands at Tls. 42½.

In Municipals, S.M.C's are steady at 102 for the 6% and $98 for the 5% Issue.

Rubber Review, Chinese Government Bonds, etc.

Rubber Review :—The following information has been courteously supplied by Reuters :—

London and Liverpool stocks of rubber on May 2nd totalled 139,750 tons, showing a decrease of 1,604 tons during the week. Deliveries during the week totalled 2,331 tons compared with 3,236 tons for the previous week. The following are the usual comparative weekly prices :—

	London Spot	London July/Sept.	Singapore Spot	Singapore July/Sept.	New York May	New York July	Futures Sept.
Apr. 30	7.7/16	7½	26¼	26¼	15.82	15.90	15.98
May 7	7½	7.5/16	25¼	25¾	15.25	15.36	15.45
		Dull		Quiet			

Chinese Govt. External Bonds :—Rates show no special changes during the week under review other than an advance in Lunghais from £33 to £34¼ and a sharp rise in Honan Railways to £56, upon the strength of news concerning resumption of service of this Loan. Reorgs. and Shanghai-Nankings are each 10/- off, during the week.

The Information above given, though not guaranteed, has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable.

Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested kindly to notify J. P. BISSET & CO. 12 The Bund, Shanghai (Compilers of this Report on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange) of any errors or omissions.

SHANGHAI MARKETS' WEEKLY REVIEW

Rumours of Reduced Duties to Counter Smuggling Activities in the North

Shanghai, May 9.

One way to check the reported smuggling in the North would be to reduce duties to an extent to make smuggling an unprofitable enterprise. Rumours that drastic duty cuts on sugar and artificial silk are already circulating resulting in business stagnation pending further information. Dealers in Lyons speculated in the raw silk market in anticipation of a devaluation of the French franc. Prices in the paper market are expected to rise before long.

PIECE GOODS

Owing to rumours that duties on sugar and artificial silk are to be reduced considerably to put a check to smuggling in the North, demand for these two commodities has fallen off during the past few days. The market for artificial silk has dropped as much as $100 per case.

The market for locally manufactured cotton goods has declined further during the period under review and is now about 2½ to 4 per cent. lower than last week.

Yuenfong Auctions

Thirty-one packages were sold at this week's Yuenfong Auctions, of which the noticeable feature was the lack of orders for Black Italians from Hankow. The price remained steady, however, the resulting decline being but thirteen cents a piece. Black Venetians, Black Poplins and Black Coatings all declined 157, 44, and fifteen cents a piece respectively. Black Velvets, on the other hand, recovered smartly to the extent of $1.20 a piece. White Shirtings and White Poplins advanced ten and eight cents a piece respectively. White Lawns declined 20 cents a piece.

COTTON AND YARN

(Weekly report by courtesy Messrs. J. Spunt & Co.).

Chinese cotton:—During the early part of the week our market manifested a reaction of about $0.75 due to active covering of shorts as well as to the little interest displayed by spinners for certain grades of the domestic growth. However, during the latter part of the week prices declined again by about $1.75 which apparently was brought about by the heavy liquidation on the part of the bull speculators, most of whom are said to be gold-bar and bond merchants. The tendency at the close inclines to further declines as consumers are practically out of the market and may continue so until the market will move in a more or less steady direction. Experience shows that the more weakness manifested in a speculative market the more selling contracts are generated irrespective of the indications of the technical position. The foreign markets continue to maintain steadiness. Although it is rumoured that further government loans for American cotton are now in course of negotiations yet it is not expected that such will affect the local market to any great extent because of the very wide disparity in prices with that of the indigenous staple. Indian cotton is also about $3 to $4 higher than that of similar grades of the domestic growth. Having the foregoing in view it would be better to adopt, for the time being, a conservative policy and any too bearish a view had better be avoided.

Yarn:—The demand continues to be on a very meagre scale and prices declined further by about $3 per bale in sympathy with the weakness in the raw material. The sentiment in the trade, for the time being, is not bullish but any improvement in the demand will quickly change the policy of the speculative element.

SHANGHAI MARKET

Shanghai, ex-mill	$49.00
Tungchow, ex-mill	$52.00
Shensi, ex-mill	$52.00
Tientsin rough, ex-mill	$45.00
Lingpao, ex-mill	$58.00

Tone of the market:—Weak.

WHEAT AND FLOUR

World wheat markets are quiet with nothing doing. Prices on the week are unchanged to a shade lower.

There has been no trade in foreign wheat to China. Buyers prefer to wait for the native wheat crop. Prices on the Shanghai flour market continue to decline and have fallen a further two per cent. during the last week.

RICE

The rice market was quiet during the week and there are no material changes to report. The wholesale price of Chinese rice ranged from $9.60 to $11.10 per picul yesterday and the retail prices quoted by local rice shops were as follows:—

Chinese Rice: Best quality $11.20, Good quality $10.40, Ordinary quality $9.70. Saigon Rice: Best quality $10, Good quality $9.20, Ordinary quality $8.20.

SILK

The raw silk market was moderately active during the week, chiefly for account of Lyons where speculative purchases were made in anticipation of a devaluation of the French franc. Business with America remains quiet.

TIMBER

The timber market was very quiet during the week. Contrary to the previous fortnight demand for forward business has dropped. There is no change to report in prices on the Pacific Coast. There is very little demand for local stock cargo.

PRODUCE

With continued tension ruling in Europe, financially and politically, little interest was shown in China produce markets by buyers abroad during the past week. Trading has been lifeless.

PAPER

It seems that most requirements in the various lines of paper are covered for sometime to come, and this accounts for little interest being taken in new orders. According to reports received from home markets, paper mills in Europe as well as in America are well provided with orders. It is to be expected, therefore, that prices will advance before long. Deliveries from local stocks were below normal during the week.

LONDON STOCKS

Monday's Closing Quotations

By courtesy Swan, Culbertson & Fritz through Reuter.

	May 8	11
War Loan, 3½% (Red.)	£106¼	106¼
JAPANESE BONDS		
Japan 5% Stg. Loan, 1907	79	79½
Japan 6% Stg. Loan, 1924	91	92½
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIALS		
Allied Ironfounders	35/6	35/6
Associated & Elec. Indus.	46/-	46/3
Austin Motors, ord.	50/-	50/-
Boots Pure Drug	56/9	55/-
British-American Tob.	124/4½	124/4½
Cammell, Laird, ord.	9/7½	9/4½
Canadian Celanese	107/6	105/-
Courtaulds	49/-	48/-
Distillers	100/3	101/3
Dunlop Rubber	36/1½	35/1½
General Electric (England)	79/3	79/-
Guinness (A) Son & Co.	160/-	160/-
Hawker Aircraft	31/-	31/3
Imp. Chemical Industries	39/6	39/6
Imp. Tobacco	158/9	158/9
Marks & Spencer, "A" ord.	92/6	92/6
O.K. Bazaars	44/4½	43/9
Rolls-Royce	161/3	161/3
Tate & Lyle	89/6	89/6
Turner & Newall	85/3	86/3
United Steel	31/6	32/1½
Vickers, ord.	24/9	24/6
Woolworths	129/-	128/-
MISCELLANEOUS		
Anglo Dutch	27/9	27/9
Rubber Plantation Invest.	30/-	30/-
MINES		
Burma Corp.	9/4½	9/4½
Commonwealth Mining	10/6	10/6
Marsman Investments	29/6	30/3
Randfontein Estates	62/9	62/9
Springs Mines	43/9	43/9
Sub-Nigel	247/6	247/6
Tanami Gold Mining	2/-	2/-
OILS		
Anglo Iranian	94/4½	93/9
Burmah	100/7½	99/4½
Shell Trans. & Trad.	97/6	96/10½

Benjamin & Potts, J. P. Bisset & Co.: S. E. Levy & Co. Swan, Culbertson & Fritz through Reuter

CHINESE EXTERNAL LOANS, ETC.

	May 8	11
4½% Bonds, 1898 (Eng.)	£102½	102½
4½% Loan, 1908	98	98
5% Loan, 1912	81½	81½
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	94½	94½
5% Gold Bonds, 1925-47	97	97
5%Shanghai-Nanking Rly.	75	75½
5%T'sin-Pukow Rly. Brit.	49½	50
5% " " Ger.	49	49½
5% " " (Supl. Loan) Brit.	48	49
5% " " (Supl. Loan) Ger.	49	49½
5% Honan Railway	56	46½
5% Hukuang Railway	54	54½
5% Lung Tsing U. Hai Rly.,	34	36
Union Ins. Soc. of Canton	36	36
Shanghai Waterworks "A"	33½	33½
Shanghai Electric Constr.	44/3	44/3
Chinese Eng. & Min.	11/6	11/6
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	104½	105
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	14½	14½
Chosen Corp.	12/6	12/-
Pekin Syndicate	3/1½	3/1½
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	26/3	26/3

APRIL RUBBER OUTPUT

	lb.
Alma Estates, Ltd.	27,000
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Est.	31,000
Bute Plantation (1913) Ltd.	40,000
Chenor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	30,000
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	26,000
Consolidated Rubber (1914)	50,800
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	39,810
Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co.	14,000
Kota Bahroe Rubber (1921)	45,680
Repah Rubber & Taploca Est.	32,000
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	14,675
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	23,000
Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd.	29,000
Senawang Rub. Est. (1921)	36,000
Shanghai Kedah Plant., Ltd.	37,431
S'hai Kelantan Rubber (1925)	18,000
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estates	9,000
Shanghai Malay Rubber Estates	33,000
Shanghai Pahang Rubber	24,100
Shanghai Seremban Rubber Est.	15,000
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	12,500
Sungei Duri Rubber Est.	20,000
Tanah Merah Est. (1916)	69,900
Tebong Rubber Estate, Limited	79,000
Shanghai-Sumatra Rubber Est.	Nil
Maatschappij (etc.) Langkat	Nil

(export quota filled by stocks)

NEW YORK STOCKS

Courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz, Quotations by Reuters

Shanghai, May 9.

Stock prices have fluctuated irregularly and indecisively during the past week and the three-Dow-Jones averages show little net change. The results of the second French elections caused acute weakness in the early trading on Monday but these losses were more than recovered later in the day. After the close General Motors announced that it would pay its quarterly dividend of 50 cents and would increase the extra dividend from 50 cents to 75 cents. This caused firmness among the automobile issues while the rubber stocks improved on the increase from 5½ to 13 per cent. in tyre prices. Favourable business news caused an extension of the rally on Wednesday but on Thursday quotations declined in the widest movement for any single session in the month thus far. The volume of trading was exceptionally small, totalling only 5,940,000 shares for the entire period under review. This lack of breadth recently evident on both advances and declines suggests that for the time being the market has no definite trend.

Commodity prices were firm with cotton in good demand. As to wheat, some beneficial rains have fallen in the Southwest but more moisture is needed. Dust storms are occurring in some sections and the growing crop is believed to be irreparably damaged in certain districts. Private crop estimates average around 485,000,000 bushels which, if correct, are to be construed bullishly. Rubber was under pressure especially on Thursday when the Netherlands export duty was reduced one cent.

Business activity continued at an encouraging rate and the New York Times composite index reached a new high. The seasonal spring peak will soon be passed, however, and a moderate recession is looked for in June and July.

The market in figures:

	Thursday Apr. 30	May 7	Change
D. J. Average for 30 Industrials	145.67	147.15	up 1.48
D. J. Average for 20 Rails	43.28	43.75	up .47
D. J. Average for 20 Utilities	29.19	29.03	off .13
D. J. Average for 40 Bonds	100.91	101.59	up .68
D. J. 11 Commodity Index	56.72	57.28	up .56
Gold Dust	17¾	16	off 1¾
Curtiss Wright	5⅜	6¼	up ⅞
Distillers Corp.—Seagrams	19½	21½	up 2

Commodity prices:

	Thursday Apr. 30	May 7
Chicago Wheat	87¾	87¾
Winnipeg Wheat	79½ (May)	79½(Oct.)
Corn	61⅝	62
Cotton	11.04	11.24
Rubber	15.90	15.36
Hides	11.22 (June)	11.62(Sept.)
Copper	8.27 (May)	8.42(Sept.)
Montreal Silver	45.95	45.50

Business:

	Previous	Latest
N.Y. Times Index	98.2	99.0
Steel operations (% of capacity)	71.2	70.1
Carloadings (carloads)	643,000	666,000
Electric power production (k.w.hrs.)	*1,933,000	*1,929,000
Automobile output (cars)	120.519	118,764
Average daily oil produc. (bbls.)	2,933,000	2,918,000

*000 omitted.

Stock Outlook: Political rather than economic factors appear likely to continue the major influence on the stock market in the near future. It is generally believed that after the seasonal decline in business during June and July marked improvement in industrial activity will be witnessed late in the year regardless of presidential election results. The influence of the French elections on American stock prices has now apparently been discounted and even though the franc should be devalued little French capital is likely to be repatriated in view of the Leftist government which will soon be in power. The domestic political outlook is not conducive to the restoration of long term business confidence but a good pre-election stock market is politically expedient and with the passage of the tax bill and the adjournment of Congress early in June, sentiment may become more optimistic. During a period of uncertainty such as stock prices are now passing through, market policy should be largely dictated by the position of the individual concerned. Over-extension of commitments should be guarded against but investors with substantial cash reserves can buy moderately during periods of price weakness.

Monday's Closing Quotations

	May 9	11
Adams Express	10½	10½
Amer. Can	127	128½
Amer. Cyanamid "B"	35	35
Amer. & For. Pwr.	7	6⅞
" " $7 Pfd.	31½	32½
Amer. Locomotive	24½	24
Amer. Radiator	10½	10⅛
Amer. Rolling Mill	27	26½
Amer. Smelting	76	74
Amer. Sugar Ref.	51½	51½
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	155	155½
Amer. Tobacco "B"	92½	93
Amer. Waterworks	20½	19½
Anaconda Copper	33⅛	33
Atchison, T. & S. Fe	70½	69½
Atlantic Ref. Co.	29	29
Atlas Corp.	12	11⅞
Auburn	32½	30½
Baltimore & Ohio	17½	17
Bethlehem Steel	49½	49½
Boeing Airplane Co.	18	17⅝
Borden Co.	27⅜	27⅞
Bklyn-Manhattan Trans.	46½	45⅛
" " $6 Cum. Pfd.	101½	101⅜
Case, J.I.	150½	147
Can. Pacific Rly.	12⅜	12⅛
Chase Nat. Bank	37⅛	37
Chesapeake Corp.	62	62
Chesapeake & Ohio	55⅜	55½
Chrysler	94¼	92⅜
Columbia Gas & Elec.	17½	16⅜
" " 6% "A" Pfd.	101	101½
Commercial Credit	57⅞	56⅜
Comml. Solvents	17⅝	17½
Comm. & Sthrn. (Ord.)	2⅜	2⅜
" " $6 cum. Pfd.	62⅜	60⅜
Consolidated Edison	29⅜	29⅛
Consolid. Oil	12⅛	12⅛
Continental Oil	32⅛	31½
Corn Products	74	74½
Curtiss Wright (Com.)	6⅛	6
" "A"	14⅜	14⅜
Delaware & Hudson	38⅜	37½
Distillers Corp. Seagrams	22⅜	22
Douglas Aircraft	55⅜	54⅜
Du Pont de Nemours	140⅜	138
Elec. Boat Co.	10⅜	10⅛
Elec. Bond & Sh.	17⅞	17½
" " $5 Pfd.	67½	67½
" " $6 Pfd.	76	76
Elec. Power & Lt.	14	13⅜
Flintkote Co.	35⅜	36⅛
Gen. Cigar	55⅜	55
Gen. Elec.	36⅛	35⅜
Gen. Foods	38⅛	38⅛
Gen. Motors	64⅛	63⅛
Gen. Rail. Signal	35	35
Gold Dust	16⅛	15⅜
Goodrich (B.F.)	19⅛	19
Goodyear Tire & R.	25	23⅜
Great Northern Rly.	35	34⅜
Great Western Sugar	35	34⅜
Humble Oil	61⅜	59½
Int. Harvester	82	81
Int. Nickel	45¼	44⅛
Int. Tel. & Tel.	13⅜	13
Kennecott	36⅜	35⅛
Loew's Inc.	46⅛	46
Lorillard	22½	22½
McKesson & Robbins Inc.	42⅜	42½
Monsanto Chemical	84½	85
Montgomery Ward	39½	39½
Nat. City Bank	33⅜	33
Nat. Dairy Prods.	23⅜	22⅜
Nat. Distillers	29⅜	29⅛
Nat. Power & Lt.	9⅞	9⅛
New York Central	33⅜	32¼
North American	24½	24⅛
Northern Pacific	20⅜	20¼
Pacific Gas & Elec.	33⅜	33
Pacific Lighting	48⅜	48⅛
Packard Motors	9⅞	9⅛
Paramount Pictures Inc.	9⅞	9⅜
Pennsylvania R.R.	29⅜	29½
Phillips Petroleum	42⅜	41⅛
Public Serv.	39⅜	39⅜
Pure Oil	18⅜	18⅛
Radio Corp.	9⅛	9⅛
" " $5 "B" Pfd.	94	94
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	52½	52½
Schenley	42⅜	43⅛
" 5½% Pfd.	99⅜	100
Sears Roebuck	65⅜	64⅛
Sears Roebuck	65⅜	64⅛
Socony-Vacuum	13½	12⅝
Sthrn. Cal. Edison	25⅜	25⅛
Sthrn. Pacific	30⅜	29⅛
Stand. Brands	15½	15⅜
Stand. Oil of N.J.	59⅞	58⅛
Stand. Gas & Elec.	5⅜	5⅛
Sterling Prods.	68⅛	68⅜
Swift International	30½	30⅜
Technicolor	27⅜	27½
Texas Gulf Sulphur	34⅜	35⅛
Transamerica	12½	12⅜
Twentieth Century Fox	24	23⅛
" " Pfd.	33⅜	33½
Un. Carbide & Carbon	80⅜	79
Un. Pacific	123	125
Un. Aircraft (New)	22	22
Un. Airline Trans.	16⅜	16⅛
Un. Corp.	5⅛	5⅛
" $3 cum. Pfd.	41	40⅜
Un. Gas Improvement	14⅛	14⅛
U. S. Indus. Alcohol	45⅜	45½
U. S. Rubber	29⅛	28½
U. S. Steel	56⅛	55
Vanadium	18⅜	17⅛
Warner Bros. Pict's	9⅜	9⅛
Westinghouse Elec.	106⅜	106⅜

BONDS

Abitibi Power & Paper	43⅜	44
Amer. & For. Power	73	72⅜
Amer. Waterworks	109⅛	109⅜
Anaconda Copper	104⅛	104⅜
Columbia Gas & Elec.	102⅛	103⅜
Int. Tel. & Tel. Conv.	90⅛	89½
Int. Tel. & Tel. 5s	81⅜	81½
New England Gas & Elec.	09	09
Peru 6s 1961	12	12
Stand. Gas & Elec.	66⅛	66⅛

BRITISH ENTERPRISE IN KWANGTUNG

Contract for £2,000,000 Iron and Steel Factory

Canton, May 5.

Work on the erection of the new £2,000,000 iron and steel factory of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, the contract for which was signed with the British engineering firm of Messrs. H. A. Brassert and Co. a few days ago, is expected to begin in a few weeks. The factory will be at Tung Long, on the right bank of the Pearl River, about four miles from the centre of Canton, where ocean-going steamers can dock alongside, thus facilitating the use of foreign materials in construction and the shipment of the factory's products abroad. The capacity of the factory will be 110,000 tons annually, and it will turn out coke, pig-iron, rails, bars, and 'other steel products, as well as benzol, toluene, naphthalene, ammonium sulphate, tar, and blast furnace slag.

The signature of the contract—one of the major ones under the Government's three-year reconstruction plan—marked not only an important step forward in the industrial development of the province, but also indicated the prospect of closer Sino-British economic co-operation in southwest China. The authority of the Central Government has been accorded to the scheme, which was conceived several years ago, to meet the substantial demand for iron and steel arising out of Canton's remarkable industrial growth.

It is expected that a large part of the factory's output will be used in the construction of highways and railways throughout the province, and it will thus play an important part in the development of Kwangtung's natural resources. For its raw materials, the factory will draw on Kwangtung and neighbouring provinces, notably Wonfau, which is rich in high-grade iron ore and readily accessible by cheap water transport. Good deposits of coking coal are available at Si Wan, in Kwangsi, and Kow Ya Tung, on the Hunan border, while limestone, maganese ore, and miscellaneous raw materials can be secured at reasonable cost at various points in Kwangtung.—Reuter.

SZECHUEN'S APPEAL TO SHANGHAI

Possibility of a Development Combine of Banks

Shanghai, May 8.

Information gathered from local financial circles points to the possibility of the realization of the once much-discussed plan for the organization by leading Chinese banks in Shanghai of a Szechuan development finance corporation. This plan was considered by local banks about two years ago, but, owing to China's currency crisis, which necessitated the adoption of retrenchment measures by all Chinese banks here, the scheme was practically abandoned.

In view of the fact that the currency situation has been stabilized considerably, following the enforcement of the new monetary policy, local bankers again have directed attention to the Szechuan development scheme.—Central News.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Incorporated in the Colony of Hongkong. The liability of Members is limited to the extent and in manner prescribed by Ordinance No. 6 of 1929 of the Colony.)

CAPITAL:

Authorized	$50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up	20,000,000
Hongkong Currency Reserve Fund	10,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:	
Sterling	£6,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
London Branch: 9 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. 3
Shanghai Branch: 12 THE BUND
Shanghai Sub-Agency: 65 BROADWAY
New York Agency: 72 WALL STREET

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Full particulars on application

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COAL LIQUEFACTION BY THE S.M.R.

Fushun Experimental Plant to Be Established

Dairen, May 10.

The immediate construction of an experimental coal liquefaction plant at Fushun capable of producing 20,000 tons of oil annually, was decided at a conference of South Manchuria Railway officials held to-day.

The onference was convened by Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, the president, who returned earlier in the day from Tokyo.

The plans of the S.M.R., it is stated, provide for the building next August of a factory capable of ultimately supplying the demand of the entire Japanese nation, which to-day is estimated at 3,500,000 tons, the bulk of which is now supplied by foreign concerns.

The coal liquefaction process, it is stated, is entirely Japanese, and the machinery to be installed in the plants will be almost exclusively Japanese. It is understood, however, that the British coal hydrogenation process for the production of oil, will be incorporated in the plant at Fushun.

Mr. Matsuoka to-day stressed that the project was not merely a South Manchuria Railway undertaking, but had national significance. He added that Mr. Koki Hirota, the Japanese Premier, and the Cabinet, were favourably supporting the activities of the S.M.R.—Reuter.

SCIENTIFIC RUBBER INVESTIGATIONS

Results Fully Justify Faith in Dunlop Method

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, May 8.

The Dunlop plantations are reaping the benefit of the expenditure for scientific investigations, which were the only methods of meeting native competition, Sir Eric Geddes, the chairman, declared to-day at a general meeting of the Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.

He added that practically all the new rubber they had planted during the past decade had been bud-grafted and the results fully justified the faith in this method.

He attributed the decline in the profits of the Dunlop groups to £1,869,000 as compared with £2,285,000 last year, to the increased price of rubber and loss of profits overseas due to the instability of world conditions.—Reuter.

LOCAL RAILWAY RECEIPTS SHOW DECREASE

Shanghai, May 8.

The total receipts of the Nanking-Shanghai Railway for April amounted to $1,245,148.52, a decrease of 8.22 per cent. as compared with the corresponding month last year; $939,056.72 was derived from the passenger service, $277,823.62 from freight, and $87,268.18 from miscellaneous sources.

The total receipts of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo, Railway were $616,280.02, a decrease of 10 per cent. as compared with the corresponding month last year; $450,617.01 accrued from the passenger service, $143,608.35 from freight, and $22,054.66 from miscellaneous sources.—Central News.

JAPANESE CUT MARINE INSURANCE RATES

Tokyo, May 8.

Japanese marine insurance companies to-day cut in half their rates on shipments through the erstwhile "war-zone" along the east coast of Africa.

Goods shipped from Japan through the Suez Canal to Mediterranean, European and North Sea ports will be insured for a premium of Y.0.075 for every Y.100.

Insurance rates on shipments for Africa and America, by way of the Panama Canal or Cape Town, were also reduced to Y.0.05 per Y.100, under a decision reached last night.—Domei.

NEW MORTGAGE BANK

Nanking, May 11.

In pursuance of instructions from the Ministry of Finance, the China Development Finance Corporation has completed preparations for the establishment of a special bank for the mortgage of immovable property.—Kuo Min.

By SAPAJOU

Mr. Boies C. Hart,

Vice-President of the National City Bank of New York.

CHINA'S FUTURE IN SILK TRADE

Readjustments Required to Face Rayon Competition: Wool Industry Possibilities: Japan's Methods

It requires a technical knowledge thoroughly to appreciate the joint work of Prof. Aldred Farrer Barker and Mr. Kenneth Crookes Barker, of Chiaotung University, Shanghai, who have just published "The Textile Industries of China their Present Position and Future Possibilities." Nevertheless it is not difficult for the ordinary layman to follow the trend of the work and perhaps the best way to illustrate its extensiveness is to quote passages from the text itself.

This pamphlet, which deals with silk, cotton, wool, and China grass, is the result of more than two years' research work in various parts of China. Reference is also made to the cotton and silk industries in Japan.

The recent lack of demand for silk from China and Japan is analyzed by the authors in words and by chart.

The passage reads in part:—

That both China and Japan are now severely suffering from a lack of demand for silk incident upon (a) the decreased purchasing power of the world and particularly of the United States, and (b) possibly the increasing competition of rayon. If the wages paid in the Japanese silk trade be reviewed, it will be found that for the last ten years there has been a very marked reduction in these—in other words natural silk has been fighting rayon by means of substantial reductions in cost of production. If, however, the methods of production of natural silk be reviewed and further revised so that it may be placed on the market more cheaply then this may overcome the 'lag' and the natural silk industry may actually continue the development which at least temporarily has been suspended. It has been found in Japan that production on the silk farm can be increased threefaold with corresponding reduction in cost of production. If Chinese experiments along similar lines prove equally successful then natural silk may still wage a hopeful war with its synthetic competitor. This is a momenteous question to the silk producers of both China and Japan.

And later:—

The wonderful industries which both Lancashire and Yorkshire have built up on combinations of rayon with cotton and silk suggest that in any case, with the display of corresponding skill, China may still maintain her silk industry as one of the most important in which she is engaged. But if artistic and technical skill is imperatively necessary in designing effectively styles in all-silk fabrics still more will it be necessary in constructing combinations of silk, rayon, cotton and wool.

Japan Beats China

Showing that China has not advanced with the times, and therefore is beaten by her greatest rival Japan, the authors state:—

It may be argued that China with cheaper labour and longer hours of work than Japan ought to be able to follow Japan's example and develop an increasing export trade. That this has not happened to a much larger extent is simply due to China's inability to adopt the downright economic thoroughness of western ideals of organization so that as indicated as follows:—

THE COTTON MILLS IN CHINA

	Capital	Spindles	Looms	Workers
48 Chinese Mills				
₸ 29,260,000 / $ 92,539,300	2,603,413	19,081		178,431
38 Japanese Mills				
₸ 36,000,000 / Yen257,280,000	1,790,748	17,592		63,837
Four British Mills				
₸ 7,400,000	217,196	2,891		15,300

From "The China Year Book (1934)" P. 52.

even for own home trade she has been too often beaten by Japan—a country which seems to have been specially open to receive and develop such ideals.

In the long run China will not only feel but also realize her power, especially if she thoroughly reorganize her labour conditions.

Wool in China

Turning to the woollen industry the authors say that from the manufacturing point of view the wool industry of China as a "manufactory" industry is practically non-existent. It would appear from statistics given that some 30,000,000 lb. of wool is consumed yearly by home industries and such manufacturing firms already exist.

The authors add:—

From the analogy with the cotton industry it seems safe to prophesy that in the final issue China will not only manufacture for herself the coarser wool cloths she at present imports, but will also create within her own borders a demand for much greater quantities of the finer wool fabrics than are at present imported. Neither is it unthinkable that with the development of wool manufacturing will come greater purchasing power to her people under which circumstances, as Britain is the country chiefly concerned, China's gain will not be Britain's loss but rather Britain's gain: the two interests are possibly one.

A matter of considerable interest is that of the importation of textile machinery. This trade totalled up to G.U. 4,656,937 in 1933; in 1932 it totalled up to G.U. 8,780,978. Of this Great Britain claims more than half, Japan being the only serious other competitor. With her textile industries firmly established China may certainly look to manufacturing at least some of the simpler machines such as those which Japan has been successful in making.

The results of one experiment on introducing the Merino ram into Chinese flocks are to hand from which it appears that the normal Chinese fleece of about 2 lb. may be increased at first crossing to about 5 lb. and the quality of the wool vastly improved. The point now is whether this improvement may again be improved upon and maintained by further crossing and also whether the constitution of the cross-bred sheep will stand up to the climatic and pasturage conditions of China.

Synthetic Fibres

Speaking of synthetic fibres the authors say:—

The making of the viscose or acetate solution is a good example of scientific craftsmanship....and it is therefore not surprising to note that the Japanese have proved themselves specially proficient in this industry and it is probable that the Chinese workers would be not less proficient.

Separate chapters are advoted to Chinese factory organization and textile technique, weaving equipments of the silk industry are divided into four heads, as follows:—

Taking the silk industry as basic to China the various weaving equipments may be studied under four heads, viz., 1. Hand weaving equipments; 2. Small power equipments; 3. Large power equipments; and 4. Combined equipments.

It may with truth be stated that China it may with truth be stated that China cannot afford to work her people more than eight to nine hours a day.

There are many more passage which could be quoted illustrating separate points of interest but it is hoped that sufficient have been repeated here to show that this work is a creditable achievement, in which much informative matter is to be found.

TUNGLANG on Honan Island across from Canton has been chosen as the site for the new steel factory which will be constructed in July by the Provincial Government.

Company Report

ANGLO-DUTCH (JAVA) PLANTATIONS

Twenty Cents per Share for 1935 for Shareholders

The report of the directors of the Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations Ltd., together with the accounts of the Dutch company, Naamlooze Vennootschap Goenoengsarie-Pengoeloeran, have been issued for the year ended December 31, 1935, for presentation at the 26th. annual general meeting of shareholders to be held in 93 Canton Road, Shanghai, at 11.45 a.m. on Monday, May 18.

The areas of the estates are as follows:

	Goenoeng. Pengoel Acres	Tjaroei Acres	Total Acres
Rubber in bearing	2,940	946	3,886
Rubber Immature	49	55	104
Lamtoro Bamboo, Capoc	248	—	248
Building Sites, etc.	235	260	495
	3,472	1,261	4,733

of this area 714 acres are interplanted with coffee.

On a new survey being made of the area of the Tjaroei Estate, it was found that the area planted with rubber had previously been overstated by 119 acres and the total area of the estate by 37 acres.

The quantity of dry rubber produced by Goenoengsarie estate during the year was 827,136 lb. compared with 1,483,300 lb. last year. Tjaroei Estate produced 119,406 lb., making a total of 946,542 lbs.

The quantity of rubber sold was 802,640 lb. which realized an average net price of 16.44 Guilder cents per pound compared with 16.66 Guilder cents per pound last year. The unsold stock of rubber, amounting to 143,902 lb. has been taken into the accounts at 10.15 cents per pound.

The harvest of coffee amounted to 202 piculs all of which had been sold by the end of the year at an average net price of ƒ.10.19 per picul as compared to ƒ.13.84 last year.

The health of the labour forces was normal. Diseases gave little trouble on either estate.

Standard production for 1936 for the two estates has been assessed provisionally at 1,576,013 lb.

Accounts and Finance

N. V. Geonoengsarie Pengoeloeran Estates, Ltd.,:—working Account for the year shows a total profit of ƒ.51,695.70 which has been transferred to the Profit & Loss Account. The Working Account has been debited with the whole of the General Expenditure, upkeep of the non-producing area and the upkeep of Machinery, Buildings, New Roads, Bridges etc. After crediting the Shanghai Company with the Agency Fee, amounting to ƒ.9,000.00 and allowing for other charges, and refund of taxation, the Accounts show a profit of ƒ.41,137.82 and adding this to the credit balance brought forward from last year amounting to 14,751.71 there remains a credit balance of ƒ.55,939.53 which your Directors have dealt with as follows:—

Dividend		ƒ.30,000.00
Written off:—		
Development Account	65.66	
Buildings	5,214.76	
Machinery	1,601.50	
Tools	127.70	
Furniture, etc.	1,214.00	
Carried forward	17,715.91	
		ƒ.55,939.53

Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.:— The net profit for the year amounts to $81,640.31 to which must be added the balance from 1934 29,560.35 leaving for appropriation $111,200.66 which your Directors recommend be dealt with as follows:—

Dividend of Twenty cents per share	$ 70,000.00
General managers' Commission of 1½% on the Dividend	1,050.00
Carry forward to next account	40,150.66
	$111,200.66

It is the turn of Mr. R. N. Swann to retire in accordance with the Articles of Association, but being eligible he will offer himself for re-election. Sir Elly Kadoorie resigned on leaving Shanghai and Mr. Horace Kadoorie was invited to take his place on the Board. This ppointment requires your confirmation. Messrs. Mortimer Reid & Slee offer themselves for re-election as auditors to the company.

L.A. TRADE MISSION DUE MAY 15

Nanking, May 11.

The Ministry of Industries to-day instructed the Bureau of Foreign Trade in Shanghai to accord every facility to the Los Angeles Far Eastern Trade Mission which is due to arrive in Shanghai on May 15. The party is under the leadership of Mr. MacDonough, international trade expert of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and is now visiting Peiping.—Central News.

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Company Meetings

RUBBER COMPANY SECRETARIES' FEES

Discussion at Annual Meeting of the Anglo-Java Estates, Limited

Commencing with a request to the chairman, Mr. A. J. Welch, that he should vacate the chair, Mr. L. Soyka again plied company officials with questions at the annual meeting of the Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd., held on Thursday at 92 Canton Road. The directors present in addition to the chairman were Messrs. L. E. Canning, H. Kadoorie, and W. R. B. McBain, in addition to Mr. C. F. Shackleton, secretary. There were 73,054 shares represented by the attendance.

After the chairman had refused to vacate the chair, Mr. Soyka asked how the sum of $10,302.44, under the heading Shanghai Office Expenses, was made up.

The chairman: Secretaries' fees and expenses.

Mr. Sokya: I wish to know the exact items.

The chairman: You should have given notice.

Mr. Sokya: There is nothing about that in the Hongkong Ordinances.

Mr. Soyka demanded an exact specification of the Shanghai office expenses, and lodged a protest when the chairman replied that he could not remember off hand. The chairman promised to produce the necessary information later.

Next Mr. Soyka requested the sum paid out in secretaries fees for one year, which turned out to be $8,200. The secretaries' appointment held good until 1940, the agreement having been made last year.

Mr. Soyka: Where is the necessity for binding the company for one year?

The chairman: That is the usual custom.

Mr. Soyka then requested that the chairman should produce the minutes of the meeting at which the directors made the agreement. The chairman said that if he was trying to hint that he had voted at that meeting, this was not the case.

Mr. Soyka: If you consult a lawyer in the interests of Messrs. Wattie and Co., who pays for it? Who pays for the propaganda of Messrs. Wattie and Co.?

The chairman: This has nothing to do with it. You cause the expense.

After requesting the directors to declare an interim dividend, Mr. Soyka requested information about the Kali Glidik Estate, referring to it as a "white elephant." The company was, he declared, losing on this estate every year. It would be best to dispose of it. The chairman replied that it would not be possible to dispose of it at the present moment. Mr. Soyka said that the property would never be a "gold elephant."

Mr. Soyka's next request was that the company should publish figures of the prices at which rubber was sold each month, so that the shareholders would have a chance of calculating the value of the shares. The chairman said that this information would be more misleading than useful.

Mr. J. L. Gutter, a shareholder, asked whether the assets of F. 337,-722.68 possessed by the company in the Kali Glidik Estates were good assets to have. He asked whether it would be possible to recover this amount. The chairman said that this was not a debt in the true sense of the word. Mr. Gutter inquired whether the estate was worth as much as, this, and asked whether this item would affect the balance sheet of the Anglo-Java Estates. The chairman said that he thought the balance sheet would be affected by these assets.

In his speech, the chairman said:—

GENTLEMEN:—The report and accounts have again been published in full as has been the custom in the past, but, as the company now owns five estates and there are three separate Dutch companies, your directors are of the opinion that if all the figures pertaining to these companies were combined into one statement, the position would be far clearer to the average shareholder and next year it is intended to present the accounts in this manner. As you are aware the properties, being situated in the Dutch East Indies, are owned by three separate Dutch companies, but the whole of the issued share capital of these companies is held by the Anglo Java Estates, Limited. Of the five estates only two are purely rubber plantations, the others being planted with mixed cultures of rubber, coffee, tea or kina, from the bark of which quinine is extracted.

It will therefore be realized that in order to view the position as a whole, the publication of all the accounts entails an unnecessary amount of summarization on the part of shareholders in order to enable them to obtain a correct view of the position of the holding company.

During the year under review the combined working profits of the Java companies were f.121,792.13, which after allowing for audit and legal fees, adjustment of taxes and estate staff bonus over the year 1934, represented a net profit of f.115,197.11 earned during the year, which is the equivalent of approximately Sh. $260,000. This net figure is after taking into consideration a loss on mixed products of f.37,404.24 equivalent to approximately $85,000. This loss was due mainly to the poor price of f. 9.30 per picul realized for coffee, which was even lower than the previous low average of last year of f.13.65 per picul. The crop for the year was 3,097 piculs, and as up till a very few years ago the average price for coffee ranged between f.30 and f.45 per picul the present low price is most disappointing.

Lower Price for Tea

The production of tea was 99,710 ½ kilo., and here again there was a disappointment as the price realized was only 24.55 cents per ½ kilo as against 30 cents last year.

As regards kina, the production is very strictly controlled and our quota for the year was nearly filled by the shipment of stocks of bark on hand, which have accumulated for some years past. The sales are strictly under the control of the Bandoeng Quinine Bureau and the price realized showed us a satisfactory profit.

As regards rubber, the quantity produced was 2,096,688 lb. as against 3,302,200 lb. in 1934, the reduction being solely due to the more intensive degree of restriction that was imposed, and there is no diminution in the potential producing power of the estates.

I especially mention this fact as certain shareholders have expressed to me their concern at the smallness of the outputs for the first few months of the current year.

This reduction is only temporary and is due to an entirely different cause. You may remember that towards the close of 1935 the Dutch Government found that the export of native rubber had materially exceeded the quota permitted it under the Restriction scheme and to rectify the situation as regards the Dutch Indies as a whole the government acquired from European estates export rights for 20,000 tons of rubber. The price paid was satisfactory but the sale put the European estates in an awkward position since, under the scheme, no estate is allowed to carry a stock of rubber greater than the output for 6 weeks. The government recognized that it would be unfair to the estates to compel them to destroy rubber which they could normally have shipped had they not sold their rights and so this part of the scheme was temporarily left in abeyance with the proviso that all estates should put themselves again in the correct position, as regards stocks, before June 30, 1936.

For this reason it has been necessary for us to use some of our export rights to get rid of our surplus stocks instead of for shipping new rubber.

As regards the profit for 1935, normal overhead expenditure such as salaries, rent, upkeep of buildings and gardens, etc., etc., is not in any way dependent upon the size of the output obtained and so the cost of production per pound must obviously be higher for a smaller crop. This combined with the fact that the average price realized was only 16.47 cents per pound as compared to 18.5 cents last year, resulted in the profit on rubber being seriously decreased.

There was comparatively little capital expenditure during the year, the main items being f.13,490.56 spent on the upkeep of the tea and kina gardens and f.9,469.94 on the upkeep of the immature rubber on Limburg estate. A refund of f.11,167.72 was obtained on account of taxes paid or assessed over previous years, whilst the bonus to the estate staffs on account of the year 1934 was also charged against the revenue for 1935.

As will be seen the credit balances of the profit & loss accounts that are being carried forward by two of the subsidiary companies are more than sufficient to cover the debit balance in the accounts of the third subsidiary company.

The profit & loss account of the Shanghai company, including the dividends declared by subsidiaries, shows a credit of C. S. $288,579.26, out of which it is proposed to recommend the payment of a dividend of thirty cents per share, which together with the commission payable to the general managers will absorb $151,776.00, and the amount carried forward is $136,803.56.

The surplus of liquid assets on December 31 was $264,016, which will be reduced, if the proposed dividend is paid, to $112,240, and as this is by no means a large liquid surplus for a company of this magnitude with so many different commitments, your directors have taken a conservative view with regard to the amount of the dividend recommended.

Estate Matters

Turning to estate matters, there were minor alterations in the planted areas. In some gardens old rubber was uprooted and the ground prepared for replanting with budgrafts, whilst in the interplanted area coffee bushes were removed where they interfered with the growth of the rubber. On Limburg estate various areas are being used as experimental gardens, and valuable data should eventually be obtained therefrom.

The properties have all been given the necessary upkeep and attention has been given to buildings, roads and machinery.

The total planted areas of the four estate amounts to some 10,396 acres, consisting of four cultures, and the estates are a considerable distance apart from one another. Actually there are five estates, as although Limburg is treated as one, it consists of two divisions over 20 miles apart from each other.

There have been several changes in the personnel of the estate staffs during the year, which have been beneficial to the efficient working, whilst there has been no trouble in obtaining all the labour required.

The standard production of rubber given for 1936 is still provisional and the latest figure advised to us varies slightly from that shown in the report, being 3,537,019 lb. or an increase of 441 lb. Further changes are possible but I do not think are very likely to occur.

On the present basis of release by the restriction authorities the quantity of rubber allowed to be produced during 1936 is some 2,210,600 lb. whilst the average price realized thus far this year is some 30 per cent higher than for the last year. I therefore confidently anticipate that unless there is any unforseen change in the situation the results for the current year will show a very satisfactory improvement over those for 1935.

Some shareholders have enquired why, if the price of coffee is so low, we continue to harvest this crop and in explanation I will say simply because we are forced to do so. Coffee is like tea, the crop has to be gathered and the trees pruned or else the harvest for the succeeding year will be a failure. Furthermore, in the case of coffee, it is desirable to remove every berry from the gardens as otherwise they act as harbourages for the extremely destructive borer.

All buildings and machinery were given the necessary upkeep and are reported to be in good condition.

Proposed New Canal

It is proposed during the current year to construct a canal to carry away the flood water before it reaches the lake on Limburg Estate; this should have the result of decreasing largely the amount of silt deposited in the lake and thus effect a material saving in the amount that has to be spent annually on dredging.

Neither pests nor diseases gave any particular trouble during the year and the attacks of oidium leaffall were much lighter than in previous years. It was however still necessary to continue with the sulphur dusting.

Generally speaking all the estates are in a satisfactory state of upkeep and, apart from the continued low price ruling for coffee, the prospects for the current year are better than they have been for some considerable time.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I would like to express our best thanks to the various managers and their staffs, to the visiting agent and to the agents in Java for the very hard work that they have put in on the company's behalf.

The following resolutions were passed during the meeting:—

That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1935, as presented be adopted and passed: Proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch and seconded by Mr. L. E. Canning.

That a dividend of 30 cents per share be paid: Proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch and seconded by Mr. L. E. Canning.

That Mr. L. E. Canning be re-elected a director of the company: Proposed by Mr. Sze Hou-sung and seconded by Mr. Chang Lih-zay.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company: Proposed by Mr. C. F. Shackleton and seconded by Mr. M. K. Dong.

$2,500,000 FOR RURAL CREDIT LOANS

Shanghai, May 5.

A total of $2,500,000 has been secured from leading banks in Shanghai by the China Rural Credit Loan Corporation, for the purpose of extending loans to needy farmers.—Central News.

GORDON & CO., LTD.

Prospects for the Coming Year Viewed with Optimism

"I am optimistic enough to say that in my opinion the corner has been turned and there are indications of revival," said Mr. C. M. Bain, chairman, at the 20th annual meeting of shareholders of Gordon & Co., Ltd., which was held on Thursday in the offices of the company at 443 Szechuen Road. Supporting the chairman, Messrs. A. D. Bell, F. B. Gange, directors, Messrs. R. J. Chard, K. R. Plowright, and Y. P. Yu, were present, representing 3,470 shares.

Proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, Mr. Bain said:—

You will observe that the auditors' certificate is in the usual form, and the accounts, as presented, are given in Chinese standard dollars and not in taels.

You are, I am sure, fully aware of the very difficult conditions which, so far as all businesses connected with property development are concerned, were accentuated by the collapse last year of the real estate market.

I trust you will agree with me that the result of the year's trading can be considered satisfactory under these conditions. For your information I have pleasure in offering you the following remarks on this report.

On comparing this year's balance sheet with last year's you will notice that our sundry debtors are lower, and I am pleased to be able to report that a substantial proportion of these have already been collected and paid into our banking account. Our sundry creditors are slightly higher than last year but these have already been liquidated. The other items in the balance sheet follow very closely those of the preceding year, the investments remaining identical and, as you will observe, our cash position is a very satisfactory one.

The year commenced with very fair prospects so far as building developments were concerned but unfortunately owing to the causes I have just mentioned, all large developments were either cancelled or postponed and there was, for several months, considerable depression in this field, particularly so far as Shanghai was concerned. I am optimistic enough to say that in my opinion the corner has been turned and there are indications of revival.

So far as our Tsingtao branch is concerned there has been enough work to keep the staff busy and your directors consider it desirable to continue this branch.

Business in Hand

The amount of business in hand is considered by your directors to be quite satisfactory with which to commence the year and, providing there is a return to the normal in the next few months, there is a fair prospect of our business this year not suffering unduly.

Your directors have considered very carefully the results of the past year's trading along with the prospects for the future, and while the profits earned this year do not warrant of themselves the paying of a dividend, your directors feel that the conservative policy followed in past years whereby a dividend reserve was set up justified them in recommending to you that we pay a small dividend this year and trust you will be satisfied with receiving three per cent. on your investments.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

That the report and accounts, as presented, be adopted. Proposed by Mr. C. M. Bain, seconded by Mr. A. D. Bell.

That the balance of the credit of profit and loss appropriation account be disposed of as recommended. Proposed by Mr. A. D. Bell, seconded by Mr. F. B. Gange.

That Mr. C. M. Bain be re-elected a director. Proposed by Mr. A. D. Bell, seconded by Mr. F. B. Gange.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-appointed as auditors for the forthcoming year. Proposed by Mr. R. J. Chard, seconded by Mr. K. R. Plowright.

TAI PING INSURANCE

Fair Results Despite Poor Conditions in 1935

The annual shareholders' meeting of the Tai Ping Insurance Co., Ltd., took place on Friday in the Board Room of the Kincheng Banking Corporation, Shanghai, with over ninety per cent. of the shares represented.

In the absence of Mr. Oei Tiok, Chairman of the Board, Mr. T. M. Chow, one of the managing directors and concurrently general manager, presided.

In reviewing the Conpany's operations during the last year, Mr. Chow placed special emphasis on the difficulties encountered due to the general depression in China and the marked tendency of falling insurance rates throughout most of the districts where the company operated. This was true both in respect of fire and marine insurance, he stated. Accordingly the amount of reserves as on December 31, 1935, was considerably increased to bring the total to just over half a million dollars compared with about $300,000 on December 31, 1934. The reserves at the close of last year were as follows:

Statutory Reserve	$ 96,500.00
Special Reserve	20,000.00
Fire Insurance Fund	156,248.76
Marine Insurance Fund	25,000.00
Casualty Insurance Fund ..	25,000.00
Life Insurance Fund	119,330.46
Investment and Contingency	30,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund ..	28,946.65
	$501,025.87

In discussing the operations of the various departments, Mr. Chow reported the comparatively low loss ratios obtained from fire and casualty underwriting, which were respectively 39½ and 38½ per cent. Results from the marine department were less gratifying, the loss ratio being just over 49 per cent. In all cases, premiums received registered slight increases over 1934 as did also the amounts of losses paid. After setting aside conservative sums as reserves against unexpired risks, the following net profits were carried to the profit and loss Account:

Fire Department	$25,573.29
Marine Department	16,681.90
Casualty Department	13,921.06

Life Department Growing

Turning to the independent Life Department, he reported steady improvement in 1935 during which new business obtained almost equalled that of 1934, the first year of this Department. The total amount of claims paid was less than $10,000. A new venture was undertaken when life operations were extended to South China late in the year. Investments of this Department gave good yields and added considerably to the net profit which was $50,000 after deducting the usual reserves as well as an Investment and Contingency Reserve of $20,000 which further strengthened the position of this Department.

The appropriation of net profit for the year was $273,448.43. Statutory Reserve absorbed $27,500 while interest and dividends totaled $195,000 while a sum of $49,189.69 was to be expended as directors and staff's bonus and the balance of $1,758.74 was to be carried forward.

The meeting closed with the election of directors and supervisors, the former, under the Articles of Association, holding office for three-year terms. The new directors are Mr. Chao Ti-hwa, Chairman of the Board of the Kiangsu Bank, General Manager of the Kiangsu Farmers Bank and Finance Commissioner of the Kiangsu Provincial Government; Mr. Lu Tso-fu, General Manager of the Ming Sung Industrial Company, and Reconstruction Commissioner of the Szechuen Provincial Government; Mr. Hsu Chih-ching, General Manager of the Farmers Bank of China, and Mr. Tsou Min-chu, Chairman of the Board of the China State Bank.

LONDON mail of April 24, transmitted via Siberia, was delivered in Shanghai on May 11.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE VOLUNTEERS

A Striking Vindication

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—As an old Volunteer, but one who maintains a fairly close touch with the present regime, I feel it only right to join issue with R.S.W. and Mr. P. H. PREVOT as regards their dangerous contention that the Shanghai Volunteer Corps should be abolished. Personally I have not the slightest fear that their proposal will be seriously considered by the powers that be who, unlike R.S.W. and Mr. PREVOT will have within their recollection the services rendered by the S. V. C. in, for instance, the autumn of 1924 the early summer of 1925 and January/February 1932.

What R.S.W. and Mr. PREVOT cannot understand is the vital necessity for a strong, well-organized and up-to-date Volunteer Force, which we now have and which, if once destroyed, could never be replaced. The vital necessity as I see it, is as follows:—

(1) The Foreign Garrisons in Shanghai can be withdrawn at any moment, without reference to the Council. They are primarily here for the protection of their own nationals and only as long as their respective Governments choose that they shall remain here.

(2) It is unlikely that the great nations who at the present moment maintain Garrisons in Shanghai will do so at the outbreak of the next World War—a War that is dangerously near. They will withdraw them because they will have more important work for them to do elsewhere. They will, at the same time, tell their nationals to look after themselves. Later on in the War these Garrisons may be replaced, as and when transportation is available, by personnel unfit for service in the Field. This is the best Shanghai can expect.

(3) The danger of serious civil disturbance is always with us. The Volunteer Force is intended, is able, and is ready, with the Russian Detachment as spearhead whilst volunteer units are mobilising, to come out in aid of the Police and Specials. The Regular Garrisons are not intended for duty in aid of the Police and act only when Police and Volunteers appear to be in danger of failing, or have failed.

If as R.S.W. and PREVOT contend, the Volunteer Force should be done away with and should, as is quite likely, the Regular Foreign Troops be withdrawn, then Shanghai, should its Police Force get into difficulties, would probably find itself in the same state as Addis Ababa has been for the last week or so.

R.S.W. appears hopelessly confused between external aggression and internal security. He appears to lay more stress on external aggression—why, I do not know. There is generally time to organize or extend the existing organization when external aggression threatens, because information is generally available beforehand on which preparatory steps can be taken. There is never time to create or extend an organization in order to prevent internal disturbance, because internal disturbance flares up with at most 24 hours' warning—generally 10 minutes only. The organization must be in being, ticking over and ready to act.

Civil disturbance must be nipped before it buds, not when it is in bud or practically in flower. If not squashed before or in the initial stages, it will inevitably lead to serious loss of life and property. Loss of life and property means a commercial setback for anything from six months to 3 years. Can we afford the risk for the sake of saving a few thousand dollars. Armed Forces are an insurance: dare we risk being uninsured for the price of the yearly policy?

B. BLOCKHOUSE.

Shanghai, May 7.

A Reply

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—May I pay tribute to B. BLOCKHOUSE for his defence of the S.V.C. and for the *esprit de corps* which still animates him. The dignified tone of his letter stands out so advantageously against the background of personal vituperation indulged in by certain parties at the "B" Company annual dinner. It is wonderful to behold how martial ardour and enthusiasm increase in strict proportion to the diminution in the physical usefulness of an individual or his approach towards decrepitude.

Before I enlarge upon the reasons which prompted me to make the statement I did, let me assure B. BLOCKHOUSE and the numerous friends and acquaintances I have in the Volunteer Corps (in which I served during the strenuous days of 1932) that nothing I say must be construed as an attack upon any individual nor even upon the S.V.C. as such, but upon its usefulness. The S.V.C. has a history of which it can be justly proud but it is not with that that I am dealing. It is with its present and its possible future. I stand convinced that there is no further call for the S. M. C. to continue "playing at soldiers" in these days when the Municipal purse is running dry and the greater portion of the $700,000 expended annually can be used to better purpose. Ideas and conditions too have altered since the good old days. The S.M.C. is not a sovereign body and never was and it should therefore have nothing to do with purely military matters which, going hand in hand with the political, must remain the direct concern of the National Governments.

(1) I can find no better argument for my contention against the real usefulness of the S.V.C. than the very statement B. BLOCKHOUSE has so clearly enunciated under Item (1.) of his letter. He says, "The foreign Garrisons in Shanghai can be withdrawn at any moment without reference to the Council, etc., etc." Precisely; there is where the possible usefulness of a Volunteer Corps would immediately cease. It would take a considerable professional army to defend Shanghai against either internal or external aggression. Asking 1,900 armed men, therefore, to hold a city of a million and a quarter souls with a seventeen mile perimeter, undefended water and air approaches, no demilitarized zone, is plainly ridiculous.

Along a considerable and the more dangerous (from a point of view of external aggression) sections of the Boundary, long lines of dwellings have frontage on the Municipal Road while their back entrances lead from Chinese territory. Would a few strands of barbed wire prove sufficient defence against trained troops? Here I will ask your correspondent and others kindly to disabuse their minds of the age-old idea about the Chinese soldier. If Chapei in 1932 has not altered their views they must be pretty blind indeed.

(2) There is no call for a military unit to resist riots or internal disturbance of a purely localized nature. That is the function of the Police and the Specials. If they are not in sufficient numbers to-day, turn the S.V.C. into a Specials Reserve. Their defensive powers would not be minimized by the change in name and organization, and colour of the uniform.

(3) The Volunteers Corps is supposed by its presence to ensure law and order. There were times when acting as an irritant to Chinese feelings it threatened to ensure just the contrary. We came not to fight but to trade.

(4) The International character of the Corps is its greatest weakness. Each national group in the final obeys only the orders of its Government. Thus during the Great War one section of the S.V.C. became the "enemy" in name as well as in fact of the other section. Again in 1932 Headquarters S.V.C. had no more control over the doings of the Japanese Company than the man in the moon. There might have been a liaison officer but the situation remained as I say.

So much for the political aspect! Shades of Ruritania and Gilbert! But why enlarge upon the subject?

(5) The artillery are unable to fire live shell locally! And the Air Defence Section possesses no means of defence against a quite possible air invasion. Well, well!

(6) Even if I am proven wrong in my contention that the Corps is an anachronism, the employment of a considerable number of Regular officers and N.C.O's still remains sheer waste. The S.V.C. cannot acquire efficiency beyond a volunteer standard. This is not said to cast aspersion. All except one of the above regulars can easily be replaced by volunteers on the spot—Shanghai civilians who saw hard and active service and are every bit as good as the Regulars excepting perhaps in what is termed "spit and polish." The "one" regular can act as Military Advisor to the Council.

What we need in Shanghai is not a Volunteer Corps, with its heavy and useless annual expenditure, but a proper understanding between the various Powers and the Chinese Government as to the Status of Shanghai. The Japanese offered an easy solution in 1932 with their plan of a 20 kilometre radius demilitarized zone. But international misunderstanding as usual, scotched what was practically a *fait accompli*. I recommend to your readers, the careful perusal of an article entitled "The Neutrality of Shanghai," in this month's issue of "Oriental Affairs"—Mr. Woodhead's magazine.

I plead for better understanding on this subject by both the Chinese and ourselves. Surely the former benefit just as much from a peaceful governance of the place as the foreigner. Extrality will go some day for certain, but so long as the Settlement remains an International one every effort should be bent towards strengthening its status. Arming 1,900 men at 7 lakhs of dollars a year is no insurance whatever of safety and therefore cannot do the trick.

I have purposely avoided going into too detailed criticism, but it cannot but be apparent to any thinking man that the refusal to acknowledge facts will quickly bring its retribution. The past history of the S.V.C. will avail nothing when such time comes. Why is something not done?

P. H. PREVOT.

Shanghai, May 11.

MUNICIPAL SALARIES

Mr. Prevot's Views

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The Leader on "Municipal Salaries" in this morning's issue of your esteemed paper savours more of an apologia than a convincing defence of the matter treated. So far as I am concerned it does not really matter whether Mr. Higher-up in the Council is paid $40,000 or $100,000 a year, or whether or not his job has resulted from what some critics term nepotism. So long as the Ratepayers found the system satisfactory and voted the expense and nobody was hurt in the process, there was little to seriously growl about,

But the first growl happens to come from the Council itself. It recognizes the need for contraction of expenditure to meet the ever-lessening income and decides to embark upon a scheme of retrenchment. True to tradition the "little man" is being made to take the whole brunt of all this. He needs every cent he receives in order to so much as exist, but in spite of this, he is being thrown out in large numbers and left to fend for himself in a city where unemployment is rife. With nothing put aside (he has had no time) and nothing to look forward to, his position is indeed a desperate one. Yet are there men in the Council's employ living, as I say, on the very fat of the land or occupying "soft" or "created" jobs—positions that I repeat, can quite easily be dispensed with without in any way interfering with the good work of administration. Why have these men not been asked to make the first sacrifice? They are best able to meet the change.

That is the whole point of my criticism. When into the bargain comes the matter of poverty of social service then the whole position becomes infinitely worse. And yet the Chairman speaks glibly of an increase in the Rates. If he gets his hope fulfilled, little hope is there left for Shanghai's future.

Whilst on the subject, may I point out that your comparison of the local rates and taxes with those paid by Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester and most American cities, is quite unjustified, as the conditions obtaining in each case are different. You cannot have allowed sufficiently for the differences in the economic scale. That my very-great-grandparent gnawed raw meat off the bone and donned only sheep or bearskin hardly justifies my doing the same to-day. Of course I would delight the ladies—those keen worshippers of cave-man stuff—but I should be immediately ostracised by the male or weaker sex and relegated to the ranks of the cannibal and probably shot on sight. What therefore may be good for Birmingham, etc. etc. need not be, indeed is not, good for Shanghai.

In the matter of overpayment of salary has it occurred to you that

(1) $30,000 is the equivalent of about £2,000 but the real or purchasing value of the money in Shanghai is nearer £4,000. In Slocum-on-Marsh I should venture to say that salary would be a very moderate one!!!

(2) Payment of an over high salary in order to assure integrity of the incumbent is a serious reflection on the moral character of said incumbent? What a commentary on our materialistic civilization!

I do not suppose that much change will happen immediately from all these writings and discussions. The game of patting each other's backs by those who hold the reins of power will probably go on. Sincere and justified criticism will continue to be received with offence or disdain. And all the time the lowly-placed will have to find happiness in being crushed out of existence. But the day of reckoning cannot be very far off. The exploitation of the many for the sake of the very few must have its repercussion. When the boomerang strikes, the force of the rebound will be even greater than that of the delivery.

Finally, does the new Council dare to appoint immediately a totally independent and fair Commission to examine into the above charges? There are plenty of honest and capable men who could carry out the work to everybody's satisfaction—men who have no particular cronies to favour, no axes to grind and no false god to worship. Really independent souls I mean.

P. H. PREVOT.

Shanghai, May 8.

***In regard to Mr. Prevot's two questions it may be stated

(1) The Council's scales of salary are according to the market rates fixed by experience and due regard to the qualifications required and tested by the usual methods of comparison.

(2) It is a fact that the prescription of a scale of salary which ensures to the recepient a modest competence is the best safeguard against corruption.

For the rest Mr. Prevot does not seem to have read the leading article with the care which would have enabled a man of his intelligence to avoid so palpable a garbling of its purport.

Reduction Advocated

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Your leader of May 8 on this subject was read by me in a similar sense to that which has been put on it by Mr. PREVOT, with whose letter I entirely sympathize.

It is a terrible hardship on the members of the Fire Brigade who are being axed in order to effect economies, and this hardship is made none the easier to bear by the knowledge that the "high-ups" in the Municipality are not having their pay reduced.

A ten per cent. reduction from everyone who is getting $1,000 a month or more, would not be a serious hardship on the people concerned, but the saving would probably be much more than enough to keep the Fire Brigade running as at present.

With reference to your comment that it is necessary for the employee to have enough pay to safeguard against corruption, it would be interesting to know how much the juniors of the Finance Dept., who handle directly very large sums of money, are paid. Probably these are bonded and if it is thought that the "high-ups" need high salaries in order to assure their integrity, could not the same end be achieved much more cheaply by bonding them as is done in the case of the low-paid Chinese employees?

BRITISH RATEPAYER.

Shanghai, May 9.

"Fight for Justice"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Your correspondence of today, May 10, touched me very much indeed as well as Mr. PREVOT's letter and your leader of May 8, dealing with the same subject. It is no doubt a very severe blow and a great hardship on the members of the Brigade, with whom I more than sympathize.

Why should the reduction of the S.M.C. affect the smaller-paid "Fire Fighters" who give their lives up for the Settlement? Have the S.M.C. forgotten the incident where a member of the Brigade lost his life in fighting a fire at the Power Co.?

I fully approve of a 10 per cent. reduction from everyone getting $1,000 or more, it would be no hardship to them, and it would mean the saving of those members affected, still giving the S.M.C. the reduction they are requiring and retaining the efficiency of the Brigade as at present.

Wake up ratepayers and fight for justice.

A SYMPATHIZER FOREIGN RATEPAYER.

Shanghai, May 10.

Married Men's Position

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I agree with BRITISH RATEPAYER's suggestion that overpaid Municipal Council employees should have their salaries reduced sufficiently to bring them on a parity with others doing work of equal importance, and that the reduction of the Fire Department personnel "in the interest of economy" is indeed false economy.

I would further suggest that married men whose wives are employed should have their salaries cut by the amount earned by the wife. The spectacle of a man permitting his wife to support his family is not pleasant to contemplate. The salaries paid to married men in Shanghai are ample to support a family—provided the wife and husband apply common sense in the spending of said salary. There are many unemployed men and single women in dire circumstances in Shanghai because positions are held by married women whose husbands are well able to support them.

A RECENT ARRIVAL.

Shanghai, May 10.

PEITAIHO BEACH

The Smuggling Area

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—One reads in local papers (and doubtless the same kind of news is found in the Shanghai papers) to the effect that the contraband now being brought into China by Japanese vessels is being landed at Peitaiho etc. For the benefit of your readers, and more especially for visitors to the Peitaiho Beach this summer, might I ask you please to publish the fact that positively no cargo is being landed within the beach area? The cargo is being discharged from vessels, which anchor off—on the eastern side—opposite the sand dunes, which would be about two miles to the north-east of the Eagle Rock houses, while other vessels anchor about two or so miles to the westward of the Tai River. The Tai River is the western boundary of the Beach area, but the nearest houses to the stream would be about half a mile or more eastward of it.

Cargo is not even being transported to the station over roads leading from the beach to the Junction.

During the heavy blows these vessels shelter in our bays. Often a fleet of about thirty-five vessels—one or two about five hundred tons burthen, others, say nearly all of them, range between thirty and sixty tons—can be counted anchoring for shelter under Lighthouse Point. Even then it is very rare to see a sailor from these vessels moving about the beach area.

G. BALDWIN.
Manager,
Peitaiho Properties Service.

Peitaiho Beach, May 4.

"ST. HELENA"

Chinese Gardeners

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In reading the brilliant new play by R. C. Sherriff (author of "Journey's End) and Jeanne de Casalis which has been appearing serially in John O'London's Weekly, I was greatly astonished to find the entry of Chinese gardeners into Scene XI—last scene but one—in which the action takes place in the garden at Longwood, soon after dawn upon a fine sunlit day.

The Chinese gardeners come with their hands full of gardening tools. There is one part where Napoleon waves them away. Later, when Napoleon sits down and takes a nap, drawing his hat over his eyes, one of them, who has appeared on the scene, sees the sleeping Emperor and is staring at him open-mouthed. A member of the suite waves him away.

What were these Chinese gardeners doing at Longwood at the time of Napoleon's exile? Had they settled there originally, or were they brought from Versailles? The fact of their being introduced into the scene by the authors at least indicates historical authenticity.

I wonder if any reader can shed some light on this curious link between China and Napoleon Bonaparte.

H. A. T.

Shanghai, May 9.

Napoleon's Snuff Box

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Like your correspondent H.A.T. I have also wondered why the Chinese gardeners came into the scene in the new play "St. Helena," whether this part has been purposely presented or whether Napoleon actually had amongst his labour employees natives of China. It is quite possible that Chinese of the working class may have been settlers on the Island of St. Helena at that time and that they were useful as gardeners; they may have been from the seafaring class, who more or less know quite well both agriculture and horticulture, and landed from sailing ships and simply remained for a better livelihood.

In the play, "St. Helena," as written, fiction founded on some facts must have largely come into the play. I notice particularly that Dr. O'Meara is credited with the gift of a snuff box from Napoleon, while I know Dr. Arnott, the physician who last attended to Napoleon, certainly was the individual who received the snuff box; this I know from the fact that Dr. Arnott himself was a particular friend of my ancestors, and likewise his family with my own people, who had seen the actual snuff box, they being friends and neighbours of the Arnott family.

This is all the help I can give your correspondent H. A. T.

A. J. RICHARDSON.

Shanghai, May 11.

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SHANGHAI FACTORIES

Leadership Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Dr. Read left Shanghai last week for short leave. Two days before he sailed I had a conversation with him and he told me about the Chromium Plating report. It was his job to present the facts, which he has done, but he sincerely hoped that the Shanghai community would do something to remedy the terrible conditions of work for these youths. Hence I heartily endorse the last two sentences of your editorial:

> Dr. Read and his colleagues have rendered a great public service. It is now the duty of the community to see that it has not been rendered in vain—not merely on humanitarian grounds, but for the sake of the good name of Shanghai.

Is it too much to hope for, that the Read Report and Mr. Timperley's letter may lead to a campaign to do something to remedy this situation and help these many unfortunate fellow citizens? These two documents plus your editorial and the remarks made by Mr. Bruce give us quite a lot of facts and appeals for the community to assume some responsibility in this terrible situation. Your correspondence columns are full when there is a question of the sale of the Cathedral lawn or the merits of "Lysistrata" or some other local problem that affects some part of the community. Here we have a situation that already is affecting a large section of the populace and matters are getting worse. Hence I venture to hope that the Press and the public will continue to keep this problem prominently before the authorities and the community in the succeeding weeks.

There is an administrative side which must look to and plan for the future, but there is also an immediate problem of providing some club work for these young workers. If some of our public-spirited organizations like the Rotary Club, Chinese and Foreign Y.M.C.A., Community Church Committee on Social Issues, Y's Men's Clubs, etc. could get together and plan a joint effort, I am sure we could secure personnel and finance to make a beginning along the lines suggested by Mr. Timperley. Shanghai citizens may sometimes be apathetic, but if leadership is provided I am certain the heart and conscience of the community will respond. Let us rise to meet the challenge presented by our new citizen, Mr. Timperley, and by the Read Report.

JOHN S. BARR.

Shanghai, May 5.

A Personal Visit

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I read with great interest the report in yesterday's issue of the "North-China Daily News" of the sermon by the Rev. Michael Bruce regarding factory conditions in Shanghai. Last fall I was a member of a committee which did some investigation along this same line, particularly with reference to the conditions under which women and children work in Shanghai. We found conditions fully as appalling as Mr. Bruce has pictured.

For instance, we visited a cotton mill where the air was filled with lint. We visited a rubber factory where the girls breathed fumes from gasoline twelve hours a day as they fitted the tops of rubbers to the soles. One may imagine what would happen in case some one lighted a cigarette anywhere near the building. We visited also a silk filature in which children stood for twelve hours a day dipping their hands in hot water in which the cocoon were soaked, water so hot that their eyes were red and inflamed from the steam which came up into them all day long. And at night another shift of children went through the same experience for another twelve hours.

Then we visited the places where some of these girls lived. We saw one room where eight girls slept on a raised platform about a foot off the floor, arranged alternately head and feet, and were told that their beds were vacated in the morning in time to be occupied by the night shift, and vice versa. One evening we stumbled up a dark narrow stairway to an upstairs room, about 12ft. x 14ft, which had been divided by bamboo and newspaper partitions into two rooms and a passageway. The front room was occupied as nearly as we could see by the light of the little kerosene lamp, by a family of five, who ate, slept, and had their sanitary arrangements all in this small space. The back room was occupied by the landlady. As we turned to leave, one of us brushed against the lamp, it tipped—and we saw ourselves in the flash of a second trapped in that tiny space.

Of course our committee has not seen everything by any means. But we saw enough to convince us that something must be done, at least by those who call themselves Christian. As Mr. Bruce suggests, every one of us is responsible,—not only the landowners and factory owners, but each of us who looks for a "bargain," and demands cheaper and ever cheaper goods. This is a tremendous problem, and there are many lines which must converge toward a solution, but I would like to suggest two things which I believe can be done by every one concerned over this situation.

First, as Mr. Bruce said, inform ourselves of the facts, either by personal investigation, or by getting the facts from those who have investigated. After we have the facts, pass them on. After all, China has adequate factory laws. But they cannot be enforced until public opinion demands it.

Secondly, there are some factories and stores which treat their employees more justly than others. There are some factories, for instance, who do not use contract labor, and who pay higher wages, and who have medical attention at the service of their employees. Let these factories and stores be publicized, let their goods be marked by some special label, and then let the rest of us, the buying public, patronize those firms. This will be not only an encouragement to those who wish to do right, but will be a potent check upon those who put private gain above human welfare.

MARGARET S. HIPPS.
(Mrs. J. B. Hipps)

Shanghai, May 5.

WOMEN IN OFFICES

Replacement by Men

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I beg to draw your attention to the definite trend in both government and private organs in China to stop the further employment of women on their staffs and to gradually replace those women already so employed, with men. Many of the leading business firms including several large banks, have already begun the laying-off of their women employees.

It will be recalled that shortly after its inauguration at Nanking, the National Government initiated the movement to employ women in government offices, as an indication of its avowed policy of equality of sexes.

Just what were the reasons for this reversal of state policy are not readily apparent. Be that as it may, the new policy works great hardship on the women, many of whom are college graduates and fully qualified for the positions they are holding. It is neither just nor a good policy that disqualification based on sex rather then capacity should be instituted.

KAO KWOK.

Shanghai, May 7.

A BOOK OF VERSE

Some Tributes

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I am enclosing extracts from two reviews of Mrs. Huntington's little book of verse, recently noticed on your book page.

Mrs. Huntington did not rush into print of her own volition. She is far too shy and modest for that. It was only after much urging from persons whose standards of taste are unquestioned that she consented. Chief of these were Vida Scudder, a name to conjure with in the regions of Boston—Professor of English Literature at Wellesley for many years, lecturer, author—and Florence Converse, one of the editors of the "Atlantic Monthly."

The second bit that you quoted seems to me very like Emily Dickinson. My criticism would be that it was too like! Only four of Emily Dickinson's poems were ever published during her lifetime. The then editor of the "Atlantic Monthly" was too much in the classical tradition to recognize the genuine lyric quality that her work possessed. She died in the 1870's or 1880's and it has only been since the turn of the century that her poems have been given the world,—some more than eight hundred now.

OUT PORTER.

Anking, May 7, 1936.

> "Out of a truly fine woman's thoughtful maturity, a maturity rich with experience of a wife, a mother and a world traveller, Virginia Huntington has given us the exquisite lyrics of "Shining Moment." The title poem, gives a breathless adventure in the life of a missionary, but the volume as a whole breathes the mellow tranquility of the Orient, where Mrs. Huntington—as the wife of the Bishop of Anking—has long made her home."
>
> H. H. G. ANGLICAN THEOLOGICAL REVIEW

If H. H. G. is Dr. Herbert H. Gowen, author of a history on China, and Professor of Oriental Literature at Washington University for many years, his new book carries weight.

The following is abbreviated from the CATHOLIC DAILY TRIBUNE:

Mrs. Huntington is the wife of an Anglican bishop, and is a new poet who has not been deceived by self-consciousness, and who writes worthily in the tradition of Burns. Consequently the volume might find a place in the highest ranks of light poetry. She sings gaily of love, light, life and death too.....All the verses are characterized by a peculiar charm—most possessing a light humour, some with a hidden note of tragedy. At times, the poet is bold, but so is the Bible....We are no advocates of budgeted reading but we think that one could do worse than read a few stanzas each day, possibly between tea and dinner, as an effective digestive for the one and an appetizer for the other. As to the lyric "Empire State Building", it should be learned by heart and with the heart. It may get and gain the popularity once given to Joyce Kilmer's "Trees." Happiness was born a twin, and so is this poem.

THE OLDEST CLUB

An Inquiry

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Could any of your readers enlighten me as to which is the oldest established Club in Shanghai? The Rowing Club claims to date back to 1864 but there may well be older Clubs of which I am not aware.

N. H.

Shanghai, May 5.

Cricket or Books

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—As I am aware, the oldest Club may be the Cricket Club or Race Club, on which I quote the two following paragraphs from the "Shanghai" written by Rev. Mr. E. C. Darwent as proof:

> That cricket was played in the earliest days of the Settlement is certain.
>
> We get out of prehistoric days in the years 1860 or 1866 when a Club was formed, with a very short interval in 1863 has flourished till now. MacClellan tells us that on September 9, 1863, a meeting was held when it was resolved that "The old Club may be considered to have died out and a new Club be formed." The death of the old Club was, however, due to the fact that the Recreation Ground Trustees had sold the old Ground, and had purchased the present Recreation Ground. The Club was therefore really dormant only. (P. 157).
>
> The Race Club owns a handsome club house and grand stand. This building must have been begun about 1861-2, but has been undergoing alterations and enlargements ever since. (P. 158).

Other than the Cricket Club or Race Club there was a Book Club which was organized in 1849, changed into Shanghai Library in 1851, and reorganized as Public Library from 1913 till now.

SHANGHAITONE.

Shanghai, May 6.

Amateur Actors

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Your correspondent N.H., in your issue of the 6th inst., makes enquiry regarding the oldest Club in Shanghai. To assist him in obtaining the information he requires I would say that the A.D.C. was constituted under its present name, i.e. The Amateur Dramatic Club of Shanghai, on January 1, 1866, a copy of the original Rules and Constitution being still in existence. Actually, although under other names, the Club had been in existence for many years previously, having been known as "The Footpads" and "Rovers", and performances were given in the early 'fifties in theatres known as "Theatre Royal, Shanghai", "Imperial Theatre, Shanghai", and programmes of these performances can be seen hung on the walls of the Lyceum Theatre to-day.

Actually these old theatres were merely godowns with stages erected and patrons provided themselves with their own seating accommodation, chairs being sent by coolies from residences prior to the performances.

C. A. MOMBER.

Shanghai, May 7.

More Records

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In response to the enquiry of N.H., recently published in your columns, I am able to say that the Shanghai Regatta Club was formed on October 12, 1859, the first committee appointed being:

R. W. Little (Capt.); A. Dent (Hon. Sec. and Treas.); E. Whittall; E. G. Low; B. W. Fellowes.

On May 1, 1863, the Shanghai Regatta Club became the Shanghai Rowing Club, the first committee of the new club being:

W Stout (Capt.); A. A. Hayes Jnr. (Hon. Sec. and Treas.); H. W. Dent; R. C. Antrobus; J. A. Maitland.

The Shanghai Rowing Club is apparently in error in referring to the date of its establishment as having been A. D. 1864 as the foregoing records were obtained from the Rowing Club archives.

R. G. WOODHEAD,
Capt., Shanghai Rowing Club.

Shanghai, May 8.

"PRIVET COUGH"

Data for Investigators

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In reference to the article which appears under the above caption in your issue of the 9th instant, we have pleasure in submitting the following information which may be of assistance in the investigations referred to.

Ligustrum vulgaris (Privet) generally commences to flower during the first week of June.

Thuja orientalis flowered in February and clouds of pollen dust surrounded these shrubs.

Salix babylonica (Weeping Willow) flowered in April and pollen from this tree affected sensitive persons.

Pollen from the following local grasses may also affect persons subject to Hay Fever; approximate dates of flowering are given in each case:—

Poa annua. L. (Annual grass) April 4.
Poa pratensis. L. (Meadow grass) April 24.
Carex arenaria. L. (Sand sedge) April 19.
Dactylis glomerata. L. (Cock's foot grass) April 26.
Zoysia pungens. Wild (Bamboo grass) March 29.
Imperata cylindrica. Beauv. (Brush grass) April 24.
Alopecurus geniculatus. L. (Marsh Foxtail) April 3.

The following may be expected to flower about the dates given:—

Eragrostis ferruginea. Beauv. (Stink grass) September 15.
Cynodon daltylon. Pers. (Bermuda grass) May 20.
Setaria viridis. L. (Green Foxtail) May 31.
Eleusine indica. Gaertn. (Goose grass) June 21.

W. J. KERR
Hon. Secy.

The Flower Show Committee
Shanghai Horticultural Society.

Shanghai, May 11.

For Reservation of Space

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

RADIANT MORN WINS THE CHAMPIONS

G. R. Botelho Wins the Jockey Cup: Outsider Wins the Grand National: Favourites Fall

RADIANT Morn won the Champions. That was the crowning moment of Wednesday's fine meeting at the Shanghai Race Club. The weather was well-nigh perfect, for the first time this year; the track was in excellent condition; and a much larger crowd than usual turned out for the big day.

It was Radiant Morn's day, his second successive Champions victory, and that it was not unexpected was overwhelmingly shown by backers at the meeting. From some 2,500 win tickets purchased, over 1,900 were by his backers. But he had a race for it and it was far from being the runaway victory he scored last Autumn. Only four ponies were started, Radiant Morn, Rochester, Volcanic Morn, and Stop Loss, the identical field as in the Chinese Cup and Criterion Stakes on Saturday.

Sammy and White Scamp fell, and with them went the hopes of hundreds in the Grand National Steeplechase at the Shanghai Race Club on Saturday. They were favourites in the backing and favourites also with the knowing before the race. More than this, they fell almost together and nearing the end of the race. It remained for White Major, John Sparke up, an outsider, to win the race by three lengths, with Mightylight (L. H. Wade) second and White Lotus (A. A. White) another two lengths behind for third. These three led the field from half way round the second time. Others to fall were Voyage Morn and Cossack Blue.

No such disappointment awaited backers in the Sub-Griffins Champion Sweepstakes, for Kangar romped home by four lengths, a margin of victory which even the most optimistic had not expected. H. Maitland rode a good race, bringing the winner up among the first three coming into the stretch and going ahead to win with ease. Asti, F. Marshall up, was second, with Autumnlight, the second favourite, ridden by C. Encarnacao, third. Prince of Thrusters, who won the Woosung Cup, the first race of the day, made the running up to the stretch in the Sub-Champions, but could not hold his advantage. The time of the race was slow, being run in: 36.3, 1.12.3, 1.47.1, 2.19.3, 2.50.2.

To Wet Morn fell the Mafoos Race, the last on the programme of the final day of the Spring Meeting. Red Ronald was second, and Turnberry third.

The full details follow:

SECOND DAY, MONDAY, MAY, 4, 1936

1.—THE PARI-MUTUEL STAKES. mile.
Prince of Athens (Messrs. N. L. Sparke & E. Hayim 142 — John Sparke 1
Castle-ribbon (Sutterle) 158 — V. V. Needa 2
Portmarnock (A. S. Henchman) 140 — H. W. Keep 3
Won by 1 length; ½ length. Time, 2.06⅘ sec. Win, $68.60. Places, $28.20, $42, $89.

2.—THE CHU-KA-ZA STAKES. ¾ mile
Baikal (Mrs. Jack Liddell) 155
Phantom Prince (Powhattan) 147 — H. R. Holgate 2
The Frigate (Messrs. Winsome & Hasty) 150 A. N. Dallas 3
Won by a neck; a neck. Time, 1.30⅘ sec. Win, $22.60. Places, $11.40, $15.80, $24.60

3.—THE GRAND STAND PLATE. 1 mile.
Gideon (Mrs. Jack Liddell) 150 — H. Maitland 1
Gypsylight (Cire) 155 H. J. Hearne 2
Sheringham (A. S. Henchman) 152 — A. F. Clark 3
Won by ½ length; ½ length. Time, 2.08⅘ sec. Win, $119. Places, $21.20, $6.40, $7.

4.—THE PEKING HANDICAP. 1¼ mile.
Wyngarth (Rollem) 150 V. V. Needa 1
Gay Moth (Moths) 144 A. W. Raymond 2
Grange (J. A. Collins) 150 F. Noodt 3
Won by 3 lengths; 2 lengths. Time, 2.44⅘ sec. Win, $14.20. Places, $7.80, $27.60, $15.40

5.—THE SHANGHAI DERBY (CLASSIC). 1½ mile.
White Parade (A. V. White) 152 — A. A. White 1
Wonderlight (Circ) 155 F. Noodt 2
The New China (Durgor) 152 — C. Encarnacao 3
Also ran:—Benlomond (H. R. Holgate), Carmine Morn (J. Pote-Hunt), Sanctions Morn (F. Marshall), Bengal Lancer (H. Maitland), Amblo (A. F. Clark), White Rambler (J. I. Kilmartin), Smokylight (H. J. Hearne), Navy-ribbon (V. V. Needa), Sammy (H. W. Keep), Army-ribbon (A. N. Dallas), Don Ernesto (L. H. Wade).
Won by a head; 2 lengths. Time, 3.15⅘ sec. Win, $108.40. Places, $25.60, $58.40, $19.40.

6.—THE CATHAY STAKES. 1¼ mile.
Roehampton (A. S. Henchman) 155 — A. F. Clark, D.H. 1
Stop Loss (Messrs. Winsome & Hasty) 152 A. N. Dallas, D.H. 1
Volcanic Morn (Morn) 155 — R. D. Parkin 3
Won by dead heat; short head. Time, 2.43⅘ sec. Win, $13.20, $10.80. Places, $7.60, $7, $6.40.

7.—THE SHANGHAI RACE CLUB HANDICAP. 1 mile.
Oban Bay (Whyteleafe) 153 — L. H. Wade 1
Grey Pepper (P. Symons) 143 — E. B. Cumine 2
Invicta (Bellenden) 147 P. B. Pfordten 3
Won by 1 length; ½ length. Time, 2.06⅘ sec. Win, $29. Places, $9.40, $15, $7.60.

8.—THE SHANGHAI RACE CLUB HANDICAP. 1 mile.
Sure Kan (Durgor) 148 — C. Encarnacao, D.H. 1
Sundridge Park (A. S. Henchman) — A. F. Clark, D.H. 1
Pampero (Spray) 150 A. A. White 3
Won by dead heat; a head. Time, 2.10⅘ sec. Win, $17.20, $12.20. Places, $10.80, $10, $9.80.

9.—THE SHANGHAI RACE CLUB HANDICAP ("C" CLASS). 1 mile.
The Dunlin (Messrs. Winsome & Hasty) 155 A. N. Dallas 1
Leslie Henson (R. H. McNair) 150 — H. W. Keep 2
Madcap Eve (Billeve) 153 — J. I. Kilmartin 3
Won by a neck; ½ length. Time, 2.11⅘ sec. Win $28.40. Places, $16.60, $46.40, $58.80.

10.—THE SICCAWEI PLATE. 1¼ mile.
Wild Horseman (N. L. Sparke) 149 — John Sparke 1
Stormylight (Cire) 155 H. J. Hearne 2
White Ramp (A. V. White) 152 — A. A. White 3
Won by 2 lengths; 2 lengths. Time, 2.44 sec. Win, $62.80. Places, $19.60, $14.80, $9.

11.—THE TIENTSIN HANDICAP. 11 furlongs.
Equity (Messrs. Winsome & Hasty) 150 A. N. Dallas 1
Mightylight (Cire) 145 H. J. Hearne 2
Danvil (Dixie) 145 A. M. Jenssen 3
Won by a neck; 1 length. Time, 2.59⅘ sec. Win, $81. Places, $37.20, $23, $31.60.

12.—THE SCURRY PLATE. 7 furlongs.
Don Pedro (Whyteleafe) 152 — L. H. Wade 1
Snapshot (Mrs. Jack Liddell) 149 — H. Maitland 2
Clipping Morn (Morn) 158 — R. D. Parkin 3
Won by 1 length; 2 lengths. Time, 1.53 sec. Win, $13.40. Places, $7.40, $7.80, $10.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1936

1.—THE YANGTSZE STAKES. 1 mile.
White Wine (A. V. White) 153 — V. V. Needa 1
Merry Pilot (Hawk) 149 G. R. Botelho 2
Sootylight (Circ) 155 H. J. Hearne 3
Won by 1 length; ½ length. Time, 2.05⅘ sec. Win, $119.40. Places, $41.80, $44, $18.80.

2.—THE HART LEGACY CUP. ½ mile.
Baikal (Mrs. Jack Liddell) 155 — H. Maitland 1
Frostylight (Circ) 158 H. J. Hearne 2
Sober Morn (Morn) 158 J. Pote-Hunt 3
Won by ½ length; 3 lengths. Time, .58 sec. Win, $26.40. Places, $10, $6.60, $16.

3.—THE RACING HANDICAP. 11 furlongs.
Wyngarth (Rollem) 160 G. R. Botelho 1
Camouflage (Fash) 154 H. Maitland 2
Maybe Kan (Durgor) 149 — C. Encarnacao 3
Won by ½ length; 4 lengths. Time, 3.03⅘ sec. Win, $18.60. Places, $9.20, $9.80, $11.60.

4.—THE RUBICON PLATE. 1¼ mile.
Sammy (Jewell) 150 H. W. Keep 1
Navy-ribbon (Sutterle) 155 — C. Encarnacao 2
White Mayor (A. V. White) 152 — A. A. White 3
Won by 2 lengths; a head. Time, 2.41 sec. Win, $26.60. Places, $9.60, $15, $27.80.

5.—THE CHEFOO HANDICAP "A" CLASS. 1¼ mile.
Invicta (Bellenden) 147 — P. B. Pfordten 1
Short Change (Tomco) 148 L. H. Wade 2
Summerlight (Cire) 152 H. J. Hearne 3
Won by a neck; a neck. Time, 2.45⅘ sec. Win, $29.60. Places, $11.40, $9.20, $15.60.

6.—THE CHEFOO HANDICAP "B" CLASS. 1¼ mile.
Skip It (Massachusetts) 143 — H. R. Holgate 1
Farndon Ferry (H. Henley) 148 — G. R. Botelho, D.H. 2
Brodick Bay (J. Turner) 145 — V. V. Needa, D.H. 2
Won by 3 lengths; dead heat. Time, 2.47 sec. Win, $36.20. Places, $13.60, $15.40, $10.40.

7.—THE 1936 SUB-GRIFFINS DERBY (CLASSIC). 1½ mile.
Evesham (Villagers) 155 L. H. Wade 1
Kangar (Bubbling Well) 155 — H. Maitland 2
Autumnlight (Cire) 155 H. J. Hearne 3
Also ran:—Money Talks (J. Pote-Hunt), Staunton (A. C. Kew), Helvellyn (A. M. Jenssen), Oban Bay (F. Marshall), The Cosmopolitan (J. I. Kilmartin), Bright Moth (A. W. Raymond), Gay Courtier (C. Encarnacao), Prince of Thrusters (John Sparke), Wasp Hawk (A. N. Dallas), Asti (A. F. Clark).
Won by short head; 1½ length. Time, 3.18⅘ sec. Win, $250.40. Places, $47.60, $12.20, $19.60.

"N.-C. Herald" Photo.
White Major

8.—THE CHINHAI PLATE. 7 furlongs.
Army-ribbon (Sutterle) 156 — V. V. Needa 1
Ballyhoo (Mrs. Jack Liddell) 148 — G. R. Botelho 2
Stormylight (Cire) 155 H. J. Hearne 3
Won by 1 length; short head. Time, 1.50⅘ sec. Win, $14. Places, $8.40, $26.40, $9.

9.—THE NINGPO STAKES. 1¼ mile.
Volcanic Morn (Morn) 155 F. Marshall 1
Roehampton (A. S. Henchman) 155 — A. F. Clark 2
Blue Peter (Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Wells-Henderson) 149 C. Encarnacao 3
Won by 1½ length; 1 length. Time, 2.38⅘ sec. Win, $11.20. Places, $7.40, $10.60, $19.20.

10.—THE SHANGHAI HANDICAP. 1½ mile.
Equity (Messrs. Winsome & Hasty) — A. N. Dallas 1
Jubilee Morn (Morn) 149 — C. Encarnacao 2
Danvile (Dixie) 145 A. M. Jenssen 3
Won by 1 length; 1 length. Time, 3.14⅘ sec. Win, $35.60. Places, $18.60, $11, $24.

11.—THE NEWCHWANG PLATE. 1 mile.
Smokylight (Cire) 155 H. J. Hearne 1
Sheringham (A. S. Henchman) 152 — A. F. Clark 2
Clunlehouse (Clunie) 149 F. Noodt 3
Won by 5 lengths; ½ length. Time, 2.08⅘ sec. Win, $10.80. Places, $6, $6.20, $9.40.

"N.-C. Herald" Photo.
Kangar

12.—THE GRIFFINS SCRAMBLE. ½ mile.
Gideon (Mrs. Jack Liddell) 156 — H. Maitland 1
Don Pedro (Whyteleafe) 159 — A. A. White 2
Wonderlight (Circ) 155 F. Noodt 3
Won by ½ length; a neck. Time, .56⅘ sec. Win, $18.20. Places, $6.20, $13.40, $7.60.

FOURTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1936

1.—THE KIUKIANG HANDICAP "A" CLASS. 1 mile.
Jubilee Morn (Morn) 150 — C. Encarnacao 1
Baikal (Mrs. Jack Liddell) 160 — H. Maitland 2
Sootylight (Circ) 152 H. J. Hearne 3
Won by short head; ¾ length. Time, 2.04⅘ sec. Win, $28.20. Places, $12.60, $28.40, $20.20.

2.—THE KIUKIANG HANDICAP, "B" CLASS. 1 mile.
Epsom (J. J. Palmer) 145 — H. R. Holgate 1
White Emperor (A. V. White) 155 — A. A. White 2
Castle Pal (Hathaway) 150 L. H. Wade 3
Won by 1 length; short head. Time, 2.04⅘ sec. Win, $31.60. Places, $13.80, $15.60, $17.

2A.—THE KIUKIANG HANDICAP "B" CLASS. 1 mile.
White Winter (A. V. White) 148 — V. V. Needa 1
Bitter Sweet (Mrs. Jack Liddell) 155 — H. Maitland 2
Florizel (Oldham) 134 A. C. Kew 3
Won by ¾ length; a head. Time, 2.04⅘ sec. Win, $27. Places, $11.40, $12.20, $57.20.

3.—THE CHINKIANG PLATE. ¾ mile.
Wonderlight (Circ) 155 H. J. Hearne 1
Don Pedro (Whyteleafe) 150 — G. R. Botelho 2
Ballyhoo (Mrs. Jack Liddell) 152 — H. Maitland 3
Won by ½ length; 6 lengths. Time, 1.29⅘ sec. Win, $8.60. Places, $6, $10, $8.20.

4.—THE CHANGSHA HANDICAP, "A" CLASS. 11 furlongs.
Autumnlight (Cire) 160 H. J. Hearne 1
Asti (P. G. C.) 150 A. F. Clark 2
Wasp Hawk (Hawk) 150 V. V. Needa 3
Won by 1½ length; 1 length. Time, 2.58⅘ sec. Win, $30.40. Places, $10.20, $12.20, $10.80.

5.—THE CHANGSHA HANDICAP, "B" CLASS. 11 furlongs.
Storm (E. S. B.) 142 A. W. Raymond 1
Pampero (Spray) 152 A. A. White 2
Humpty Dumpty (Farmers) 145 — P. B. Pfordten 3
Won by 1 length; a neck. Time, 3.00⅘ sec. Win, $63.20. Places, $18.40, $11.80, $16.20.

6.—THE WUCHANG HANDICAP, "A" CLASS. 1 mile.
Carmine Morn (Morn) 160 — J. Pote-Hunt 1
Magic Eve (Two) 147 G. R. Botelho 2
Smokylight (Cire) 157 H. J. Hearne 3
Won by 2½ lengths; a head. Time, 2.04⅘ sec. Win, $66.80. Places, $20, $30.40, $10.

7.—THE WUCHANG HANDICAP, "B" CLASS. 1 mile.
Soldagain (Dod) 158 J. I. Kilmartin 1
Wild West (N. L. Sparke) 155 — John Sparke 2
Monte Blanco (P. G. C.) 147 — J. Pote-Hunt 3
Won by ½ length; a head. Time, 2.07 sec. Win, $46.20. Places, $21, $11.20, $16.60.

8.—THE "SHAFORCE" CHALLENGE CUP—presented by the Officers of the British Defence Forces 1927—AND CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES (CLASSIC). 1¼ mile.
Radiant Morn (Morn) 155 F. Marshall 1
Stop Loss (Messrs. Winsome & Hasty) 152 V. V. Needa 2
Rochester (Allan) 161 H. Maitland 3
Also ran:—Volcanic Morn (R. D. Parkin).
Won by 1 length; 1½ length. Time, 2.36⅘ sec. Win, $5.40. Places, $5.40, $8.

9.—THE JOCKEY CUP. 1¼ mile.
Gilseybrad (J. H. Ford) 150 — H. M. Botelho 1
White Jubilee (A. V. White) 155 — P. B. Pfordten 2
Blue Peter (Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Wells-Henderson) 153 E. B. Cumine 3
Also ran:—White Lotus (H. W. Keep), Red Ronald (H. Gale-Duncan), Cheery Morn (W. B. Hughes), Castle-ribbon (C. B. Moller), Wet Morn (H. A. White), National Spirit (H. M. R. Hodgman), Gold Cup (F. X. Diniz), Joint Adventure (G. R. Botelho), Houston King Cotton (R. H. Robertson), Merry Abe (A. C. Kew), Serene Morn (K. Foot), Windylight (E. B. Moller), Stolzenfels (G. V Cherdyntzeff).
Won by many lengths; ½ length. Time, 2.36⅘ sec. Win, $152. Places, $35.20, $16.40, $13.

10.—THE ICHANG HANDICAP. 9 furlongs.
Gay Courtier (Courtier) 152 — C. Encarnacao 1
The Lazy Bird (Dod) 138 H. W. Keep 2
Gay Moth (Moths) 145 A.W. Raymond 3
Won by 1 length; ½ length. Time, 2.24⅘ sec. Win, $27.60. Places, $14.40, $44.20, $21.

11.—THE DALNY PLATE. 11 furlongs.
Benlomond (Makalee) 150 — H. R. Holgate 1
Gypsylight (Circ) 155 H. J. Hearne 2
Amblo (P. G. C.) 150 A. F. Clark 3
Won by ¾ length; short head. Time, 2.56⅘ sec. Win, $11. Places, $7.20, $9.40 $10.80.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1936

1.—THE WOOSUNG CUP. ¾ mile.
Prince of Thrusters (Messrs. N. L. Sparke & E. Hayim) 157 — John Sparke 1
Esquire (MacD.) 147 A. W. Raymond 2
Skip It (Massachusetts) 157 — H. R. Holgate 3
Won by 2 lengths; 3 lengths. Time, 1.36⅘ sec. Win, $13. Places, $9.80, $72, $60.80.

2.—THE MANCHU PLATE. 1¼ mile.
Navy-ribbon (Sutterle) 155 — V. V. Needa 1
Storm Cloud (Alone) 147 M. Perske 2
Gypsylight (Circ) 155 C. Encarnacao 3
Won by 1 length; 2 lengths. Time, 2.49⅘ sec. Win, $29.20. Places, $10, $28.40, $7.20.

3.—THE NIL DESPERANDUM CUP. ½ mile.
Cumshaw Morn (E. M. H) 158 — L. H. Wade 1
Bleak Morn (Morn) 163 V. V. Needa 2
Prince of Statesmen (Messrs. N. L. Sparke & E. Hayim) 145 — John Sparke 3
Won by 2 lengths; ¾ length. Time, .59⅘ sec. Win, $113.20. Places, $19.20, $12.60, $7.80.

4.—THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE-CHASE. Over Morriss' Water Jump, Twice Round and In.
White Major (A. V. White) 148 — John Sparke 1
Mightylight (Cire) 152 L. H. Wade 2
White Lotus (A. V. White) 159 — A. A. White 3
Also ran:—White Rajah (M. C. Pulford), Voyage Morn (M. S. L. Brierley), Lucky Moon (J. I. Kilmartin), New Major (K. F. Carter), Kappa (P. B. Pfordten), White Scamp (H. Maitland), Richmond Park (E. B. Boothby), Spareneck (C. J. Chancellor), Wan Hsiang (E. H. Browne), Cossack Blue (H. Gale-Duncan), Alla Capella (G. R. Botelho), Sammy (H. W. Keep).
Won by 3 lengths; 2 lengths. Win, $151.80. Places, $27.80, $13.60, $13.80.

5.—THE SUB-GRIFFINS NIL DESPERANDUM CUP. ½ mile.
James Pigg (The Bacchanalians) 155 — G. R. Botelho 1
Staunton (Dixie) 152 A. M. Jenssen 2
Cabaret Eve (Eve) 152 F. Marshall 3
Won by 1 length; 3 lengths. Time, 1.01⅘ sec. Win, $20. Places, $10.20, $14.20, $11.

6.—THE SPRING GRIFFINS HANDICAP "A" CLASS. 1 mile.
Benlomond (Makalee) 155 — H. R. Holgate 1
Wonderlight (Circ) 159 A. N. Dallas 2
The New China (Durger) 155 — C. Encarnacao 3
Won by a head; 1 length. Time, 2.10⅘ sec. Win, $25. Places, $9.40, $8.60, $7.80.

7.—THE SPRING GRIFFINS HANDICAP, "B" CLASS. 1 mile.
Don Ernesto (Whyteleafe) 150 — L. H. Wade 1
White Charger (A. V. White) 160 — V. V. Needa 2
Snowlight (Circ) 139 C. B. Moller 3
Won by a head; a head. Time, 2.11 sec. Win, $19.40. Places, $12.60, $21.40, $48.80.

8.—THE SPRING HANDICAP, "A" CLASS. 1 mile.
Black Michael (We Two) 147 — L. H. Wade 1
Epsom (J. J. Palmer) 145 — H. R. Holgate 2
White Wine (A. V. White) 150 — V. V. Needa 3
Won by a head; a head. Time, 2.09⅘ sec. Win, $52.80. Places, $19.40, $18.60, $17.80.

9.—THE SPRING HANDICAP, "B" CLASS. 1 mile.
American-ribbon (Sutterle) 160 — V. V. Needa 1
Zauberfels (Hardi) 152 T. Schneider 2
Gold Cup (Messrs. McCann & Lewis) 145 L. H. Wade *
Blue Boy (Mrs. Jack Liddell) 152 — C. B. Moller 3
Won by ¾ length; a head. Time, 2.09⅘ sec. Win, $20.60. Places, $13, $25.60, $16.60.
Remarks—* disqualified for bumping.

10.—THE SHANGHAI SUB-GRIFFINS CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES (CLASSIC). 1¼ mile.
Kangar (Bubbling Well) 155 — H. Maitland 1
Asti (P. G. C.) 155 F. Marshall 2
Autumnlight (Cire) 155 C. Encarnacao 3
Also ran:—Evesham (L. H. Wade), Invicta (P. B. Pfordten), Money Talks (J. Pote-Hunt), Helvellyn (A. N. Dallas), Bright Moth (V. V. Needa), Prince of Thrusters (John Sparke), Gay Courtier (F. Noodt), Oban Bay (G. R. Botelho).
Won by 4 lengths; 1 length. Time, 2.50⅘ sec. Win, $14. Places, $7.40, $15, $8.40.

11.—THE CONSOLATION STAKES. 1¼ mile.
Bitter Sweet (Mrs. Jack Liddell) 150 — G. R. Botelho 1
Hwangchow (N. L. Sparke) 158 — John Sparke 2
Windylight (Circ) 145 C. B. Moller 3
Won by 1 length; a head. Time, 2.44⅘ sec. Win, $90. Places, $25.60, $23.80, $36.20.

12.—THE MAFOOS RACE. 1¼ mile.
Wet Morn (Whyteleafe) 145 1
Red Ronald (Oldham) 145 2
Turnberry (A. S. Henchman) 145 3
Won by 3 lengths; 1 length. Time, 2.44⅘ sec. Win, $38.20. Places, $15.80, $62, $36.80.

S. V. C. SHOOTING COMPETITIONS

On Saturday 117 competitors shot for the Municipal Challenge Cup, which was won by Capt. H. C. Evangelista, the Commanding Officer of the Philippine Company. His score was 107. He went down to the range for his last practice knowing he needed 35 to win. He got five bulls and five inners, totalling 35, and on a bad day when conditions were unfavourable. Second was L/Bdr. R. Berglof with a score of 106.

At 7 a.m. on Sunday, the Lewis Gun Cup, open to L. G. Sections throughout the Corps, was begun. Thirty-three teams, representing eleven units in the Corps, entered. The Cup was won by "B" Company's No. 1 team with the good score of 171 out of an H.P.S. of 240. The No. 4 team of the Russian Volunteer Company was second with 165, after the No. 1 Jewish Company and No. 1 Lt. Bty. teams had been counted out for second place on the "Fire and Movement Practice."

The results of the Lewis Gun Pair Competition was a reversal of the Lewis Gun Cup. In this competition the highest possible score was 620, of which the winning team, the Russian Volunteer Company, got the excellent score of 494—"B" Company being second with 447.

In the afternoon, the Armoured Car Company and the American Machine Gun Company entered between them ten teams for the Norfolk and Chesterfield Cups. Honours were equally divided, each Company taking one Cup. The standard of shooting was high and the guns functioned perfectly.

Event 14 (L. A. Sections):—1, "B" Company No. 1: 171; 2, Russ. Company No. 4: 165. Counted out:—Shanghai Lt. Bty. No. 1: 165; Jewish Company No. 1: 165.

Event 15 (L. A. Pairs):—1, Russ. Company 494; 2, "B" Company 447; 3, Shanghai Lt. Bty. 3[illegible].

Event 16 (The Chesterfield Cup):—1, American M.G. Company No. 4: 182; 2, Armoured Car Company A H.Q. 154.

Event 17 (The Norfolk Cup):—1, Armoured Car Company A Rt. 261; 2, American M.G. Company No. 4: 197.

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FRED LENKOSKI WINS THE LIGHT-HEAVYWEIGHT TITLE

Crashing his heavier opponent against the canvas four times in the third and fourth rounds, Fred Lenkoski of the U.S.M.C. took the light-heavyweight championship of the Orient from Kid Andre on Monday night before 3,000 enthusiastic spectators at the Stadium by out-speeding, out-boxing and out-punching the former champion in every round.

The picture of perfect physical condition, Lenkoski (162 lb.) bounced out of his corner in the first round of the main event of the first professional boxing card held in Shanghai for over a year. He appeared to have tense energy and unleashed power as he danced around the crouched Andre (171 lb.). Shooting in a number of fast lefts, mainly to the head, Lenkoski had the edge in the opening round.

Broadway Bill Wins the Tientsin Derby

Tientsin, May 9.

The Tientsin Derby, which was run here to-day over a distance of 1½ miles, resulted as follows:

1.—Messrs. Samareq and Ostrovsky's Broadway Bill (M. Samareq)
2.—Steloc's Hielan World (A. P. Cook)
3.—Mr. Ostroumoff's Kalif (Holden)

Won by a head, many lengths separating second from third. Time: 3.10 1/5.—Reuter.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE S.C.C.

Although the weather was not ideal for cricket, the annual general meeting of the Shanghai Cricket Club, held in the club's pavilion on Friday evening, was particularly well attended and augurs well for the success of the coming season. Two important recommendations made by the outgoing committee were that friendly fixtures, which formed such enjoyable features of the club's programme in the past, be restored and that league fixtures should not occupy the prominent position they have had in recent seasons.

It was suggested that the Shanghai Cricket Club enter three teams, the Shanghai Recreation Club two teams, the Shanghai Municipal Police one team, and the Shaforce one team in the league for the coming season. That only one round be played and that a second "modified" round be arranged in which teams entered by the Shanghai Cricket Club and the Shanghai Recreation Club play return matches, and the Police and Shaforce teams play a return match.

Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten was re-elected president of the club and Mr. N. L. Sparke vice-president. The following were elected to serve on the committee:—

Messrs. T. A. T. Begg, H. A. Coward, R. B. Gotch, R. Grimshaw, J. M. Morcher, T. L. Rawsthorne, P. V. Simpson, and A. C. Sinclair.

ALFRED PADGHAM WINS ANOTHER

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, May 8.

Alfred Padgham, of Sundridge Park, to-day demonstrated that he was the leading British medal player at the present time by winning the third big golf competition of the season—the £1,000 Dunlop tournament, which was played at Southport.

Padgham returned a card of 282 for the four rounds, beating R. Burton, of Hooton, by two strokes, while W. J. Cox, of Wimbledon Park, was third with 286. S. Easterbrook, of Knowle, finished fourth with 287.

The cards of the first four were:—

Padgham	71	74	70	67—282
Burton	72	71	68	73—284
Cox	69	72	73	72—286
Easterbrook	72	74	75	66—287

Easterbrook's score of 66 in the fourth round equalled the course record.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL SOCCER

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Vienna, May 6.

A crowd of 60,000 spectators, including the Vice-Chancellor, Prince von Starhemberg, saw Austria beat England in an international Association football match here to-day by two goals to one.—Reuter.

England Loses to Belgium

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Brussels, May 9.

After leading by one goal to nothing at half time, England suffered another soccer setback on the Continent to-day when she succumbed to Belgium by the odd goal in five.—Reuter.

SPRING MEETING IMPRESSIONS

By SAPAJOU

NEW HIGH JUMP MARK SET IN OLYMPIC TESTS

Peiping, May 4.

Evidence of the benefit of the training camp for aspirants for the China Olympic track and field team, the fourth National record to fall within a fortnight was registered to-day for the high jump event. In the second preliminary trials held to-day Wu Pi-hsien, formerly of Tientsin, hung up a new All-China mark with a leap of 1,871 metres, equivalent to 6 ft. 1.4 in. which is exactly an inch higher than the old mark of 1.83 metres.

In addition to the nine athletes who qualified in the first trials, three more "stars" made the China Olympic standards to-day, namely Paul Fu of Shanghai for pole vault, Tung Shu-chao of Shanghai for 400 metres, and Wang Shih-lin of Peiping for hop, step and jump.

The third trials, it is learned, will be held on May 11, following which two more tests will be made before the squad will leave for Shanghai to take part in the official Olympic try-outs.—Central News.

BASEBALL IN AMERICA

Major Leagues

New York, May 10.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pct.
St. Louis	14	7	.667
Pittsburgh	12	9	.571
Chicago	12	10	.545
New York	11	10	.524
Cincinnati	11	13	.458
Boston	9	12	.429
Philadelphia	10	14	.417
Brooklyn	9	13	.409

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	17	7	.708
Boston	17	8	.680
Cleveland	15	8	.652
Washington	13	14	.481
Detroit	10	11	.476
Chicago	9	10	.474
Philadelphia	8	15	.348
St. Louis	3	19	.136

—United Press

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco, May 10.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Oakland	30	14	.682
Seattle	25	19	.568
Portland	21	19	.525
San Francisco	21	21	.500
Missions	20	22	.476
San Diego	20	23	.465
Sacramento	18	24	.429
Los Angeles	15	28	.349

—United Press.

CURTIS CUP RETAINED BY U.S. WOMEN'S TEAM

London, May 7.

The women's international golf contest for the Curtis Cup between the United States and Great Britain was played off to-day at Gleneagles and resulted in a draw, each country winning four and a half matches.

The foursomes resulted in one win each, with one halved, while the singles yielded three wins each.

The Americans, led by Mrs. Glenna Collet Vare, were more powerful in driving, but they were not so steady as their opponents on the greens. All matches were over 18 holes.

The United States won the Cup in 1932, the year of the inauguration of the competition, and 1934.

The results were:—

SINGLES

Mrs. Vare (America) beat Miss Wanda Morgan (Britain) by 3 and 2;

Mrs. Holm (Britain) beat Miss Patty Berg 17-year-old American prodigy, by 4 and 3;

Miss Charlotte Glutting (America) beat Miss Pam Barton (Britain) by one up.

Mrs. J. D. Crews, a newcomer to Curtis Cup honours, beat Mrs. Walker (Britain) by one up;

Miss Anderson (Britain) beat Mrs. Louis Cheney, leading golfer of the Far West in the United States, by one up.

Mrs. Garon (Britain) beat Mrs. O. S. Hill (America) by 7 and 5.

DOUBLES

Miss Wanda Morgan and Mrs. Garon (Britain) v. Miss Glenna Collet Vare and Miss Patty Berg (U.S.A.)—all square.

Mrs. Crewe and Mrs. Cheney (U.S.A.) beat Mrs. Walker and Miss Pam Barton (Britain) by 2 and 1.

Mrs. Holm and Miss Anderson (Britain) beat Mrs. Hill and Miss Clutting by 3 and 2.—Reuter.

Placid Wins the Hankow Champions

Hankow, May 6.

Following are the results of the Hankow Champion Sweepstakes, which was run to-day:

1.—Placid (Wei)
2.—Kings Park (Pitman)
3.—Flying Fox (Pao)

The sweepstakes on the Champions resulted as follows:

First prize	7,678
Second prize	574
Third prize	3,275

—Reuter.

HOME CRICKET

London, May 10.

At Worcester—Worcester beat All India by three wickets.
All India 229 and 150 (Perks five for 37).
Worcester 248 (Human 54, Howarth 58) and 134 for seven (Human 66 not out, Mohammed Nissar five for 50).

At Lord's—Yorkshire beat M.C.C. by eight wickets.
M.C.C. 170 (Smailes five for 63) and 166 (Hendren 77, Smailes six for 64).
Yorkshire 269 and 68 for two.

At Cardiff—Kent beat Glamorgan by 111 runs.
Kent 187 (Mercer six for 53) and 473 for seven declared (Ashdown 187).
Glamorgan 165 (Wright five for 41) and 384 (Turnbull 115).

At Leicester—Surrey beat Leicester on the first innings.
Surrey 351 and 233 for six declared.
Leicester 273 and 192 for six (Dempster 100 not out).

At Oxford—Oxford beat Gloucester by 34 runs.
Oxford 348 (Kimpton 101, Murraywood 106 not out) and 261 (Kimpton 106).
Gloucester 215 and 360 (Neale 134).

At Gravesend.—Kent beat Gloucester by 153 runs.
Kent 180 and 271 (Sinfield five for 87).
Gloucester 102 and 196 (Freeman five for 181).

At Lord's—M.C.C. defeated Surrey by seven wickets.
M.C.C. 494 for 7, declared (Hendren 202, W. J. Edrich 114) and 94 for 3.
Surrey 224 (Sims 5 for 51) and 363.

At Cambridge—Cambridge University drew with Sussex.
Cambridge 205 (Robinson 5 for 47) and 359 (Tindall 101).
Sussex 395 (Harry Parks 174, Wensley 106 not out) and 65 for 1.

At Oxford—Oxford University drew with All India.
Oxford 202 and 297.
All India 352 and 103 for 5.

At Southampton—Hampshire beat Derbyshire on the first innings.
Hampshire 256 and 334 for 7, declared (Paris 101, Moore 100).
Derbyshire 204 and 255 for 8.

At Worcester—Lancashire beat Worcestershire on the first innings.
Lancashire 327 and 152 for 6, declared.
Worcestershire 180 (Watson 5 for 31) and 182 for 9.

At Lord's—Middlesex 150 (R. E. S. Wyatt five for 44). Warwick 153 for three.

At the Oval—Surrey 229 (Goddard five for 76). Gloucester 93 for six.

At Nottingham—Notts 253 for six (Keeton 103) against Sussex.

At Portsmouth—Hampshire 362 for nine against Worcester.

At Northampton—Northants 244. Lancashire 28 without loss.

At Oxford—Derbyshire 456 (Worthington 174) against Oxford U.

At Taunton—Somerset 496 (Gimblett 103). All India 24 without loss.

At Hull—Yorkshire 367 for six (Leyland 218 not out). Against Essex.—Reuter.

FROM THE SHANGHAI Municipal Gazette

HOUSING QUESTION.

Appointment of Sub-Committee.

At the meeting of the Council held on April 29, it was resolved that a sub-committee of the Works Committee be formed to investigate the housing situation in all its aspects and to publish a full report thereon, together with such recommendations as the Works Committee may see fit to make. It was also decided by the Council that the investigation of the sub-committee should commence at the earliest possible date.

The Chairman of the Council referred to the resolution passed at the recent annual meeting of ratepayers and pointed out that though the scope of the investigation was wide the eventual recommendations would have to be kept within the Council's powers under the Land Regulations and Bye-laws. To avail itself of the assistance of the Commissioner of Public Works before his retirement in June next, it would be essential for the sub-committee to commence work as soon as possible. The terms of reference could be drawn up more satisfactorily after a preliminary study of the work involved.

The Commissioner of Public Works stated that his main concern was the Building Rules. Certain suggested revisions had been in the hands of the Land Commissioners for some time. He had ready further proposed revisions and he was anxious these should not be delayed pending the deliberations of the sub-committee. Revised Building Rules could not in any event go into operation until six months after publication. It was agreed by the Council that revision of the Building Rules should not be delayed pending the sub-committee's investigations, it being pointed out that further revision could be made later should the report of the sub-committee so recommend.

NATIONAL BOXING ASSN. QUARTERLY RANKING

Yosilanti, Mich., Apr. 10.

Announcing its quarterly rankings of boxers, the National Boxing Association, which governs the sport in 45 States of the Union, names Benny Lynch number one on the flyweight division, but declares the flyweight title vacant, makes absolutely no mention at all of Marcel Thil in the middleweights, and lists Jock McAvoy number two, after John Henry Lewis, whom it recognizes as champion of the cruiserweight ranks.

The complete rankings follow:—

HEAVYWEIGHTS

1, James J. Braddock (Champion); 2, Joe Louis; 3, Max Schmeling; 4, Abe Feldman; 5, Al Ettore; 6, Leroy Haines; 7, Primo Carnera; 8, Ray Impellittiere; 9, Buddy Baer; 10, Phil Brubaker.

CRUISERWEIGHTS

1, John Henry Lewis (Champion); 2, Jock McAvoy (England); 3, Al McCoy; 4, Ambrose Palmer (Australia); 5, Emilio Martinez; 6, Tony Shucco; 7, Al Gainer; 8, Bob Olin; 9, Joe Knight; 10, Len Harvey (England).

MIDDLEWEIGHTS

1, Eddie (Babe) Risko (Champion), 2, Lou Brouillard; 3, Freddie Steele; 4, Ken Overlin; 5, Jack Gibbons; 6, Frankie Battaglia; 7, Oscar Rankins; 8, Joe Rossi; 9, Fred Henneberry (Australia); 10, Solly Krieger.

WELTERWEIGHTS

1, Barney Ross (Champion); 2, Jack Carroll; 3, Jimmy McLarnin; 4, Gus Eder (Germany); 5, Bep Van Klaveren (Holland); 6, Chuck Woods; 7, Kid Azteca; 8, Jimmy Leto; 9, Sieto Locatelli (Italy); 10, Jack Portney.

LIGHTWEIGHTS

1, Tony Canzoneri (Champion); 2, Wesley Ramey; 3, Lou Ambers; 4, Lenard Del Genio; 5, Perdo Montanez; 6, Laurie Stevens (South Africa); 7, Ralph (Indian) Hurtado; 8, Al Roth; 9, Charlie Gomer; 10, Lew Feldman.

FEATHERWEIGHTS

1, Freddie Miller (Champion); 2, Baby Arizmendi; 3, Young Casanova; 4, Maurice Holtzer (France); 5, Mike Belloise; 6, Petey Sarron; 7, Midget Wolgast; 8, Johnny Pena; 9, Petey Hayes; 10, Nel Tarleton (England).

BANTAMWEIGHTS

1, Sixto Escobar (Champion); 2, Balcasar Sangchili; 3, Small Montana; 4, Louis Salica; 5, Pablo Dano; 6, Little Pancho; 7, K. O. Morgan, 8, Bobby Levyvas; 9, Joe Archibald; 10, Henry Unooks.

FLYWEIGHTS

(Title Declared Vacant)

1, Benny Lynch (Scotland); 2, Val Angelmann (France); 3, Maurice Huegenin (France); 4, Jackie Brown (England); 5, Nob McGee; 6, Joe Mendiola; 7, Tommy Pardoe (England); 8, Tuffy Pierpont; 9, James Campbell; 10, Young Siki (England).—Reuter.

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SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H. M. POLICE COURT

Foreigner Accused of Larceny

S.M.P. *v.* ALBERT H. MANGOLD

Before Mr. C. H. Haines, Registrar

COUNSEL: Mr. Gilbert Chatterton for Prosecution; Mr. J. L. Winkleman for defendent.

Stating that from the morning's evidence a *prima facie* case of forgery was made against Mr. Albert H. Mangold, charged with stealing a cheque of $180.65 and fraudulently converting the cheque to his own use, Mr. Gilbert Chatterton, counsel for the prosecution, asked for an adjournment for one week in order that further investigations might be made. The Registrar, Mr. C. H. Haines, said that the request was a proper one to make as it appeared from the evidence that someone—not necessarily the accused—had committed forgery and he adjourned the case until 10 a.m. on Friday, May 15 The accused is represented by Mr. J. L. Winklemann.

It is alleged by the prosecution that in December last year Miss M. N. Novadskaya handed a letter, containing a cheque made out to Mrs. Agnes Wachtel for $180.65 and a Christmas card, to Mr. Mangold. He was asked to send it by registered letter to Mrs. Wachtel, who was then in Hongkong. On December 23 Miss Novadskaya also handed Mr. Mangold a cheque for $15.20 made out in her name asking him to cash it for her. On December 24 he did so, paying the money to Miss Novadskaya. On the same day it is alleged he also cashed the cheque for $180.65 made out in Mrs. Wachtel's name, an attempt having been made to imitate Mrs. Wachtel's signature.

Witnesses Called

Miss Novadskaya confirmed in H.M. Police Court on Thursday that she had handed Mr. Mangold a letter containing a cheque made out to Mrs. Wachtel asking him to post it to Mrs. Wachtel for her. Mrs. Wachtel, who returned to Shanghai on March 12, said she had received no letter from Miss Novadskaya but she had from Mr. Mangold, who said that the American-Oriental Banking Corporation was paying a 7½ per cent. dividend and that he would be forwarding the cheque later.

The signature on the back of the cheque, which was produced in court, was not hers, Mrs. Wachtel said.

Mr. W. J. Lamneck of the Chase Bank said that the cheque had been cashed on Christmas Eve. They were very busy at the time and he had not suspected then that there was anything wrong with the signature. He expressed the opinion that Mrs. Wachtel's cheque was probably cashed at the same time as Miss Novadskaya's cheque had been. Wu Ko-shang, employed for the past 14 years by the compradore of the Chase Bank, said that he had written on the back of the larger cheque $195.65. It referred to the total of two cheques received at the same time. It was his practice, when he received more than one cheque, to write down the total amounts on the back of one of the cheques, he said. His evidence concluded the case for the prosecution and the court adjourned until 2.30 p.m. On resumption in the afternoon counsel for the prosecution asked for a further adjournment and this was granted.

Inquest on Mr. T. Norman

Before Mr. C. H. Haines, Coroner

Mrs. Dorothy Agnes Norman, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Norman, whose body was found floating in the Whangpoo on May 1 after he had been missing for a week, could throw no light on her husband's death when questioned by the Coroner, Mr. C. H. Haines, in H. M. Police Court on Tuesday, May 5. She said that she had no reason to believe that her husband should take his own life. He was not worried and had no enemies. He was abstemious.

The late Mr. Thomas Norman was chief officer of the China Navigation Company's ss. Wantung. He was 32 years of age.

The last time she saw him alive was at about 8 a.m. on Friday, April 24, at the boarding house in which they were staying, 427 Yu Yuen Road. He was going to catch an 8.30 a.m. tender leaving from the Bund for the Kiangnan Docks. He told her to expect him back in the evening but as it was going to be a busy day for him he might not get off duty. In that case he would telephone her at 6 p.m. and say he could not come. If he did not telephone she was to expect him by 6.15 p.m. Her husband normally made such arrangements with her she said.

Mrs. Norman said she was quite sure that the body recovered by the River Police was her husband's. She did not know how much money her husband had with him on the last day she saw him but three days before he had $20. He wore a gold signet-ring and had a gold watch. Insp. J. Kirichok told the Coroner that $9 and two twenty cent pieces were found in the deceased's pockets when taken from the river.

Det.-Serg. S. Nancarrow, who attended the inquest, said he had nothing further to report when asked by the Coroner.

Medical Evidence

Further evidence was heard on the resumption of the inquest on Friday when medical evidence was heard, and the testimony of an American naval rating who travelled down to the Customs Jetty with the deceased before the occurrence, and of two members of the Customs River Police who had occasion to see the body afterwards, was then taken.

Dr. S. K. Squires, police surgeon, said that he made a post-mortem examination on May 1, and found that the cause of death was asphyxia due to drowning. He discovered no signs of violence on the body, the internal organs of which were entirely decomposed. There were no signs of a struggle having taken place. He did not find any mud embedded in the finger-nails.

The Coroner:—Did you form any conclusions from this, other than that deceased did not clutch against the bank? Would he have fallen into the water in a semi-conscious condition? —That is quite possible. He might have been completely unconscious.

The Coroner:—It may also have been possible that he went in deep water?—Yes, that is possible.

With regard to the presence of mud in the stomach, witness said that this indicated that it was likely that deceased had fallen into the water while still alive, though not necessarily conscious, as the mud would most likely have been swallowed. He could not definitely state whether deceased was conscious or not at the time he fell into the water.

The Coroner:—If there had been any blow with, say, a sandbag, would you have been able to tell?—Not unless there had been a fracture. Bruises would disappear on decomposition.

Dead for Several Days

Witness stated that deceased had been dead from four to six days, and it was therefore possible that he had been drowned on the night of April 24-25.

Charles Emil Hubert, a naval rating attached to the U.S.S. Oahu, stated that he boarded a tender to proceed from the ship to the Customs Jetty at about 4.45 p.m. on April 24. He took a seat on the upper deck, and soon afterwards met a man whom he now knew to have been the deceased. It was raining hard, and so the two went into the pilot house for shelter. They talked about general topics, and also looked at a book on yachting which witness had with him. Deceased told witness that he was a chief officer.

The trip down to the Customs Jetty occupied about 45 minutes, and deceased seemed very cheerful during that time. On arriving at the jetty, he stepped on to the pontoon together with Mr. Norman, and on arriving at the side-walk shook hands with him, and said that he was very glad to have met him. Mr. Norman said "Cheerio," and then went on his way, while witness went over towards Nanking Road to board a tram. Mr. Norman did not say where he was going, but mentioned that his wife was in Shanghai.

C.P.C. Number 102, attached to the Customs River Police, said that he was on patrol at 7.25 a.m. on May 1 at Pootung, and discovered deceased's body floating face downwards in the water near Number Four Buoy, off the B.A.T. wharf. He brought the body to the B.A.T. Wharf, and then telephoned for a foreign police officer, who arrived in a motor launch at about 8 o'clock, and took the body to the police station.

Recovery of the Body

Mr. Thomas Davis, a constable in the Customs River Police, said that at about 7.35 a.m. on May 1 he was instructed by the charge-room sergeant to take a motor launch and proceed to the B.A.T. Wharf to bring back the body. Arrived at the wharf, he placed the body on a sampan, and towed it to the police station. On arrival, Inspector J. Kirichok, of the River Police, identified it as that of Mr. Thomas Norman by means of papers found in the pockets. Deceased had on a wrist-watch, which had stopped at 8.45. He had the body taken to the Fearon Road Mortuary, where he searched the pockets, and found, amongst other things, a wallet, a gold signet ring, a yale key, a letter addressed to Mrs. Thomas Norman, and a number of notes of different value.

The inquest was adjourned until May 14 at 2.30 p.m.

U.S. COURT FOR CHINA

Mr. F. J. Raven's Life Insurance

An application by Mr. Harris G. Nelson, attorney for the late Mr. Frank L. Hough, formerly liquidator of the American-Oriental Bank and its affiliated concerns, for an order authorizing the trustee in bankruptcy to collect from the Crown Life Insurance Company and the Sun Life Assurance Company the respective amounts of the surrender values of the life insurance issued on the life of Mr. Frank J. Raven was granted by Judge Milton J. Helmick in the U. S. Court for China on Monday, May 4.

Moneylender Sues Two

Judgment for plaintiff was entered in the total sum of $540 by Mr. W. T. Collins, U.S. Commissioner, in the U.S. Court for China on Thursday, when Gijjar Singh sued two separate defendants. Mr. E. T. Maitland appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Collins found that the two defendants were jointly responsible for the amount claimed, and for interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from the date the money was advanced until it was returned. Out of the $540, the court ruled that the second defendant should pay the sum of $285, with interest, and that the first defendant should pay the sum of $255, with interest, and that the costs be assessed equally among both defendants. The court also allowed plaintiff U.S. $10 as attorney's fees.

Judgment for Rent

Judgment for $2,280 for unpaid rent from March, 1935, to October, 1936, was given in favour of the Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient against Mr. E. K. Moy by Judge Milton J. Helmick in the U.S. Court for China on Tuesday, May 5. Defendant admitted his liability, but objected to the case having been brought to court, as he had informed plaintiffs that he was temporarily financially embarrassed due to embezzlement on the part of business associates. The court pointed out that the plaintiffs were quite within their rights in asking for a judgment, and made an order accordingly.

KIANGSU 2nd HIGH COURT

Bank Manager's Appeal

APPELLANT: J. KLEFFEL.

COUNSEL: Drs. O. Fisher, A. Grossman and D. S. Chen.

CROSS APPELLANTS: S. M. POLICE

COUNSEL: Mr. Paul Y. Ru, Assistant Municipal Advocate.

An application to call a number of witnesses, who have already testified in the Lower Court, to testify again in the Appeal Court, was made by counsel for Mr. J. Kleffel, former manager and vice-president of the defunct American-Oriental Banking Corporation, when the hearing was resumed, in the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court, on Saturday, of the appeal filed by Mr. Kleffel against the Lower Court's decision in sending him to gaol for six months and imposing a fine of $1,000 on the charge of breach of confidence. The S. M. Police, represented by Mr. Paul Y. Ru, also appealed against the Lower Court's decision on the ground that it was too light.

The witnesses to be asked to testify again include Messrs. Walter Raven, Feingold, and Frank L. Hough. As Mr. Hough has died, a request was made that Dr. George Sellet, who succeeded Mr. Hough as the liquidator of the A.-O.B.C., be asked to tell what he knew about the affairs of the defunct bank. Counsel for Mr. Kleffel said it was absolutely necessary these witnesses should be heard again.

Mr. Paul Ru objected on the ground that the hearing had already been adjourned for a long period and that the sentenced man was apparently trying to delay the execution of the decision by asking to call those witnesses who had already testified in the Lower Court.

Records Called Incorrect

When the Judge said that it was not necessary to call those witnesses who had already testified in the Lower Court, Mr. Kleffel stated that the testimony of Messrs. W. Raven and Feingold in the Lower Court was not very correct in the court records which he had read through, and as to Dr. Sellet, he should be called as he is now the liquidator of the A.-O.B.C. In reply to the Judge's question as to what Messrs. W. Raven and Feingold could testify in the Appeal Court, Mr. Kleffel said that the court record with regard to Messrs. Raven's and Feingold's testimony was not put in the way these two witnesses answered.

Counsel for Mr. Kleffel renewed the request that the witnesses be called to testify again, whereupon the Judge nodded his head and started to question Mr. Kleffel about the Young and Epport transactions, for which Mr. Kleffel had been charged by police.

In regard to the Henry Young transaction, Mr. Kleffel, in reply to the Judge, stated that Mr. Young, when he deposited his money with the bank, did not talk with him, but with Wong Yih-zai, the compradore. Mr. Kleffel said that Wong claimed to have talked with him about the matter, but if he did, it was about the safe-keeping business. Mr. Young's money was handled as call deposit without his knowledge and he did not know it until the bank closed its doors, Mr. Kleffel said.

Question of Responsibility

Questioned as to why the compradore and Mr. Tsu, chief of safe-keeping department, had implicated him, Mr. Kleffel said that it was a lie by both Tsu and the compradore to say that he told them to convert the safe-keeping transaction into call deposit.

The Judge then asked Mr. Kleffel who should be responsible for the conversion of the two transactions from safe-keeping into call deposit, and Mr. Kleffel replied that it was difficult for him to say as it would be up to the police to find out. But, Mr. Kleffel said, Tsu issued the receipt and the $20,000 went to Wong, the compradore's account after the sum was deposited with the bank.

At the outset of Saturday's hearing, Det.-Sub-Inspr. H. Willgoss told about his investigation into the compradore's accounts with five local native banks on May 23 last year. The total amount of the compradore's account with these banks on that date was $3,719.58, witness said. At the conclusion of the hearing, an adjournment was ordered. Drs. O. Fischer, A. Grossmann and D. S. Chen were counsel for Mr. Kleffel.

Judgment Reserved in Rent Case

The Second Branch Kiangsu High Court has reversed the Lower Court's decision by which a reduction in rent, by 20 per cent., for a period of two years, was granted to Tung Lai Yung Chi Hong, tenants of the China Realty Company, occupying property in Lane No. 520, North Soochow Road.

The China Realty Company, represented by its lawyer, Dr. L. C. Yang, brought an action in the First District Court against four tenants occupying the company's property in North Soochow Road and North Shanse Road, to recover rentals in arrears. One of the tenants, the Tung Lai Yung Chi Hong, filed a counter-claim for a rent reduction by 20 per cent. The District Court gave judgment against all tenants, but, in the counter-claim of the said Tung Lai Yung Chi Hong, the court granted a reduction equal to 20 per cent. of the original rate for two years.

The China Realty Company was not satisfied and appealed against the decision with the result that the decision was reversed. In its written judgment, the High Court said that the Lower Court's decision granting a reduction by 20 per cent. was not supported by evidences.

FIRST SPECIAL COURT

Darroch Road Crime Sensation

Yih Hai-sen, alias "Little Cantonese," a dancing instructor, who implicated Yang Ven-tao as the murderer of the Japanese warrant officer, H. Nakayama, on Darroch Road, on November 9 last year, and said he went to the scene of murder but did not carry a pistol, last Wednesday told the First Special District Court that he alone committed the crime and Yang had nothing to do with the shooting. Yih continued that Chinese had suffered a lot at the hands of Japanese and that since the September 18 incident, he had had a desire to kill a Japanese. His original desire was to kill a high Japanese official but on November 9 he met only a Japanese marine so he killed him, Yih said.

Yih's statement that day caused a surprise not only to the Judge and police in the court, but to his attorney as well. He made the statement after Mr. Paul Y. Ru, the Assistant Municipal Advocate, who conducted the prosecution, had told the Judge that, during the period of remand, the prisoner Yih Hai-sen had given fuller details at the police station about the shooting of Nakayama.

According to Yih's statement at the police station, Mr. Ru said, two meetings at least, attended by two Koreans and three Chinese, had been held in the Cantonese society known as the Dong Nyi Yah Hui to discuss the proposed murder of a Japanese. Yang Ven-tao was the chief of this society while Yih Hai-sen was a member. Two Koreans also desired to join the society but they were not admitted, according to Yih's statement.

Questioned by the Judge about his statement at the police station, Yih Hai-sen said it was not true and that he had made the wrong statement at the police station because he was afraid of the police. Yih continued that the pistol used in the crime and the book used to conceal the pistol were all his property.

After Yih's confession, Chang Sheng, a witness for the defence, was called at the request of Mr. Keh Shao-chi, counsel for Yang Ven-tao. This witness alleged that two other men, Cheng Wei-ming and Tseng Yuen, had approached him and asked him to act as a witness falsely implicating the accused in connection with the Japanese marine's murder in order to get the cash reward. Witness said he refused, whereupon these two men asked Tsang Sai-yuen as the witness.

Mr. Ru told the Judge that the real name of "Jack," the Korean, who was mentioned several times by the accused and witnesses in the case, was Han Chi-liang. This Korean had told the police that he knew Yih Hai-sen, but denied having taken part in the shooting of Nakayama. The Korean witness was unable to testify.

Other witnesses who appeared that day included C.P.C. 2891 and 2864 of the S. M. Police, who described how they located two witnesses immediately after the Darroch Road murder; Ho Shiang-wu, a shoemaker, who told the Judge that, on the evening of November 9 last, he was going to a Japanese shop when, on Darroch Road, he heard a shot and saw a man run away through an alleyway. This man, Ho said, was in a suit of clothing of black colour and without a hat. The witness first said this man's clothing was somewhat like a sailor's uniform, but later changed his statement by saying he was not quite sure about that.

A Japanese medical practitioner attached to the naval landing party testified that Nakayama had died due to a gunshot wound. Mrs. Tseng Yuen, wife of the Cantonese informant, stated that in September last year, Yih Hai-sen approached her husband for a loan of $25 with a pistol as security but her husband refused. A servant of the Cantonese society known as Dong Nyi Yat Hui also made a statement after which the hearing was adjourned for two weeks.

Fourth Suspect

A fourth man suspected of being concerned in the murder of N. Nakayama was brought before the First Special District Court on Saturday and a writ of detention was issued against him by Judge Feng on police application, pending his trial with those already in custody on the afternoon of May 20.

The man is Chow Scu-yoong, alias Tscu Yao-yung. He was arrested shortly before midnight on Friday in the "Continental" Dancing Hall, 33 Ningpo Road, he having been implicated in the crime by Yih Hai-sen, alias "Little Cantonese", who was arrested about two weeks ago, together with two other Cantonese, Yang Ven-tao and Zung Yung-sen, by detectives headed by Det.-Sub-Inspr. Crowther. Zung was later released as there was insufficient evidence against him, but both Yih and Yang were charged with murder.

When Chow appeared before the court, Yih appeared as a witness and told the Judge that, on November 9 last year, he, Chow, Yang and two Koreans held a meeting in a room of the Moon Palace Hotel, North Szechuen Road, to discuss the proposed murder of a Japanese, but, at Yang's suggestion, only three of them went to commit the crime, Chow being left in the hotel.

Yih continued that, when they were near the Japanese school in North Szechuen Road, Yang gave him a pistol and told him to go to Darroch Road. Soon after, a Japanese marine appeared not far from the Foong Loh Lee Alleyway and he fired a shot at the marine after Yang had pointed out to him that this was the man they wanted to kill, Yih said.

Mr. Y. D. Wong, Assistant Municipal Advocate, prosecuting, stated that, prior to the murder of Darroch Road, Chow also attended a meeting in the Cantonese society known as Dong Nyi Yat Hui, Range Road, to discuss the murder of a Japanese, according to a statement made at the police station by the "Little Cantonese".

Like Yang Ven-tao, Chow denied knowing anything about the shooting of Nakayama and said he was absolutely innocent.

Defendant's Rent Lowered

Judgment was entered last Wednesday by Judge Lee Hu in the First Special District Court in the case brought by Mr. Franklin Chiu, on behalf of the Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd., against Tai Mow-tai, for the payment of rent due on five houses from November last until April this year. The monthly rental was $173, making a total claim of $1,038. The case first came up for hearing on April 30. According to the judgment, defendant's rental is to be reduced to $147.05 from November, 1935, until October this year, which represents a reduction of fifteen per cent. If plaintiff pays a deposit of $240, provisional execution will be granted, but if defendant deposits the same amount provisional execution will be refused.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

ETHIOPIA FORMALLY ANNEXED BY ITALY

King Victor Emmanuel Assumes Title of Emperor: Marshal Pietro Badoglio Made Viceroy

Rome, May 9.

THE annexation of Ethiopia by Italy was announced by Signor Mussolini to a crowd of 200,000 people in the Piazza Venezia to-night amid the pealing of church bells and the sound of syrens. The crowd throughout the speech showed such frantic enthusiasm that he hardly made one sentence without interruption with bursts of applause.

The Empire of Ethiopia, Il Duce declared, has been placed under the full and entire sovereignty of Italy by an official decree, and King Victor Emmanuel has assumed the title of Emperor of Abyssinia.

Abyssinia, he added, will be ruled by a Governor-General with the title of Viceroy, and the Governors of Eritrea and Somaliland will be under him. Signor Mussolini then announced amidst thunderous cheers that Marshal Pietro Badoglio, who carried the Italian campaign in Ethiopia to a successful conclusion, would be appointed Viceroy of Abyssinia.

The historic announcement to-night followed an extraordinary session of the Fascist Grand Council, which lasted only ten minutes, and a three-minute meeting of the Cabinet.

An atmosphere of tense expectation prevailed in the capital throughout the day. Hours before Il Duce was due to speak crowds started flocking to the Piazza Venezia, with the result that all streets in the centre of the city were blocked by the dense traffic. The Piazza Venezia itself presented an extremely gay appearance. All buildings in the square were lit up by torches and hundreds of electric bulbs.

The garrison of Rome was drawn up round the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier while Signor Mussolini spoke.

An Empire of Peace

"Italy has at last got her Empire—a Fascist Empire which bears the indestructible signs of determination and power of the Roman emblem," declared Il Duce in the course of his speech to-day.

"It is an empire of peace," he proceeded, "because Italy wants peace for herself and all others, but we shall defend it against anyone who opposes us with arms. This empire is the goal to which for fourteen years the eruptive energies of the young generation in Italy have been disciplined.

"This is the tradition of Rome, which, after conquering, has associated the defeated peoples with her destiny. This closes a period in our history and opens another with an immense doorway towards the possibilities of the future. Will you be worthy of it?"

After the crowd had roared their assent, Signor Mussolini said:

"This cry is like a great oath which binds you before God and men to life and death."

It is noteworthy that the speech made no mention of the League or other powers with interests in Abyssinia.

It is presumed that Baron Pompeo Aloisi, the Italian delegate to the League, will refuse to discuss the Abyssinian question in Geneva on Monday, deny the right to do so of Mr. Waldi Marian as "a subject" of the new Emperor, and claim that he alone represents Abyssinia.—Reuter.

PROCLAMATION IN ADDIS ABABA

Addis Ababa, May 9.

Italian aeroplanes to-day scattered over the city copies of a proclamation declaring that Italy now rules the whole of Ethiopia.

Midnight was fixed as the deadline for the surrender of all arms still in the hands of Ethiopians.

Marking the formal annexation of the territory by Italy, foreign diplomats here were officially notified that the Imperial Court of Ethiopia, to which they are accredited, has ceased to exist. They were informed that they would be treated as "distinguished and friendly guests" as long as they cared to remain.

Arrangements were made to proclaim Marshall Pietro Badoglio as Viceroy of Ethiopia.

A spokesman said that the country would be re-named and treated as a dependency of the Italian Empire.

Ras Hailu, ruler of Gojjam Province, to-day appeared before Marshal Badoglio and swore allegiance to Italy. The earlier surrender of Ras Seyoum is considered as of the utmost importance because of his admitted ability as a commander of guerilla warfare.

Resistance to Italian rule is expected to be confined in future to scattered bandit raids.—United Press.

Mussolini Decorated

Rome, May 7.

The Grand Cross of the Order of Savoy was bestowed on Signor Mussolini to-day by King Victor Emmanuel in recognition of the victorious conclusion of the Italo-Ethiopian war.—Reuter.

HITCH AT MEETING OF LEAGUE COUNCIL

Geneva, May 11.

Baron Pompeo Aloisi, chief Italian delegate, to-day refused to sit at the meeting of the League Council so long as Ethiopia was represented.—Havas.

JUSTICE DEMANDED BY NEGUS

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Jerusalem, May 10.

"A nation which has placed its complete faith in the League, of which Ethiopia is still a member, cannot believe that the League will not seek reparation against another member which has been condemned as an aggressor," said Emperor Haile Selassie in a statement to the press to-day.

"We ask," he added, "that justice be done to protect a weak nation against a stronger one."—Reuter.

Negus Telegraphs League

Geneva, May. 11

A demand that the League of Nations refuse to recognize any territorial expansion or alleged sovereignty resulting from the use of armed force, in violation of international agreements, is contained in a telegram received here to-day from Emperor Haile Selassie. The Negus explained that he decided to put an end to the Italo-Ethiopian war "the most unequal, most unjust and most inhuman of modern ties" by taking the road to foreign parts.

He added hat he was devoting himself freely to peaceful maintenance of the independence of Ethiopia, as well as the maintenance of the principle of collective security and the sanctity of international engagements, which, he declared, Italy menaced.—Reuter.

LEAGUE NOT COMPETENT TO DEAL WITH GAS ISSUE

Geneva, May 9.

In a note to the chairman of the League Committee of Thirteen, the Italian Government denies that the Committee is competent to deal with questions connected with the application of sanctions or with the interpretation of the poison gas protocol of 1925 as these problems have no connection with the League of Nations.

The Italian Government reiterates the assurance that it intends to abide by the provisions of the protocol but it adds that it cannot admit that the protocol excludes the right of retaliation for the purpose of suppressing the "atrocities of such abominable character as had been committed by the Abyssinian troops."

The note goes on to say: "The Government responsible for such atrocities, which are unthinkable in civilised countries, has shown that the humanitarian spirit from which all conventions and rules of warfare derive, is alien to it. By having been the first to violate the usages of warfare, Abyssinia has forfeited the right to appeal to those conventions."

The note states in conclusion that the Italian Government now, as before, is desirous of having the reciprocal accusations cleared up and that the International Red Cross was best qualified by its undisputable prestige, experience and impartiality to assume this task, especially in view of the investigations already opened concerning some of the alleged violations.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

His Majesty Thanks Sir Sidney Barton

London, May 8.

A telegram congratulating him on the defence of the British Legation in Addis Ababa was despatched to-day by King Edward to Sir Sidney Barton, H. M. Minister to Abyssinia. The message also pays a tribute to the Sikh Legation guard for the rescue work they carried out during the rioting in the Ethiopian capital.

Mr. Robert W. Bingham, the U. S. Ambassador in London, has requested the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, to telegraph to Sir Sidney the appreciation and thanks of the American Government for the prompt and efficient service rendered by the British envoy in evacuating the staff of the U.S. Legation in Addis Ababa.

With the entry of the Italians into the Abyssinian capital, one part of Sir Sidney's functions has ceased—that of transmitting news for journalists, for which the British Legation wireless was the only channel since the flight of the Negus. From now on, despatches sent by correspondents from Addis Ababa are subject to the approval of the Italian authorities.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT'S PRAISES FOR MR. AND MRS. ENGERT

Washington, May 9.

President Roosevelt to-day promoted Mr. Cornelius van H. Engert, the United States Chargé d'Affaires in Ethiopia, and two Consular assistants in Addis Ababa one grade in the foreign service in recognition of their "conspicuous and meritorious service."

The President has sent a message to Mr. Engert praising his "bravery and devotion," and another to Mrs. Engert saying: "I have only the greatest admiration for your conduct."—Reuter.

BANK OF ETHIOPIA TO RE-OPEN

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Addis Ababa, May 9.

After defending the Bank of Ethiopia for several days with 30 Askaris armed with old 1890 rifles, Mr. Wright, the manager, has reached an agreement with the Italians whereby the bank will re-open to-day.

The resources of the bank, amounting to 1,500,000 thalers, are reported to have been placed at the disposal of the Italians.

The store of Mohammed Ali, a British Indian, which alone among the large shops put up a successful defence in keeping its huge stocks and building intact, is now besieged by purchasers. Practically the whole of the stock was sold out to-day.

The Italians are busily engaged in searching the huts of natives for loot. Reuter's correspondent saw 6,000 Marie Theresa thalers recovered from a hole in the floor of a native hut. The recovered property ranges from sewing machines to suit-cases, all piled higgle-piggledy in the former Town Hall.—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH LABOUR FRONT ON SANCTIONS

Paris, May 9.

A decision of far-reaching international importance was taken to-day when the British Labour Party and the Front Populaire, the powerful Left Bloc which scored a sweeping success in the recent French elections, agreed to adopt a uniform policy towards the League of Nations, especially in the matter of sanctions against Italy.

The decision followed a lengthy conference between Mr. C. R. Attlee, Leader of the Labour Opposition in the House of Commons, and M. Leon Blum, France's prospective Front Populaire premier, at which the French Socialist leader was urged to stand firm on the policy of sanctions.

M. Blum is understood to have told Mr. Attlee that he fully agreed with the principle of the British Labour Party concerning sanctions and assured him that he was determined to see the League emerge from the Italo-Ethiopian tangle with its prestige tarnished as little as possible.

He agreed that there should be constant contact between French Socialists and the British Labour Party in the coming weeks.—Reuter.

BRITISH TROOPS FLOWN TO PALESTINE

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Cairo, May 10.

The first contingent of troop reinforcements for Palestine left Egypt by air last evening.

Other troops are standing by ready to leave at a moment's notice.

Reinforcements are being sent to Palestine in view of the tense situation there as a result of recent Arab-Jewish disturbances.—Reuter.

LABOUR ATTACK ON BALDWIN CABINET

Government Charged with Discrediting League and Betraying Trust of the Electors

London, May 6.

CONTINUANCE of economic and financial sanctions against Italy was urged by the Labour Opposition in the House of Commons to-day in the course of a vigorous attack against the Government's policy in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

The debate was notable in more ways than one.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, Labour member for the Kingswinford division of Stafford, besides backing up the suggestion for continuance of sanctions, proposed the withdrawal of Ambassadors from Rome and the expulsion of Italy from the League of Nations.

Mr. Winston Churchill waxed sarcastic at the expense of the Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin. He cited Mr. Baldwin's remark that he felt bitterly humiliated, and said: "We feel bitterly humiliated, too, and by whom?"

Defending the Government's policy, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, pointed out that, if Britain had not pressed for military sanctions against Italy, it was because of her horror of war and not fear of the ultimate outcome.

The Opposition's motion was talked out by Mr. William Gallagher (West Fife), the only Communist member of the House, amid ironical laughter from the ministerial benches. There was, consequently, no vote.

The debate was opened for the Labour Opposition by Mr. Hugh Dalton, member for the Bishop Auckland division of Durham, who charged the Government with the responsibility of having discredited the League and the whole idea of collective security and betrayed the trust of the electors.

He accused the Government with failing to fulfil its obligations under the Covenant, particularly Article XVI (which deals with sanctions), with encouraging the Abyssinians to resist, in the belief that they would receive help from the League; with leaving the Abyssinians to their fate; with having given no effective help of any kind, but, on the contrary, helped Signor Mussolini to destroy them by permitting the supply of indispensable oil, and, particularly, with profiting out of the sale of oil through the Government-holding Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.

This was not a narrow issue, he said, between defeated Abyssinia and victorious Italy. It was an issue between the League as a whole and the declared aggressor state which, aided by an overwhelming superiority of armaments and by a breach of a convention solemnly entered into not to use the most barbarous weapons which science had made possible, to-day had, for a moment, won, in conditions of great inequality, a notable victory.

Issue Undecided

There was, at this stage of affairs, Mr. Dalton proceeded, no justification whatever for recognizing the victory of Italy by the removal of the sanctions which had been imposed upon her by the judgment of the League practically unanimously.

In the Opposition's judgment, he declared, economic and financial sanctions should continue.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, who spoke for the Liberals, also claimed that the issue was not yet decided between the League and Italy.

There was, he said, a deep sense of humiliation at the sufferings of Abyssinia at the hands of the aggressor, and it would be long before public opinion would forgive the governments responsible for this humiliation—for the responsibility was not the British Government's alone.

Sir A. Chamberlain's Plea

Sir Austen Chamberlain, former Foreign Secretary, said that the idea that Britain could play a part in the League, or give reality to the League if she did not recognize that her contributions had to be on the scale of a great Power, was to live in a fool's paradise.

In his opinion, it was plain that the threat of economic sanctions would not deter a great Power which had deliberately decided upon an act of aggression. For that reason, in the early days of the Italy-Ethiopia dispute he had counted the cost and was prepared to go to all lengths with others—even to the use of military force.

But now the circumstances were wholly and profoundly changed. To ask, at this moment, for a continuance of sanctions was a policy of equal danger and futility.

Concerning the future, Sir Austen said the enforcement of the rule of law, which they hoped to secure by action of the League, had failed this time, but it was out of failure that men reaped success. A real effort should be made to get Germany and other countries back into the League.

Consideration, he added, should be given to the question whether the League Covenant did not need amending in order to enable the Council or Assembly to act earlier in a dispute, and to take decisions before a catastrophe occurred.

Tribute to Indian Troops

He thought the Government was right in trying to underpin the League by a series of regional pacts and guarantees. At the outset of his reply, Mr. Eden expressed the regret of all at the death of Dr. Andre John Melly, head of the British ambulance unit in Ethiopia, who succumbed to a wound inflicted by a rioter in the streets of Addis Ababa while he was out tending the wounded.

The House, the Foreign Secretary proceeded, would share the great satisfaction of the Government with the splendid work performed during the grave emergency by the British Legation guard of Indian infantry.

These troops had saved a large number of foreign lives. In no single case was an appeal addressed to them in vain. Not only did they protect some 2,000 refugees of 23 nationalities in the Legation compound itself and repel at least one attack by rioting tribesmen, but they were able to send detachments to foreign missions to help individuals threatened by the mob.

The Belgian Government, whose Legation was assisted by a Sikh detachment, had conveyed its thanks to H. M. Government.

"I am confident," Mr. Eden declared, "when the full story is known, Major W. F. Charter and the officers and men under him will be found worthily to have upheld the highest traditions of the Indian Army."

Government Policy Upheld

Turning to the criticisms of the Government's policy, the Foreign Secretary said the situation which British and other League countries faced was difficult and disappointing. Throughout the dispute, Britain had taken the lead.

British sale of oil, he said, had dropped from 13 per cent. to four per cent. in 1935. If it had been stopped, what difference would it have made to the course of the dispute?

Britain was the only Government in Geneva which had publicly urged oil sanctions. She always knew that the weakness of sanctions was that they could not be made immediately effective. The only immediately effective sanction was to deny Italy the use of the Suez Canal. That must inevitably have entailed military action, which must inevitably have led to war.

While the opposition, he proceeded, professed support of the League with horse, foot and artillery, they only meant support with threats, insults and perorations.

Mr. Eden warned them that they could not close the Canal with paper boats. If Britain had not pressed for military sanctions, it was because of their horror for war and not fear of the ultimate outcome.

League Must Go On

Legally, the Canal could not be closed without League action. In view of the attitude of many governments towards sanctions, he asked, did the Opposition really believe that the League would have passed a resolution closing the Canal? There was never the slightest hope for that.

Turning to the future, the Foreign Secretary said it was clear that the League must go on. In a modern world, the League was an indispensable piece of international organization. That was clear, but it was also clear that each government and each member of the League—for they all had responsibilities—must carefully consider the conclusions to be drawn from the experience of the last seven months, and the League, as a whole, must decide on its future course of action.

H. M. Government, he said, proposed to engage at once on a consideration of the problems involved. For that purpose, it would enter into consultation with the Dominions Governments. They had to admit that League action had neither prevented the outbreak of war nor arrested it once it had begun.

At the most, it had made the prosecution of war more difficult and

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more costly. The world and the League were accordingly faced with formidable questions.

Could they anticipate, in future, more vigorous action by the League than had proved possible in this dispute? Were nations likely to undertake graver risks than they had been prepared to take hitherto? Was it possible so to organize League action that it would be preventive rather than repressive?

Those, Mr. Eden proceeded, were some, but only some, of the questions to be faced.

Mr. Churchill Attacks

The difficulties were great, but the Government would approach them in a spirit of realism and constructive statesmanship.

The Foreign Secretary declined to make a statement on the policy he would pursue at Monday's meeting of the League Council. He claimed it was not unreasonable he should ask for the confidence of the House under present conditions.

Mr. Winston Churchill delivered a strong attack against the Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin. He cited Mr. Baldwin's remark that he felt bitterly humiliated. "We feel bitterly humiliated, too," he said "and by whom?"

Mr. Churchill went on to criticize Mr. Baldwin for not participating in the debate. "The one man taking power," he said, "is not facing realities."

The debate, he proceeded, had caused grave injury to Britain's affairs and, if continued, must produce demoralization.

Replying for the Government, Viscount Cranborne, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, expressed the opinion that the Government had every reason to be proud of its record in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

"We have spent treasure and run great risks," he declared, "in support of a principle in which we believed, but have got cause for bitter disappointment owing to the failure of a system, and must take stock of that position. That stock-taking must be exhaustive and relentless, to see if the League can be made effective."—Reuter.

BRITISH LEAGUE UNION SUPPORTS SANCTIONS

London, May 8.

The League of Nations must maintain sanctions against Italy, and even intensify them if necessary, declared Viscount Cecil of Chelwood in an address before an audience of 10,000 persons at the Albert Hall to-day. Loud cheers greeted this pronouncement.

Lord Cecil, who was speaking at a meeting called by the League of Nations Union, said he never remembered an occasion when the people of this country were more moved since the death of Gen. Gordon. He referred to the Emperor Haile Selassie as an heroic figure deserted by those he trusted, preferring exile to dishonour.

A resolution, which was passed unanimously and with great enthusiasm, was moved by Mr. C. R. Attlee, leader of the Labour Opposition in the House of Commons.

Affirming support of the League and the principle of collective security;

Indignation over the invasion of Abyssinia; and

Calling on the British Government to maintain sanctions until Italy is ready to accept terms of peace affirmed by the Council of the League.—Reuter.

COLONIES EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCES

London, May 5.

The Secretary of State for the Dominions, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, replying to a question in the House of Commons as to the manner in which the Dominions were expanding their defence forces, said that, with regard to Canada, he understood that defence expenditure in 1934/35 showed an increase of over $2,500,000 as compared with the expenditure in previous years and that this expenditure was being generally maintained in the current year with further increase for the air force.

The Australian Government was at present engaged in carrying out a three-year programme of defence expansion which was due to be completed at the end of the financial year 1936-1937. The total cost was understood to be in the region of Australian £20,000,000.

A new government had recently taken office in New Zealand. From speeches which had been reported, it would appear that the Ministers there were carefully examining the defence position, but there was no indication yet of what concrete proposals they may make.

Proposals for strengthening the defences of South Africa had recently been announced.

Asked whether any of the expenditure was for naval armaments, Mr. MacDonald replied that, in the case of Australia, the main provision was for naval expenditure.—Wireless through Reuter.

BRITAIN PUTS QUESTIONS TO HERR HITLER

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, May 8.

The British memorandum on Herr Hitler's peace proposals, which was communicated to the German Government yesterday and issued here to-day in the form of a White Paper, emphasized that it was desirable to clear up whether Germany now regarded herself in a position to conclude "genuine treaties."

The document expresses gratification concerning the proposal of the German Government to conclude non-aggression pacts with France and Belgium, and possibly Holland, and also states on Germany's southeastern and northeastern frontiers. Great Britain, it adds, feels that a general settlement will be greatly facilitated if these states included the Soviet Union, Latvia and Estonia.

A remarkable feature of the British memorandum is the omission of any reference to mandated territories.

The British Government, it declares, is sure that the German Government will share its view that the greatest possible precision is desirable before general negotiations open in order that, in future, no misunderstandings may cloud the confident co-operation of the Powers in Europe.

Clear Declaration Sought

The memorandum points out that certain passages in Herr Hitler's memorandum of March 24 suggests that the German Government considers that, by its Rhineland action, it has established a position whereby it can conclude "genuine treaties." On the other hand, however, there were certain passages in the memorandum which were capable of different interpretation.

It is clear, the questionnaire states, that negotiations for a treaty will be useless if one of the parties hereafter feels free to deny its obligations on the ground it was not then in a condition to conclude a binding treaty. The British Government would welcome a clear declaration from Germany removing any uncertainly concerning this point.

The British Government, the document continues, is unable to accept the German views that the demilitarization clauses of the Treaty of Versailles are contrary to the "Fourteen Points" of the late President Woodrow Wilson.

The document queries the statement in the German memorandum affirming that the German Government had received from the German people a solemn and general mandate to carry out a policy implying the preservation, under all circumstances, of their freedom, independence and equality status.

Projected Air Pact

It points out that a distinction has apparently been drawn between the Reich and German nation, and says that the question really is whether Germany now considers the point reached at which she can signify that she recognizes and intends to respect the existing territorial and political status of Europe, except insofar as this might subsequently be modified by free negotiations and agreement.

The memorandum remarks that a somewhat contradictory position has arisen over the projected air pact. It declares that Herr Hitler, on May 21, 1935, mentioned the possibility of an air limitation pact being reached on a basis of Anglo-German parity provided the development of the Soviet air force did not render revision necessary.

Although Herr Hitler made this declaration after the Franco-Soviet pact of mutual assistance had been signed, he had informed the British Ambassador in Berlin last December that a Franco-Soviet treaty would make an air limitation pact impossible, Britain would greatly regret a decision not to attempt to accompany a western air pact by a regional air limitation agreement.

The British Government wishes to know, the document continues, whether Germany suggests that the non-aggression pacts proposed by Herr Hitler should be guaranteed by mutual assistance arrangements.

Reich Re-entry to League

The British Government assumes that, in view of Germany's readiness to enter the League of Nations, no difficulty will arise concerning the conformity of the proposed non-aggression pacts with the obligations imposed by the League, and that these pacts will be within the framework of the League.

Another point stressed in the memorandum concerns non-interference in affairs of other states as distinct from non-aggression.

The questionnaire inquires into the functions and constitution of the proposed International Arbitration Court in relation to the League Council and the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

It also requests a definition of Germany's requirements for the separation of the Covenant of the League of Nations from the Treaty of Versailles.—Reuter.

"L. G." ADVOCATES ARMS MONOPOLY BY STATE

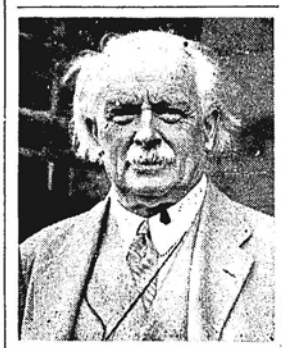
London, May 6.

The case for a Government monopoly of the manufacture of arms was strongly stated by Mr. D. Lloyd George in giving evidence to-day before the Royal Commission on Arms.

He gave details as to why he considered the present system bad from the point of view of efficiency in national defence, and said what matters most was the facilities they possessed for speedy expansion.

The nationalization of armaments, the Welsh statesman declared, had an enormous advantage. Private firms broke down completely in 1914 when called on to increase their supply of ammunitions enormously.

The shortage of machines and tools, he recalled, caused a delay of months in 1914 and hundreds of thousands



Mr. D. Lloyd George

of casualties. He considered that private firms were unable to carry on constant research and experiments because they involved too great an expenditure with only problematical commercial results.

Concerning the labour aspect, Mr. Lloyd George said that war-time unions were prepared to suspend their privileges for the country's needs, but they were most reluctant to make the same concessions to private firms whose profits had been swollen by such transactions.

He pointed to America as an admirable illustration of the failure of private manufacture of arms in the event of war.

After 18 months in the War, he said, the Americans had no guns of their own and had to rely on Great Britain and France. Yet America was the greatest manufacturing country in the world.

Mr. Lloyd George disagreed with witnesses who said that inventions in future must depend upon private manufacturers. For instance, he declared, tanks, Stokes bombs and Mills grenades were invented by a committee not composed of manufacturers.—Reuter.

Methodist Merger Favoured

Columbus, Ohio, May 4.

A plan calling for the union of the Methodist Episcopal Church with the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Protestant Methodist Church was adopted to-day, by a vote of 470 to 83, at the quadrennial general conference of the M. E. Church here.

Three-fourths of the governing bodies of the Methodist Episcopal conference and of the other two denominations must adopt the plan before it is effective, and it is, therefore, expected to take two or three years before the merger can be consummated.—United Press.

NEW DEMILITARIZED ZONE STARTED BY REICH

Berlin, May 6.

Establishing a sort of three-mile demilitarized zone along Germany's borders, with the exception of the Rhine, the Reich War Minister, Gen. von Blomberg, has promulgated a decree forbidding German soldiers, officers or military officials to appear in uniforms within a five-kilometre-wide strip of territory along the French, Belgian and Czechoslovakian frontiers.

The "Official Gazette," publishing the decree states that it will not be enforced along the Rhine. No soldiers will, however, be allowed on Rhenish bridges.

Exceptions to these orders can be allowed only by competent authorities in favour of soldiers coming on leave of absence in the new demilitarized zone. Special instructions will have to be issued in such cases.—Havas.

BLOOD BOND WITHOUT FRONTIERS

Berlin, May 7.

"A bond of blood which knows no frontiers is of prime importance for our people," declared Herr Alfred Frauenfold, member of the Reichstag and former chief of the National Socialist district of Vienna, in a speech before the students of the University of Berlin last evening.

"Herr Hitler is the leader of 100,000,000 Germans, not only of the 67,000,000 who live within the actual boundaries of the Reich. Hitler can address himself over the heads of statesmen to his own people. The task of the German citizen should be to mark out the frontiers laid by German blood."—Havas.

LABOUR GAINS PECKHAM

London, May 7.

The by-election in the Peckham division of Camberwell, caused by the death of Earl Beatty and the succession of his eldest son, Viscount Borodale (Conservative), to the title, has resulted in a victory for Labour.

The successful candidate was Mr. L. Silkin, who defeated Mr. Harvey, his National Conservative opponent, by the narrow margin of 100 votes—13,007 to 12,907.

In the General Election, Viscount Borodale obtained a majority of 772 in a straight fight against Mr. Silkin—15,229 votes to 14,457.

Mr. Silkin is chairman of the Housing and Public Health Committee of the London County Council, of which he has been a member since 1925. He is a solicitor.—Reuter.

PULITZER PRIZES FOR 1935

New York, May 4.

Winners of the Pulitzer Prizes in letters and journalism for work done during 1935 were announced to-day by the trustees of Columbia University, in accordance with the will of the late Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, newspaper publisher and founder of the "New York World" (now the "World-Telegram").

For the best original American play, performed in New York and representing the educational value and power of the stage, a prize of $1,000 was awarded to Mr. Robert E. Sherwood for "Idiot's delight," which is still appearing at a local theatre.

The best novel published during the year by an American author was deemed "Honey in the Horn," by Mr. Harold L. Davis. The honour carries a cash award of $1,000.

Mr. P. T. Coffin's "Strange Holiness" was adjudged the best volume of verse published by an American author during the year, and was likewise awarded a prize of $1,000.

The most distinguished service as a foreign of Washington correspondent during the year was performed, in the opinion of the trustees, by the late Mr. Will Barber, correspondent of the Chicago Tribune," for his coverage of the Italo-Ethiopian war while on his death-bed.

Honourable mention in this field went to Mr. Webb Miller, European news manager of the United Press Associations, who covered the East African war from the Italian lines and who "scooped" the entire world with his flash on the beginning of the Italian invasion of Ethiopia.

The prize for "a distinguished example of a reporter's work" went to Mr. Lauren D. "Dear" Lyman, of the "New York Times," for his "scoop" on the flight of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh and their infant son to England. The test of qualification for this prize is strict accuracy, terseness, and accomplishment of some public good commanding public attention and respect.

An award of $500 for distinguished editorial writing during the year was won jointly by Mr. George B. Parker, chief editorial writer for the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, and Mr. Felix Morley, of the "Washington Post." Their work was honoured for clearness of style, moral purpose, sound reasoning and power to influence public opinion in what they conceived to be the right direction, the criterial set forth in Mr. Pulitzer's will.

For the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by an American newspaper, a prize of $500 and a gold metal was conferred upon the "Cedar Rapids Gazette" for "its campaign against corruption and misgovernment in Iowa."

For the best American biography teaching patriotic and unselfish services to the people, $1,000 went to Mr. Ralph Barton Perry for his volume, "The Thought and Character of William James."

A $2,000 prize was given Mr. Andrew C. McLaughlin's "Constitutional History of the United States" as the best book of the year upon American history.—United Press.

A debate on foreign affairs has been arranged to take place in the House of Lords on May 21.

MRS. MOLLISION BREAKS LONDON-CAPE RECORD

Capetown, May 7.

A new record for a solo flight from England to the Cape was established to-day by Mrs. James A. Mollison (formerly Miss Amy Johnson), the British aviatrix, who landed here at 4.31 p.m., local time.

Mrs. Mollison covered the distance in three days, 6 hr. and 26 min., clipping 11 hr. 9 min. from the former record established by Flight-Lieut. Tommy Rose.

Cries of "Well done, Amy!" from the thousands of people who packed the aerodrome to watch her arrival, greeted her as she taxied across the landing ground.

Mrs. Mollison described her flight across the Sahara Desert as "perfectly ghastly."

The aviatrix, who left Gravesend at 2.03 a.m. on Tuesday, landed at Naimey, French West Africa, at 6.30 yesterday morning after an all-night flight of 1,500 miles across the Sahara Desert. After resting for 2½ hours, she took off for Point Enoire, in the French Congo, but landed at Cotonu, half way there.

She hopped off again after refreshing sleep and at 12.25 p.m. yesterday her plane was sighted over Luanda, Angola, West Africa. At 2.20 p.m. (G. M. T.) she had passed over Benguella, Angola, and, at 4 p.m., landed at Mossamides, Angola.

At this stage of the flight—her second attempt on Flight-Lieut. Rose's record in about a month—Mrs. Mollison had only about 1,350 miles more to go to reach Capetown, and her prospects looked particularly bright as she had nearly 30 hours to do the distance and still set up a new record.

Mrs. Mollison succeeded in establishing a new record despite the fact that the whole of her time-table was upset because of a delay at Oran, where she waited for a weather report, which caused her to lose several hours in order to avoid arriving at Point Enoire during darkness.—Reuter.

Nicaragua Woman Gives Birth to Septuplets

Managua, May 8.

A Nicaraguan woman living in Pozoazul went Mrs. Dionne two better to-day by giving birth to septuplets, four of whom were girls and three boys.

Tragedy attended this amazing addition to her family, for four of the infants died.

The survivors consist of two girls and a boy, but all three are in a critical condition.—Reuter.

BATTLESHIPS AGAINST AIRCRAFT

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, May 4.

The controversy over battleships versus aircraft was the subject of another debate in the House of Commons to-day.

The debate was initiated on a motion by Lord Stanley, Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, for a supplementary naval estimate of £10,300,000, including £500,000 for preliminary work in connection with the building of two battleships.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir Francis Acland (Liberal), Mr. A. V. Alexander, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, and others protested against the House being committed to the building of battleships before the Committee considering the vulnerability of capital ships against aircraft had submitted its report.

Lord Stanley reminded members that the ships could not, by treaty, be laid down before 1937, and gave an assurance that they would not be laid down before the Committee's report had been received.

Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for the Co-ordination of Defence, pointed out that it was impossible to lay ships down early in 1937 unless preliminary work was now begun.

If a decision were reached that the battleship constituted an essential part of Great Britain's naval strategy, he added, the Admiralty would do its utmost to assure that the ships were the most effective instruments possible.

If the decision were in the negative, he declared, the ships would not be built.—Reuter.

WAR SECRETARY VISITS SOLDIERS' GRAVES

Hazebrouck (N. France), May 9.

Mr. A. Duff-Cooper, British Secretary of State for War, to-day visited the graves of the British soldiers who died in the Great War and were buried in Flanders, at Poperinghe, near Ypres.—Havas.

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BUDGET SECRETS LEAKAGE INQUIRY OPENS

London, May 11.

The judicial enquiry into the alleged leakage of Budget secrets concerning the income tax and tea duty opened here to-day before a tribunal presided over by Mr. Justice Porter, one of the judges of the King's Bench Division.

The Attorney-General, Sir Donald Somervell, in his opening speech, drew attention to the forecasts made by newspapers and the fact that insurances had been placed against kinds of taxation which had not eventuated, as well as heavy insurances against an increase in the income tax and tea duty.

He also mentioned that there were strong probabilities that the contents of the Budget were known to high officials and confidential stenographers early in April.

In the course of a review of the insurance business done, he said that the first business was effected on April 14 through Mr. Alfred Bates, while three other transactions were placed on the instructions of Mr. L. M. Thomas, son of the Colonial Secretary.

He added that Mr. L. H. Thomas was a partner in the stock-broking firm of Belisha & Co., with which transactions were made by Mr. Bates, who was an old friend of Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Colonial Secretary, and his son.

Mr. Bates, the Colonial Secretary, and his son, he continued, had all stated that, when they met during Easter week, no reference was made concerning what might happen in the Budget, and no disclosures of any kind were made by the Colonial Secretary. They were all ready to assist the tribunal, he added.

Replying to the Attorney-General, Mr. L. M. Thomas declared emphatically that he never had the slightest information from his father concerning possible Budget changes, and had no recollection of discussing the Budget with his father at any time.

On Easter Tuesday, he declared, Mr. Bates had instructed him to sell £50,000 worth of gilt-edge stocks. At the request of Mr. Bates, he got into touch with insurance brokers concerning premiums on the risk of a change in the income tax, and later effected insurances for £4,000 on behalf of Mr. Bates.

He added that he now knew that Mr. Bates had also effected insurances elsewhere.—Reuter.

MR. CHURCHILL DEPLORES LEAGUE FAILURE

London, May. 9.

The triumph of Signor Mussolini over the most ancient state in the world and also over the world's most modern institution, the League of Nations, is a lamentable event, declared Mr. Winston Churchill in a speech last night.

Speaking as a private member of Parliament without knowledge of the attitude that the Government would adopt at Geneva, he said he was not prepared to support sanctions against Italy merely for the purpose of weakening the Italian people.

Moreover, he declared, Abyssinia was now in the hands of Italy who, by violence, had made herself responsible for the welfare of the Abyssinian people. In trying further to impoverish or weaken the Italian nation, they might only weaken the resources out of which Abyssinia could be nourished and sustained, and so embitter and worsen their fate.

With regard to the League of Nations, many voices were raised for breaking it up and casting it aside. That was a reckless and short-sighted view, Mr. Churchill said. Although the League had failed to prevent a war of aggression and the conquest of Abyssinia, it was stronger and more alive to-day than it was a year ago. The task before them was not to abandon or abolish the League but to strengthen it for new and graver trials which might lie before it in future. — Wireless through Reuter.

EGYPT, SAUDI ARABIA SIGN ACCORD

Cairo, May 7.

An agreement to exchange diplomatic representatives was signed here to-day between Egypt and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Under the terms of the pact, each country recognizes the existing regime in the other.

Ali Pasha Maher, Egyptian Premier, signed on behalf of Egypt, and the Saudi Arabian representative in Cairo on behalf of his country.

The complete independence of Saudi Arabia was recognized by Great Britain in a treaty signed on May 20, 1927.—Reuter.

By SAPAJOU

Dr. Hugo Eckener

The famous Constructor and Commander of the Zeppelins.

PRINCE FAROUK NOW KING OF EGYPT

Cairo, May 8.

Prince Farouk was proclaimed King of Egypt to-day at the first session of the new Parliament. The new King inaugurated his reign by requesting Parliament to reduce the Privy Purse to the equivalent of U.S.$500,000 from $750,000, "for the good of the country."—United Press.

Wafd Cabinet Formed

Cairo, May 10.

Following the appointment of a Regency Council, the Premier, Ali Maher Pasha, formally tendered the resignation of his Cabinet to-day.

Nahas Pasha, the leader of the Wafd (Nationalist) Party, has been invited to form a new government.

Nahas Pasha has taken up the portfolios of Premier and Minister of Interior, while the remainder of his Cabinet is as follows: Minister of Finance, Makram Ebeid; Foreign Minister, Wasif Ghali Pasha; Minister of Commerce, Abdel Gomaa; Minister Of War And Marine, Gen. Wasif Fahmy Pasha; Minister of Communications, Mahmud Fahmy el Nokrachi.

The Regency Council, consisting of Mohamed Aly, second son of the late Khedive; Azziz Izzet Pasha, a former Minister to Great Britain, and Cherif Sabri Pasha, brother of the Queen Mother, will rule for 21 months, until King Farouk, at the age of eighteen, attains his majority.

OWNERS OF LA CRESCENTA SERVED SUMMONSES

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, May 6.

The sinking of the 6,000-ton oil tanker La Cresenta, which was lost in the Pacific in December, 1934, had a sequel to-day when Dr. F. Leslie Burgin, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons that summonses had been issued against Messrs. Sidney Graham and Henry Holland, of the Cresent Navigation Co., owners of the ill-fated vessel.

The summonses, he added, allege that they sent the La Cresenta to sea in such an unseaworthy condition as to endanger life.—Reuter.

U.S. SENATE PASSES BIG WAR APPROPRIATIONS

Washington, May 7.

The War Department Appropriation Bill was passed by the Senate to-day. It increases the enlisted strength of the Army to 165,000 men. The Senate, at the same time passed the $116,000,000 appropriation bill for the State, Justice and Commerce Departments. Both bills now go to the White House for President Roosevelt's signature, having previously been passed by the House of Representatives.

After its action in passing the two bills, the Senate took up the $529,000,000 Navy Appropriation Bill.

In the course of debate over the Navy Bill, Senator Gerald P. Nye, progressive Republican of North Dakota, urged the United States to avoid an armament race.

Japan and the United States, he said, were engaged in a "wild, mad race," but he said that "as a matter of fact Japan cannot get within a hundred miles of our shores, even if her Navy were twenty times the size of ours. The same is true if our navy were twenty times as great as Japan's and attempted to invade her shores." The Japanese people have little sympathy with the Japanese military.—United Press.

GIANT AIRSHIP CROSSES OCEAN IN 61½ HOURS

Lakehurst, N.J., May 9.

The super-Zeppelin Hindenburg inaugurating air transportation for passengers, mail and freight across the North Atlantic, arrived here this morning, taking 61 hours and 33 minutes for the trip from Friedrichshafen.

The comfort of the flight across the sea was described by a passenger who said to-day that he had never encountered in the air such comfort and freedom from noise as on the flight which ended here to-day.

The principal difficulty was in convincing one's self that one was flying the Atlantic. The passengers quickly adopted ship-board manners, even to the point of placing shoes outside their cabin doors at night and donning evening dress for dinner.

The culminating thrill of the voyage, was the first sight of the American continent, at 4.12 a.m., Eastern time to-day. At that moment, those aboard the Hindenburg who were awake saw the long necklace of lights which marked the coast of Long Island. The Zeppelin, at 5 a.m., was over the battery. Dawn was breaking and the airship was a veritable pandemonium of hundreds of whistles from steamers in the harbour.

Before landing, the Hindenburg cruised past the towering Empire State Building. It then flew over another symbol of Germany's re-emergency on the ocean of the world —the liner Bremen, which played two searchlights on her.

The landing here was smooth and efficient. The speed and precision with which customs, health and immigration officials met the arriving airship resembled the service which is expected when an ocean liner arrives at New York.

The first mass ever to be celebrated in the air was attended by most of the Hindenburg's passengers while she was in flight over the Atlantic yesterday. This was celebrated by Father Paul Schulte, a passenger.—United Press.

Britain May Build Airships

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Berlin, May 8.

The possibility of a resumption of airship construction in Great Britain —abandoned after the destruction of the R-101—has been discussed with Dr. Hugo von Eckener, the German Zeppelin commander, by the officials of the British Air Ministry.

The officials have spent a week at Friederichshafen and inspected the Zeppelin works there.

Dr. Hugo von Eckener, it is said, expressed his willingness to advise Britain on the new venture. He wanted, he declared, to do the North Atlantic passage several times before he could give an opinion on the usefulness of airships on this route

Dr. von Eckener is now piloting the airship Hindenburg to Lakehurst, New Jersey, on its first flight across the North Atlantic.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Gen. Ludwig von Falkenhausen

Berlin, May 4.

Gen. Ludwig von Falkenhausen, who became widely known in the World War as Governor-General of Belgium from April, 1917, until November, 1918, died at Goerlitz, Silesia, to-day, at the age of 92.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Mr. Milo Reno

Excelsior Springs, Mo., May 5.

Mr. Milo Reno, president of the National Farmers' Holiday Association, died of pneumonia to-day. He was considered the outstanding left-wing leader of farm groups in the nation.—United Press.

Miss Beatrice Harraden

London, May 6.

The authoress, Miss Beatrice Harraden, whose novel, "Ships That Pass in the Night," had an immense vogue in the nineties, has died at the age of 72. Wireless through Reuter.

M. Albert Dalimier

Paris, May 7.

Death yesterday claimed here, after a long illness, M. Albert Dalimier, a former Cabinet Minister and a member of the French Radical Socialist Party. M. Dalimier was the target of strong press attacks in connection with the Staviski scandal two years ago.—Havas.

Mrs. Marianne Hainisch

Vienna, May 6.

Mrs. Marianne Hainisch, one of the pioneers of the women suffrage movement in Austria and mother of the first President of the Austrian Republic Dr. Michael Hainisch, died here to-day, at the age of 98.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Mr. Edward Laurillard

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

New York, May 7.

The death has occurred here of the London theatrical producer, Edward Laurillard.—Reuter.

Captain S. G. S. McNeil

London, May 8.

Captain S. G. S. McNeil, captain of the Cunard Steamship Line, died here to-day at the age of 64.—United Press.

Dr. Frity Klein

Berlin, May 8.

Dr. Fritz Klein, editor of the weekly "Deutsche Zukunft" and former editor of "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," to-day met with a fatal accident.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Herr Wilhelm Schwedler

Berlin, May 9.

The editor of the Transocean News Services, Herr Wilhelm Schwedler, died here early this morning after a long and painful illness, at the age of 63.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Senator Park Trammell

Washington, May 8.

Senator Park Trammell, Democrat of Florida, died suddenly here to-day at the age of 60. Death was due to apoplexy.—United Press.

Herr Oswald Spengler

Munich, May 8.

Herr Oswald Spengler, the German philosopher, died here to-day, at the age of 56.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Baron Aldenham

London, May 10.

Baron Aldenham, a large landowner and partner in Messrs, Anthony Gibbs & Sons, died here to-day at the age of 90.—Reuter

Dr. Ansari

Bombay, May 11.

Owing to the death of Dr. Ansari, the well-known Nationalist Muslim leader, the Bombay cotton market was closed to-day.—Reuter.

Mr. Daniel Summers

Hankow, May 1.

The accidental death of Mr. Daniel Summers, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., is reported from Ichang to-day. No details concerning his death were contained in the message received here. Mr. Summers was very well known in Ichang.—Reuter.

Duleepsinhji Marries Maharajah's Niece

SPCIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Rajpipla, May 5.

K. S. Duleepsinhji, the famous cricketer, was married to-day to Jayaraj Kumari, niece of the Maharajah of Rajpipla, former owner of Windsor Lad, the 1934 Derby winner.

Duleepsinhji retired from first-class cricket in England a few years ago on account of poor health.—Reuter.

Foreign News in Brief

Mr. Eden informed the House of Commons that Ethiopia had paid the League of Nations $126,144 in dues since its admission.

* * *

Sir Henry Lawson de Mel, member of the Ceylon Legislative Council, was shot dead on May 9 on his estate, Elsmere, near Colombo.

* * *

The conference of the Balkan Entente (Turkey, Yugoslavia, Greece and Rumania), has agreed to a proposal by Turkey for the refortification of the Dardanelles.

* * *

General strikes and violence continued in many parts of Spain to-day. New general strikes were declared at Valladolid and at Cadiz, as a protest against government policies.

* * *

A strike has broken out in the Handley-Page aircraft works. The walk-out involves 300 employees, who allege the introduction of cheap unskilled labour.

* * *

Dr. D. Leigh Colvin, connected with temperance and prohibition activities for nearly 40 years, was today nominated as the candidate of the Prohibition Party for the presidency of the United States.

* * *

More than 20 persons are estimated to have been killed and about 150 wounded in serious clashes in Salonika, on May 11 between striking tobacco and transport workers and the police.

* * *

William Mahan, an ex-convict, was on May 9 sentenced to sixty years' imprisonment for his share in the kidnapping in May last year of George, the nine-year-old son of Mr. J. P. Weyerhauser, the multi-millionaire lumber king.

* * *

Earth from Shakespeare's garden at Stratford-on-Avon and water from the river have been despatched to Dallas, Texas, for use in the dedication ceremony of the Globe Theatre, founded for the performance of Shakespeare's plays.—Reuter.

* * *

Dr. Eric Wilson, formerly of Shanghai, is now prepared to go to Los Angeles to aid in "further exposing the members of the illegal operations 'ring' on the Pacific Coast," following his acquittal on charges of conspiracy to perform an illegal operation.

* * *

English will be the principal modern language taught in higher schools from 1937, according to an order issued in Berlin by he Reich Minister of Education which ends the differing treatment of English and French in different parts of the Reich.—Reuter.

* * *

The House of Commons on May 7, passed the second reading of the Civil List Bill after rejecting, by 205 votes to 95, a Labour amendment asking for the surrender of the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall in exchange for a fixed annual sum of money.

* * *

Sir Firozkhan Noon, Minister of Education in the Punjab, has been appointed High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom in succession to Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, whose term of office expires at the end of June.—Reuter.

* * *

Lord Willingdon, returning from India on the completion of his Vice-Regal term, arrived in London, on May 4 with Lady Willingdon. He was, however, unable to make his anticipated statement on Indian policy as the result of a severe chill.

* * *

A mob set fire to five convents in the Chamartin district of Madrid and set fire to two churches and several church schools in the Cuatro Caminos district on May 4, after the circulation of false rumours that Fascist women had been poisoning the children of Socialist workmen, many of whom are being treated in hospitals.

* * *

Senor Manuel Azana, Premier under the presidency of Senor Niceto Alcala Zamora, was himself elected, by 753 out of 911 Cortes votes, President on May 10 by the votes of an electoral assembly chosen for the purpose. The result was no surprise, as it was known that Senor Azana's candidacy was overwhelmingly favoured by the left-wing majority of the assembly.

* * *

An echo of the alleged abduction from Switzerland into Germany last March of the exiled anti-Nazi journalist, Herr Berthold Jacob, was heard in Basle when Hans Wesemann, charged with the kidnapping, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude and ordered to pay 450 francs costs and to be recommended for expulsion. An appeal has been lodged.

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

INNUENDO IN AMERICAN POLITICS

"Whispering" Campaign Against Governor Landon of Kansas: Improvement in Business

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Washington, Apr. 7.

As the date for the elections draws nearer the political game in the United States is growing "faster and furiouser." Several months ago the Mr. James Farley, the Postmaster-General, predicted that the election would be one of the "dirtiest" on record. So far there has been no sign of this. There has been plenty of hard tackling and vigorous play, but (to jump into a different metaphor) no hitting below the belt.

If Mr. Farley is to prove as good a prophet as party chairman the campaign will have to be dirty indeed before it can hope to rival some of the famous campaigns in the past. Take one instance, the campaign of Grover Cleveland and of James G. Blaine in 1884. The Republicans reproached Cleveland with immorality and sang as they paraded,

Ma, Ma, where's my Pa
Gone to the White House
Ha, ha, ha.

Cleveland with a boldness which merited success admitted that there had been an affair in the past. There had been a child and the mother had been given a sum of money. His indifference to the child's fate, he declared was due to a doubt in his mind whether it were really his. By thus confessing the truth he checked a number of uglier rumours.

The Democrats did not allow such attacks on their leader to pass without retaliation and after digging up letters from Blaine which pointed to a misuse of public funds replied with a campaign song of their own whenever the Republicans lifted their voice.

Blaine, Blaine, James G. Blaine,
The monumental liar from the State
of Maine
Burn this letter!

The last tag was a reference to a damning postscript which Blaine had added to one of his communications. This was the campaign in which a Protestant parson described the Democrats as the party of "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" and lost New York for the Republicans.

Whispers Against Pres. Roosevelt

Since that time scandals in connection with Presidential candidates have not been shouted from the house tops but whispered from mouth to mouth. These "whispering campaigns" are the most difficult attacks to meet. No one knows where they start and public denial would perhaps only give them wider publicity and lead to the supposition that perhaps after all they had some basis. The whispers against President Roosevelt were to the effect that his attack of infantile paralysis had affected him in other ways besides preventing him from walking normally. Those against President Hoover were to the effect that his activities in China and Australia in promoting engineering companies were not above board. President Harding was accused of having negro blood, President Coolidge of treating some of his close relatives with extreme meanness.

The only whispering campaign so far has been conducted against Governor Landon of Kansas who is way ahead of the field in the race for Republican nomination. He has been accused of having sold himself to "the interests" or of being the preferred nominee of Big Business, of the "Old Guard" Republicans. None of the charges are very precise and none bear critical examination but the general object is to make him appear unsympathetic to the ordinary man in the street and in some way connected with the "old dealers" who caused the 1929 depression.

Party Machine Broken Down

Governor Landon, far from being an old party regular joined Teddy Roosevelt when he formed a third party against Taft. Moreover the old Republican machine politicians are nearly all of them dead or retired. The main trouble with the Republicans at the moment is that the party machine has broken down. The first thing any party machine does is to tie up the Republican delegations from the Southern states. There is no active Republican group in the solid Democratic South and the delegations to the National Party Convention are usually tied to the apron strings of the dominant Republican group.

This year they are entirely free, a sure sign that the old guard are not in the saddle. Similarly, Governor Landon who comes from the Middle West and has had no association with the eastern financial and industrial centres is the last man who should be suspected of being a "tool of Wall Street."

The biggest millstone round Landon's neck is very probably the fact that he is receiving the enthusiastic support of the Hearst press. Senator Borah is reported to have remarked to his friend Senator Vandenberg, "If Landon has his Hearst and I have my Townsend, can it be that you have your Hoover?" "He was referring to a report that Hoover had indicated a preference for Senator Vandenberg just as Dr. Townsend, founder of the Townsend Old Age Pension plan ($200 a month for all over 60) had declared he would vote for Borah. Another Republican Senator thereupon made the cynical aside, "And Roosevelt has his Roosevelt."

President His Own Liability

President Roosevelt may well prove to be his own biggest liability. So far he has managed in an astonishing way to dissociate himself personally from the unpopular features of the New Deal. They have been attributed to his advisers such as Prof. Tugwell or Mr. Farley. The opposition helped by concentrating their fire on these men and leaving the President free from criticism. Now however they have changed their tactics and refer to the President's fantastic scheme and the President's abuse of the spoils system and party patronage.

Just as Hoover, because he was President when the depression struck the United States was held responsible for it, so Roosevelt because he was President when prosperity returned again, will likewise be held responsible. That is his greater asset. The Republicans may protest that there would have been a greater improvement without so much experimentation and harassing of business and private enterprise; they may bring forward figures to show that the rest of the world including Canada just across the border has done very much better; but they will make little headway. All that matters to the American public is whether or no they are now better off than they were.

Executive's Easter Egg

Business figures for the first quarter of 1936 constitute the best Easter egg the President could desire. They are on the average 13 per cent. higher than for the corresponding quarter of 1935. The economist may refer to the gratifying fact that this indicates a groundswell of recovery independent of artificial government measures; it coincides in fact with the breathing spell promised business by the President last winter. But it will be beneficial to the President just the same.

The steel industry is operating at 61 per cent. of its capacity, compared with 48.6 a year ago. The American Telephone & Telegraph Co., one of the most sensitive of business barometers, is busy installing telephones and has had its best year since the depression. In the years immediately following 1929 it was removing telephones not installing them. Other business statistics selected at random, tell the same story; Western Union Telegraphs more than doubled its dividends, General Motors were earning $1.25 a share compared with $0.68 a year ago, Montgomery Ward Department store reported a 50 per cent. increase from $.40 to $.60. Those are arguments the Democrats will use when the Republicans maintain that the Roosevelt régime has harmed the country.

On the other hand the Republicans have a few sharp arrows in their quiver, though up to the present their bowmanship has been deplorable. First of all the activities of the various Democratic investigating committees have exceeded all bounds and it is said have irritated the President who sees more clearly than the embattled committeemen into what morasses their sallies may lead them. Secondly there are the scandals in connection with Relief Administration, wastefulness inefficiency and political favouritism, none of which can be dismissed by airly accusing all who find fault as hard hearted reprobates who want to see women and children starve.

Finally there are scandals in connection with the civil service, the abuse of the spoils system by Mr. Farley who in his dual rôle of member of the Cabinet and Chairman of the Democratic National Committee typifies as well as directs the abuses against which complaints are levied.

The extremely aggressive tactics of the Democrats when confronted with opposition are apparent both in the regular committee hearings which take place on every bill before it is introduced into the Senate or House and in the special Committees of Enquiry which are in reality disguised prosecutions carried out against enemies of the Administration with no regard for rules of evidence or any of the usual safeguards granted a defendant in a regular court of law.

The House Ways and Means Committee for example when it was hearing views on the proposal of the President to tax corporations according to the sums they set aside for reserves, the larger the sum the greater the tax, took a definitely hostile attitude to any witness who dared question the advantages of the plan. Among other things corporation officials were asked to disclose the salaries they received, though it had little bearing on the proposed tax.

Finally the belligerent young Mayor of Pittsburgh, Mr. William McNair, appeared and refused to be badgered. Instead he shouted it out with Committee members. "He interrupted me, why can't I interrupt him" demanded Mr. McNair. "But" said Chairman Robert Doughton "you must not interrupt a member of Congress." One of the Committee members called a policeman who advanced with obvious reluctance from the rear of the room. Before he reached the Mayor, however, the Chairman of the Committee hurriedly excused him and avoided any further scenes.

Mr. Hearst's Vigorous Action

The efforts of the Lobby Committee to find irregularities in the conduct of hostile groups and hostile newspapers by seizing all their telegrams has led to more bitter denunciation than any Congressional action of recent date. Mr. William Randolph Hearst, the publisher who led the attack against the activities of Senator Black and his Committee finds himself in the unprecedented position of being supported by almost the entire newspaper world, by various left wing societies such as the Civil Liberties Union and by business executives who fear their most intimate messages to their private secretaries will be revealed to the world (and their wives) on the ground that they are evidently some very intricate form of code.

The administration of relief may also cause the Democrats electoral headaches. The Republicans have dismally murmured "you'll never get anyone to shoot Santa Claus" for so long that it has not yet occurred to them that jealousy might be aroused against Santo Claus for favouring one more than another, especially if the one favoured is in that position because of his politics.

The Democrats have published salaries of corporation officials so Senator Vandenberg recently introduced a resolution suggesting that any farmer who had received more than $10,000 from the A.A.A. for not planting crops should also have his name published. The Agricultural Department quickly explained that it would take far too much time to collect this data while Democrats shuddered at the antagonism which would be aroused in the breasts of perfectly safe Democratic votes if they found that a neighbour had received far more than they had.

Increases to Federal Payroll

Since President Roosevelt entered the White House 200,000 people have been added to the Federal payroll without making them subject to the rules of civil service. The Republicans have a campaign issue here which they are reluctant to take because if the doors are close in future against political appointments to government jobs the Democrats will be left safely inside. As any Republican will inevitably pledged to reduce unwieldy staffs and not add to them the prospect will be bleak for Republican party workers; it will also be pretty bleak for any young man or woman who fancies the civil service as a career.

Not only were additional places filled with party appointees but there were innumerable cases in which career men were dismissed on grounds that staffs had to be curtailed only to be replaced by several political appointees a short while afterwards.

At the time of writing the political situation might be summarized by saying that the Republicans have fumbled their opportunities and the Democrats have been favoured by luck. The real test has yet to come. Much will depend upon the selection of the Republican candidate, his ability to unite the party on a plan of campaign and on the attitude of the President under fire. So far he has had to contend with little more than blank shells.

RISING ROAD FATALITIES IN AUSTRALIA

An Increase of 43.9 Per Cent.: Residents Against Speed Limit: Problem of Population

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Sidney, Apr. 1.

The subject of road accidents, fatal and injurious, is attracting increasingly close attention in New South Wales, and well it may. Public opinion is still far from being as alive to this danger as it should be, yet, even so, it is obvious to the least thoughtful that the statistics of last year's highway casualties were in all conscience bad enough. In the state of New South Wales, 425 persons were killed, and about 8,000 injured (the murders for 1935 totalled only twenty). Yet the current rate which, if maintained, will far exceed the traffic death roll of 1935. The increase of fatalities for January and February is 43.9 per cent. This means 82 deaths in two months. This, in spite of the fact that the increase in motor registrations for the past year was only 7.5 per cent. This is regarded as a very serious state of affairs, so much so that the authorities have convened a comprehensive conference to survey exhaustively the whole position.

Proposed Speed Limit

At a preliminary conference, an official of the National Road Motorists Association in referring to the suggestion made in Parliament for a speed limit of 30 miles an hour in built up areas, remarked that the conditions it has produced would not suit Australians. "I cannot imagine," he said, "our drivers taking kindly to being followed by a delivery van manned by disguised police waiting for them to attain a speed of 31 miles an hour in order to launch a prosecution."

Another speaker at a conference quoted the writer of the motoring notes in one of the leading English weeklies who stated quite recently that he had addressed more than one meeting of motorists on the subject of the dangers of the road, and that he had been distinctly conscious of an atmosphere rather of resentment than of sympathy.

One thing most people here do not expect is that any evidence will support the notion, often more than half seriously advanced, that women drivers are a menace. That idea has even less basis than the worn-out mother-in-law joke. Of all the too numerous accidents reported daily as occuring in both town and country, rarely, indeed, is it to be noted that a woman at the wheel is involved. Perhaps this is in part to be accounted for by the obvious fact that women who drive are scarcely ever to be seen "under the influence."

The figures indicate that approximately three people are killed every two days in New South Wales.

"Populate or Perish"

That slogan said a speaker at a recent political meeting, should be written in letters of fire on the heart of every patriotic Australian.

In seeming response to his threat, the Empire Migration Settlement Group has recently decided in London to despatch a mission to Australia this year to investigate immigration schemes.

Dealing with population figures, a Government bulletin states that at the end of 1934 there were 6,905,699 persons in Australia, a growth of 823,695 in 10 years. Natural increase contributed 81 per cent., and immigration the remainder. The average annual increase over 10 years was 82,368 representing a growth of 1.32 per cent. It is pointed out that in Australia there are only 2.25 persons to the square mile, varying from one person per 100 square miles in the Northern Territory to 20.91 per square mile in Victoria.

The birth rate for 1934, namely 16.39 per 1,000 of population was the lowest ever recorded, but Australia's rate which is low compared with other countries, is fortunately compensated by a low death-rate, giving a relatively high natural increase.

There were 35 deaths of centenarians, 18 males and 17 females. Deaths of children under one year numbered 4,772 the rate being 44 per 1,000, which was lower than any other country in the world, excluding New Zealand and the Netherlands.

Land at £30 an Inch

A strip of land with a frontage of 4½ inches to Collins Street, Melbourne, and a depth of 110 feet was sold last week for £135, or £30 an inch. A dispute arose some years ago between two owners of property, and as no settlement was possible, a building was built 4½ inches off the title boundary. This strip has now been acquired by another purchaser, who did not wish to have a gap between the two buildings.

Probably for the first time on record, a Commissioner of Taxation has composed an official reply in rhyme to a Melbourne taxpayer seeking time to pay. The taxpayer was poetic. He couched his application to the Commissioner in a moving rhythm with a pathetic jingle, but the Commissioner was poetic too.

He adopted the same rhythm and jingle for his reply, and fixed the taxpayer's time to pay. The taxpayer's plea was:—

"My friend, if I may'call thee friend,
Who fearly through the post doth send
That interesting billet doux,
Which says that income tax is due.
I really find it very hard
To thank thee for thy New Year Card.
Now though my taxes I'd not shirk,
I've still a lad who's out of work.
And as my family older grows,
So with them, grow financial woes.
And though my album's looking gay
With all the stamps I've put away,
It needs another page or two
To see the business nicely through.
And so the object of this rhyme
Is just to seek some further time
In which I may the stocking fill
To liquidate your bill."

The Taxation Commissioner's reply was:—

"My friend for this I'll call thee friend,
Your metric plea my heart to rend,
Quite proves a slip, for many more
Load up my desk with troubles sore,
If heed be paid, to all their woes
The State's deficit larger grows.
Still, penury that breeds such wit
Must really have an answer fit.
Till end of April, we'll let it pend,
Then cash and stamps together send."

The stamps referred to are tax instalment stamps, which are used here to pay State taxes when the department issues its assessments.

Wild White Man of the Bush

Mr. I. Idriess, the Australian author, in a recent address to the Rotary Club in Sydney described some of the little known parts of Australia through which he has wandered and told of some strange meetings in jungle and mountain gorges.

He spoke of the wild jungle range north of Cairns which, he said, no white man had yet been able to explore, and where the gorges and mountains were supposed to be rich in minerals. With native guides and carriers he had penetrated some of the jungle where the vegetation was so thick that it was impossible to see the sun, and where the only sound was the drip, drip of rain drops and the hiss of wild pigeons.

Whilst they were sitting in the jungle one night by a camp fire, with only the fire-flies to break the intense darkness, a white man suddenly seemed to come from nowhere and stood before them. He was a man who, according to Mr. Idriess should have been born 3,000 years ago. His only evidence of civilization was the rifle he was carrying, a sheath knife and some matches. He had made the jungle his home, living on wild rats, roots and yams. Romance came into his life when he met a quarter-caste girl, and after his marriage to her he got work cutting sugar cane for a time, but then he answered the call of the jungle again, and wanted the girl to share his life there. She was not the sort who was content to live on wild rats and wild roots so the wild man went back to the jungle alone. When the wild man returned to her there was a shooting match.

On another occasion his party heard the wailing cry of native hunters, and so they hid in trees waiting for the leaders to come along. The first to appear was a head killer, a husky aboriginal with hair dishevelled armed with spears, and whose only attire was a belt of human hair.

Never Had Seen a Horse

As he came along the track, the party stepped out in front of him. The man was transfixed with fear. He stood, mouth agape, too afraid even to move his lips. He had never seen a white man before, but this was not his chief fear. He was looking at a horse for the first time. Eventually they won his friendship and he exorted them to the sacred ground of the Charoo tribe, where the aborigines got their tribal laws possibly tens of thousands of years ago, in the stone age of man. They looked down on a great amphitheatre, where once there had been a great river, and where they could see crocodiles moving about the pools. It was here the natives got their tribal laws from the spirit men, where they held out their hands to the moon when the bush abounded with giant animals and birds, and when men were perhaps as insignificant as frightened ants. Here, they learned the use of fire, how to make spears, and the laws of birth control so that the population of a tribe would not exceed the food capacity of the land on which it lived.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

INCONSEQUENCES

By Latrator

Various fascinating attempts are made from time to time by English publishers to rival the comprehensive hospitality of the Tauchnitz collection of popular literature reprinted at modest rates. By the Bodley Head, which still decorates Vigo Street, the latest attempt has been made in the form of the Penguin Books. In orange, red, green or blue paper covered volumes the Penguin Books are published at the Scotman's favourite price of sixpence and already some forty of them have appeared.

* * *

The selection is interesting because it is so obviously governed by nothing but the individaul taste of the prime mover in the enterprise, for there surely can be no particular rules which put Mary Webb, Compton Mackenzie, Bartimeus," W. W. Jacobs and P. G. Wodehouse with Margot Asquith and H. G. Wells in the same library. Margot Asquith has the distinction of occupying two Penguin Books because her biography has to appear in two volumes: and Mrs. Harold Nicolson's clever novel "The Edwardians" finds place between E. Arnot Robertson's "Four Frightened People" and Liam O'Flaherty's "The Informer." No. 20 in the list is Samuel Butler's quaint fantasy "Erewhon." So the purchaser of the Penguin Book can rely on plenty of variety, beginning with André Marois' "Ariel," Ernest Hemingway's "A Farewell to Arms." Eric Linklater's "Poet's Pub," Susan Eritz's "Madame Claire," the first four on the list, and the 40th is none other than that Victorian best seller "Dodo."

* * *

How long ago it seems that "Dodo" was being furtively mentioned by young married women, and Mr. E. F. Benson, the son of an archbishop indeed, was considered to be a very daring person. The young woman who calmly discusses Hugh Walpole's books when she is still at school would be astonished to find that her aunt or mother were not allowed even to mention such a name as "Dodo." But the fact that it was a best seller is noted and human nature being very much the same to-day as it was yesterday, it may also be assumed that the schoolgirl of the naughty nineties managed most successfully to smuggle "Dodo" into the dormitory or bed-room, especially if the ban on the book had been sufficiently well enforced.

* * *

First published in two volumes, as was the fashion in those days, in May, 1893, "Dodo" reached the 10th edition before November in that year, and the 11th edition came out in one volume, another daring innovation. In 1894 the 12th and 13th editions came out, and the 14th in the following year. Then followed inactivity, suggesting that the saturation point had been reached, and the 15th edition did not appear till 1907 and the 16th in 1910. Even so, between 1914 and 1927 further editions were published, bringing the total up to 25 editions, until in 1936 the Penguin Books produced the 26th.

* * *

That chronological record shows that there must be something in Mr. Benson's work which has attracted the public and th eopportunity afforded by this latest edition may be taken to try and recapture the rensation which was produced in 1893, 43 years ago almost to the day, when it burst on an astonished England.

* * *

The story of "Dodo" can be briefly told. An attractive young woman, who was one of the reigning beauties of her season in London, decides, apparently in cold blood, to marry the Marquis, like Molly of "The Country Girl," but with rather more justification, except for the circumstance that she really was in love with the Marquis' cousin and heir presumptive. Finding that her attempt to subordinate her emotions to her mercenary calculations turns out to be unsuccessful, she attempts after marriage and the just before death of her husband to call her former lover to her heel. Although his name is Jack he plays Joseph to her Mrs. Potiphar; the Marquis dies nobly apologising to his indifferent wife, and everything seems clear for Jack, as the new Lord Chesterford, to give the heroine a double right to the title of Marchioness.

* * *

But Dodo, being the character the author made of her, was still doubtful of her emotions. Having come under the influence of one of those fascinating continental princes, with whom Victorian England was ever impressed—in fiction—she jilts the Marquis on the post as it were:—

> Next day Jack called at Dodo's house. The door was opened by a servant, whose face he thought he ought to know; that he was not one of Dodo's men he felt certain. In another moment it had flashed across him that the man had been with the Prince at Zermatt.
>
> "Is Lady Chesterford in?" he asked.
>
> The man looked at him a moment, and then, like all well-bred servants, dropped his eyes before he answered.
>
> "Her Serene Highness left for Paris this morning."

* * *

As a story the Hollywood scenario writer would probably not despise it, but it is intensely artificial and the modern reader will feel that he is really following the fortunes of puppets dancing to the tunes played by Victorian exquisites in the vein of Oscar Wilde. There is something of the "Lady Windermere's Fan" atmosphere in "Dodo." The portrait of the noble husband is very much like those stilted photogravures of Foreign Secretaries in the spacious age when no one could imagine a Foreign Secretary being in so lowly a place as the House of Commons. Mr. Phillips Oppenheim has popularized that kind of magnificence with his marvellous fertility in weaving secret service plots. But Benson's claim to attention in "Dodo" probably rests to-day on his success in reproducing the conversational moods of Victorian London, and it is also amusing to read the book and remember that it deals with a period when the motor-car was unknown and the telephone practically non-existent.

* * *

This, of course, is only another way of saying that it is a period novel. But readers of "Pride and Prejudice" will find that "Dodo" is far more old-fashioned than Elizabeth Bennett. In fact Jane Austen proves her right to stand as a classic when Benson remains just a competent recorder of a passing phase. Nevertheless, the artlessness of the narrative is refreshing. Here, for example, is the conversation between the happy husband of Dodo and his cousin Jack who, as already explained, was originally an aspirant to Dodo's hand. The two men are driving from the station to Chesterford House where Jack has come on a visit:

> They drove on in silence a little way. Then Chesterford said:
>
> "Jack, Dodo makes me the happiest of men. I am afraid sometimes that she is too clever, and wishes I was more so, but it makes no difference. Last night, as I was in the smoking-room, she sent to say she wanted to see me, and I went up. She said that she wanted to talk to me, now she had got rid of all those tiresome people, and said so many charming things that I got quite conceited, and had to stop her. I often wonder, Jack, what I have done to deserve her. And she went on talking about our yachting, and those months in London when we were first engaged, and she told me to go on smoking, and she would have a cigarette too. And we sat on talking, till I saw she was tired, and then I went away, though she would hardly let me."

* * *

Later a brief sketch is given of Chesterford himself, whom all animals liked:

> .....He had a tender regard for the feelings of anything that was dependent on him. Dodo thought this almost inexplicable. She disliked to see animals in pain, because they usually howled, but the dumb anguish of a dog who considers himself neglected, conveyed nothing to her. From within a door to the right, came sounds of talking and laughter.
>
> There was something pathetic in the sight of this beautiful home, and its owner standing with his back to the fire, as Jack divested himself of his coat. Chesterford was so completely happy, so terribly unconcious of what Jack felt sure was going on. He looked the model of the typical English gentleman, with his tall stature and well-bred face. Jack remembered passing on the road a labourer who was turning into his cottage. The firelight had thrown a bright ray across the snow-covered road, and inside he had caught a momentary glimpse of the wife with a baby in her arms, and a couple of girls laying the table-cloth. He remembered afresh Dodo's remark about waiting until the chimney smoked, and devoutly hoped that the chimney of this well-appointed house was in good order.

* * *

The characters in the novel are, of course, all those who move in the circle of court presentations and the London season. Here is the baronet father of a friend of Dodo's:

> .....He had six feet of height, a cheerful, high-coloured face, and a moustache, which he was just conscious had military suggestions about it—though he had never been in the army—which was beginning to grow grey. His wife had been a lovely woman, half Spanish by birth, with that peculiarly crisp pronunciation that English people so seldom possess, and which is almost as charming to hear as a child's first conscious grasp of new words. She dressed remarkably well; her reading chiefly consisted of the Morning Post, French novels, and small books of morbid poetry.....

* * *

"G's" are clipped after present participles, so instead of saying "perfectly marvellous" as the not so very modern girl of to-day says, young women talked about things being "perfectly rippin'," and women being "fascinatin'." "Thanks awfully" had come in and, incidentally, has been a long while dying, which perhaps may be attributed to a lack of resourcefulness on the part of modern vocabulary makers.

* * *

In the middle of this society were of course one or two oddities, such as Edith Grantham, whose stay at Chesterford House evokes a portrait:

> Edith had gone up to her room, after insisting on having two of Dodo's bottles of eau-de-Cologne in her hot bath. "There is nothing so refreshing," she said, "and you come out feeling like a goddess." Certainly Edith looked anything but a goddess just now. Her hat was pushed rakishly on to the side of her head, there was a suggestion of missing hair-pins about her hair; she wafted with her about the room a fine odour of tobacco and gunpowder; she had burned her dress with a fusee head that had fallen off, her boots were large and unlaced, and curiously dirty, and her hands were black with smoke and oil, and had a sort of trimming in the way of small feathers and little patches of blood. Decidedly, if she came out feeling or looking like a goddess, the prescription ought to want no more convincing testimonial. But she insisted she had never enjoyed herself so much, she talked, and screamed, and laughed as if nothing serious had occurred since breakfast.....

* * *

But Dodo's attempts to collect the right sort of guests for her husband were not always successful and in describing the effort further light is thrown on the Victorian household:

> .....Lord Chesterford had done his duty nobly, but Dodo's observant eye saw how great an effort it was to him; at lunch he had been silent, at tea even more so. Dodo acknowledged that Edith had relieved the party from any sense of the necessity of supporting conversation, but it was obvious to her that Chesterford was hopelessly out of his element, and she felt a keen desire to please him. She had sat by him after lunch, as they smoked and talked, before resuming the shooting, and Dodo had patted his hand and called him a "dear old darling" when nobody happened to be listening, but she had a distinct sense of effort all day in attending to him, and enjoying the company of the others as much as she wished.

As for Dodo herself, her conversation with her husband at a period when he had realized his failure to capture her affections and she had determined to maintain the attitude of the correctly faithful wife, since Jack would have none of her, gives the present day reader an insight into the manners of half a century ago:

> "Morning, old boy," she said, "you look as sleepy as a d.p. or dead pig. Look at my hat. Isn't it sweet Have some tea, and give me another kidney—two, I think. What happens to the sheep after they they take its kidneys out? Do you suppose it dies? I wonder if they put indiarubber kidneys in. Kidneys do come from sheep, don't they? Or is there a kidney tree? Kidneys look like a sort of mushroom, and I suppose the bacon is the leaves. Kidnonia Baconiensis; now you're doing Latin, Chesterford, as you used to at Eton. I daresay you've forgotten what the Latin for kidneys is. I should like to have seen you at Eton, Chesterford. You must have been such a dear, chubby boy with blue eyes. You've got rather good eyes. I think I shall paint mine blue, and we shall have a nice little paragraph in the *Sportsman*.....

* * *

Early Pinero—the playgoer will observe. To-day, the dramatist or novel writer who attempted to reproduce a dialogue of that kind would be in a parlous state. Whether Dodo found happiness as a Serene Highness on the Continent must be left to the reader's imagination, but it is only the extreme lucidity of Mr. Benson's prose and the photographic accuracy of his descriptions which justify interest in his famous novel. Since "Dodo" was written he has travelled far and probably he himself smiles over the idiosyncrasies of his attractive heroine. But whether she would be attractive to-day must be left to the modern young man to judge. It seems certain that she herself would be horrified at the frankness and audacity of his associates.

HISTORY OF A CHINESE FAMILY

Son Becomes Favourite with Emperor: Fortune Amassed, But Dissipated by Descendants

The author, who is a regular contributor to the "North-China Herald," has written many articles on conditions in China. Appended is part two of the life of the Hanlin family, the first of which appeared last week. It dealt with the rise of a poor child to a position of favour with the Emperor Kangshi.

By R. W. Swallow

The founder died at the age of 83 when his son was some thirteen years old and was buried near his ancestral home to which the young lad and the other members of the family moved, and where he lived for many years the life of a country gentleman without any thoughts or aspirations of an official career. Once again, however, good fortune visited the family and this was due to the fact that one day the Emperor Chien Lung was talking to a well-known official who came from the same district as the old Hanlin and so was reminded of him. He said, "Did my old tutor of the 'I Ching' leave any descendants?" and upon being told that there was a son living in their country home, he ordered him to be sent for, and was so pleased at his appearance and knowledge that he made him an officer of the Court.

Not only did the Emperor regard him with favour, but also the heir apparent thought so well of him that when he ascended the throne, he entrusted him with the arrest of Ho Shen, probably the most powerful and corrupt minister in Chinese history. Under the protection of Chien Lung, he had amassed an enormous fortune and as long as he enjoyed the protection of his royal master, he was safe from his enemies.

The young emperor before he came to the throne, however, had resolved that the first act of his reign would be the dismissal and arrest of the great minister. Afraid even to whisper his instructions, he took the opportunity one day when they were together to write on the palm of the hand of his trusted follower an order for the arrest of the great Ho Shen. The order was successfully carried out and the son of the old Hanlin became one of the most powerful officials in the land.

Home Improved

One peculiar thing about the family was the small number of sons born to it, and for two generations, the heir was its sole male descendant. Both of these descendants, however, carried on the literary traditions of the family and became Hanlins, and as prosperity came to them they increased the family estate by purchasing a large amount of rice land in the neighbourhood of their home, the rent of which was paid in kind by the tenants after the yearly harvest.

The family mausoleum which stood on the top of a hill and in which there were a number of pine trees was greatly extended, and before long it became a magnificent piece of property in which many more pine trees were planted. The next head of the family after the two Hanlins somewhat disappointed his friends by only getting the Chin Shih degree while his son never rose higher than a Chu Jen. He was a very clever artist, however, and having many friends amongst the higher officials was appointed in the course of a few years to several important posts from which he amassed a large fortune.

The first of these was that of the Chief of the Conservancy Board of a certain river in South China to which office a certain sum of money was allotted every year to provide for the building and repairing of dykes against the summer floods. No occupant held the post for more than a year, and if the rainfall was normal he became the richer by some 200,000 taels, but should there be floods he not only lost this money but was also dismissed from his post and was fortunate if he escaped heavy punishment.

The gods were on the side of our artist and he retired from this post full of honours and with a considerably augmented fortune. One or two other lucrative posts followed this one and before long he amassed no less than half a million taels in silver without incurring the displeasure or censure of his superiors. In spite of his good fortune however, he always yearned for the life of a scholar and recluse, and in the course of a few years, decided to retire to his family home and devote himself to literature and painting.

Purchase of Concubine

It took a considerable time to settle his affairs and to turn his possessions into ready silver, and while this was being done he added to his happiness by purchasing the freedom of a singing girl in Shanghai for 3,000 taels, making her his concubine. In addition to her other accomplishments this lady was a good writer and could keep accounts.

In due course everything was ready and his departure almost rivalled that of an imperial envoy, for he had to engage no less than 400 boats to take him home and after a quiet uneventful journey, he arrived at his country place with everything intact, his concubine, his silver and his goods and chattels. His return naturally caused great excitement in the neighbourhood and it was soon evident that he was not going to live the life of a simple country gentleman but rather that of a prince or high dignitary. The residence was enlarged and many improvements were made to the mausoleum and the family estate. The silver was stored in a strong-room, specially built for it, and at the end of the month each servant and retainer received a slip of paper on which was written the amount due to him and which was made out and stamped like an official document. The establishment consisted of no less the forty slave girls and female servants, while the male servants were almost as numerous, in addition to which there were innumerable relatives and family retainers.

The immediate family circle consisted of the artist, his wife, the gifted concubine, together with his son and daughter-in-law. Each of these dined in state and at a separate table, and while the son lived almost entirely on meat, his wife was a vegetarian and refused even to eat eggs, though she was not satisfied without the daily menu containing certain rare and expensive dishes, such as mushrooms and other things that are highly prized and naturally very expensive.

Pampered Children

In the course of time two grandsons were added to the family and they were looked after as if they were royal children. Should they have to cross the courtyard during the summer time there would be an attendant waiting there to hold an umbrella over them to protect them from the sun, and when they washed in the morning a servant would hold up their queues so as to facilitate the operation. So dependent did these boys become upon the servants that a story is told of the elder one who when warming his feet over a charcoal brazier, dropped one of his shoes into the fire. So unused was he to do anything for himself that he called for a servant and told him to rescue the burning shoe but by this time it was already too late to save it.

The old artist did not leave his house for nearly twenty years and his store of ready money gradually

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dwindled until at the time of his death not a great deal of it was left. His wife did not survive him long, and she was soon followed by their meat-eating son, so that the elder of the two grandsons of the artist succeeded to the position as head of the household. The members of the family in order of seniority then consisted of the Shanghai concubine, the vegetarian lady, the elder grandson of the artist and his wife, who came from the wealthiest family of the district, together with his younger brother who had a wife and two young sons.

Funds Decrease

Nothing of any importance happended during the next few years except that the stock of silver began to decrease as the head of the family still maintained the same style of living as that maintained by his artist grandfather, and nothing was done to check the heavy expenses which were making such serious inroads on their fortune.

The family was much respected in the neighbourhood and in addition to being very generous to their tenants, were never engaged in a lawsuit and for many years lived in peace and tranquillity. This happy state of existence was rudely ended when no less a person than the White Wolf and his band of brigands invaded the place, and, in addition to taking away a large quantity of loot, killed the head of the household.

Though the brigands quickly disappeared, such was the terror inspired by their visit that the younger brother together with his wife and two sons fled to a foreign concession in Tientsin, while the Shanghai concubine, the vegetarian lady and the widow sought refuge in other places. By this time, however, the question of finance began to play an important part in the affairs of the family, for the stock of silver was now exhausted and the head of the family, who was now in Tientsin, had to borrow money at exhorbitant rates of interest in order to carry on.

Four Establishments Maintained

After a few months he found great difficulty in raising funds and returned to his native district, but not to his ancestral home. There were now four establishments to be kept up, namely those of the Shanghai concubine, the vegetarian lady, the widow of the elder brother and the younger brother with his wife and two sons, and each of these places was run in a very extravagant style, as pride forbade them to show any signs of their diminishing fortune. The younger brother had to provide for these many and various expenses, and very soon he was again heavily in debt, but he dare not ask any of the members to curtail their expenditure. To pay his Tientsin debts, he sold a number of the pine trees from the family mausoleum, but the interest on his other loans became so heavy that out of 600 piculs of rice received every year from the tenants as rent, 400 went to the money lenders.

It is probable that the family fortune would have been completely dissipated if it had not been that the younger brother and his wife died within a few months of each other, and the family affairs were taken over by the widow of the elder brother who, with her two nephews, went back to their ancestral home and took drastic steps to put the family affairs on a proper footing.

The Shanghai concubine and the vegetarian lady were greatly shocked when they were told to cut down their expenses. A portion of the rice fields were sold to pay off the debts while a near relative became the owner of the greater part of the house itself. By these means the family finances improved considerably and before long all debts will have been paid off and there will still remain a goodly portion of the land and pine trees.

Autocratic Head of Family

The lady herself lives in considerable state even though much of the former greatemess of the family has vanished, but she is as autocratic as any grand dame of the old days and rules over the household with a rod of iron. Her nephews have to visit her every morning and evening, and inquire after her health and kowtow to her on her birthday and on such other occasions as required by those strict rules of etiquette pertaining in an old Chinese family.

They cannot leave the house without her permission and matters were not improved when she arranged for the elder of the boys to be married, for she proved the strictest of mother-in-law and treated the young wife as if she was her personal servant. The young husband dare not show any affection for his bride, as this would bring upon him the wrath of the old lady, who is so jealous of her authority that no person except herself must be shown the slightest kindness or affection in her august presence.

During recent years the Shanghai concubine and the vegetarian lady passed into the "great beyond" but the widow still remains in her glory and even with advancing years will not yield one jot of her authority to the other members of the household. She is indeed a relic of the past, proud and unyielding and caring nothing for the changes in the world around her. Once or twice the place has been threatened by Communists and she with the other members of the family has moved to safer places, but when the danger has passed they all return to the old home and life goes on as before. It is useless to prophesy about the future or what will happen when she goes to her rest for she is still strong and healthy, and without there is some great upheaval in the outside world, it is highly probable that her reign will continue for a good many more years.

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being subject to disciplinary punishment, be responsible under criminal and civil law. The injured person may also, in accordance with law, claim indemnity from the State for damages sustained.

CHAPTER III.—THE PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Art. 27.—The People's Congress shall be constituted of delegates elected as follows:—

1.—Each district, municipality or area of an equivalent status shall elect one delegate, but in case its population exceeds 300,000, one addditional delegate shall be elected for every additional 500,000 people. The status of areas to be equivalent to a district or municipality shall be defined by law.

2.—The number of delegates to be elected from Mongolia and Tibet shall be determined by law.

3.—The number of delegates to be elected by Chinese citizens residing abroad shall be determined by law.

Art. 28.—Delegates to the People's Congress shall be elected by universal, equal, and direct suffrage and by secret ballots.

Art. 29.—Citizens of the Republic of China having attained the age of twenty years shall, in accordance with law, have the right to elect delegates. Citizens having attained the age of 25 years shall, in accordance with law, have the right to be elected delegates.

Art. 30.—The term of office of Delegates to the People's Congress shall be six years.

When a Delegate is found guilty of violation of a law or neglect of his duty, his constituency shall recall him in accordance with law.

Art. 31.—The People's Congress shall be convened by the President once every three years. Its session shall last one month, but may be extended another month when necessary.

Extraordinary sessions of the People's Congress may be convened at the instance of two-fifths or more of its members.

The President may convene extraordinary sessions of the People's Congress.

The meeting place of the Peoples' congress shall be where the seat of the Central Government is situated.

Art. 32.—The powers and functions of the People's Congress shall be as follows:—

1.—To elect the President and Vice-President of the Republic, the President and Vice-President of the Legislative Yuan, the President and Vice-President of the Censor Yuan, the Members of the Legislative Yuan and the Members of the Censor Yuan.

2.—To recall the President and Vice-President of the Republic, the President and Vice-President of the Legislative Yuan, the President and Vice-President of the Judicial Yuan, the President and Vice-President of the Examination Yuan, the President and Vice-President of the Censor Yuan, the Members of the Legislative Yuan and the Members of the Censor Yuan.

3.—To initiate laws.

4.—To hold referenda on laws.

5.—To amend the Constitution.

6.—To exercise such other powers as are conferred by the Constitution.

Art. 33.—Delegates to the People's Congress shall not be held responsible outside of the Congress for opinions they may express and votes they may cast during the session of the Congress.

Art. 34.—Without the permission of the People's Congress, no delegate shall be arrested or detained during the session except when apprehended in *flagrante delicto*.

Art. 35.—The organization of the People's Congress, the election as well as recall of its Delegates and the procedure for the exercise of powers and functions of the People's Congress, shall be determined by law.

CHAPTER IV.—THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

SECTION 1.—THE PRESIDENT

Art. 36.—The President is the head of the State and represents the Republic of China in foreign relations.

Art. 37.—The President shall command the land, sea and air forces of the whole country.

Art. 38.—The President shall, in accordance with law, promulgate laws and issue mandates with the countersignature of the President of the Yuan concerned.

Art. 39.—The President shall, in accordance with law, exercise the power of declaring war, negotiating peace and concluding treaties.

Art. 40.—The President shall, in accordance with law, declare and terminate a state of emergency.

Art. 41.—The President shall, in accordance with law, exercise the power of granting amnesties, special pardons, remission of sentences and restoration of civil rights.

Art. 42.—The President shall, in accordance with law, appoint and remove civil and military officials.

Art. 43.—The President shall, in accordance with law, confer honours and award decorations.

Art. 44.—In the event of national emergency or great national economic crisis, which call for urgent measures, the President may, by a resolution of the Executive Council, issue emergency mandates to cope with the situation. But such mandates shall be submitted to the Legislative Yuan for confirmation within the three months after they are issued.

Art. 45.—The President may convene a meeting of the Presidents of the five Yuan to discuss matters concerning more than two Yuan and such matters as the President may wish to consult them.

President's Responsibity

Art. 46.—The President shall be responsible to the People's Congress.

Art. 47.—Citizens of the Republic of China, having attained the age of forty years may be elected President or Vice-President of the Republic.

Art. 48.—The election of the President and Vice-President shall be provided for by law.

Art. 49.—The President and Vice-President shall hold office for a term of six years and may be re-elected for a second term.

Art. 50.—The President shall, on the day of his inauguration, take the following oath:—

"I do solemnly and sincerely swear before the people that I will observe the Constitution, faithfully perform my duties, promote the welfare of the People, safeguard the security of the State and be loyal to the trust of the people. Should I break my oath, I will submit myself to the most severe punishment the law may provide."

Art. 51.—When the President vacates his office, the Vice-President shall succeed him for his remaining term of office.

In case the President is incapacitated by any cause, the Vice-President shall discharge the duties of his office. In case both the President and the Vice-President are incapacitated, the President of the Executive Yuan shall discharge the duties of the President's office.

Art. 52.—The President shall retire from office on the day his term expires. If by that time a new President has not been inaugurated, the President of the Executive Yuan shall discharge the duties of the President's office.

Art. 53.—The period for the President of the Executive Yuan to discharge the duties of the President's office shall not exceed six months.

Art. 54.—Except in case of an offence against the internal or external security of the State, the President shall not be liable to criminal prosecution until he has been recalled or has retired from office.

SECTION 2.—EXECUTIVE YUAN

Art. 55.—The Executive Yuan is the highest organ through which the Central Government exercise its executive powers.

Art. 56.—In the Executive Yuan, there shall be a President a Vice-President and a number of State Councillors to be appointed and removed by the President.

Of the State Councillors specified in the preceding paragraph, the number of these not having charge of Ministries and Commissions shall not exceed half of the number of those having charge of Ministries and Commissions mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 58.

Art. 57.—In the Executive Yuan, there shall be various Ministries and Commissions which shall separately exercise their respective executive powers.

Art. 58.—The Ministers of the various Ministries and the Chairmen of the various Commissions shall be appointed by the President from among the State Councillors.

The President and Vice-President of the Executive Yuan may concurrently be Ministers and Chairmen of Commissions mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Art. 59.—The President and Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, the state councillors, the Ministers of the various Ministries and the Chairmen of the various Commissions shall be individually responsible to the President.

Art. 60.—In the Executive Yuan there shall be an Executive Council composed of the President, President of the Executive Yuan and the State Councillors to be presided over by the President of the Executive Yuan.

Art. 61.—The following matters shall be decided by an Executive Council:—

1.—Statutory and budgetary bills to be submitted to the Legislative Yuan.

2.—Bills concerning a state of emergency and special pardons to be submitted to the Legislative Yuan.

3.—Bills concerning declaration of war, negotiation of peace, conclusion of treaties and other important international affairs to be submitted to the Legislative Yuan.

4.—Matters of common concern to the various Ministries and Commissions.

5.—Matters submitted by the President or the President of the Executive Yuan.

6.—Matters submitted by the Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, the State Councillors, the various Ministries and Commissions.

Art. 62.—The organization of the Executive Yuan shall be determined by law.

SECTION 3.—LEGISLATIVE YUAN

Art. 63.—The Legislative Yuan is the highest organ through which the Central Government exercises its legislative powers. It shall be responsible to the People's Congress.

Art. 64.—The Legislative Yuan shall have the power to decide on measures concerning legislations, budgets, a state of emergency, special pardons, declaration of war, negotiation of peace, conclusion of treaties and other important international affairs.

Art. 65.—In the discharge of its duties the Legislative Yuan may interrogate the various Yuans, Ministries and Commissions.

Art. 66.—In the Legislative Yuan, there shall be a President and a Vice-President who shall hold office for a term of three years and may be eligible for re-election.

Art. 67.—Members of the Legislative Yuan shall be elected by delegates of the various provinces, Mongolia, Tibet and citizens residing abroad to the People's Congress who shall separately hold a preliminary election to nominate their respective candidates and submit a list thereof to the Congress for election. The candidates need not be delegates to the People's Congress. The respective number of candidates shall be proportioned as follows:

1.—A province with a population of less than 5,000,000 shall nominate four candidates. A province with a population of more than 5,000,000 but less than 10,000,000 shall nominate six candidates. A province with a population of more than 10,000,000 but less than 15,000,000 shall nominate eight candidates. A province with a population of more than 15,000,000 but less than 20,000,000 shall nominate ten candidates. A province with a population of more than 20,000,000 but less than 25,000,000 shall nominate twelve candidates. A province with a population of more than 25,000,000 but less than 30,000,000 shall nominate fourteen candidates. A province with a population of more than 30,000,000 shall nominate sixteen candidates.

2.—Mongolia and Tibet shall each nominate eight candidates.

3.—Citizens residing abroad shall nominate eight dates.

Art. 68.—Members of the Legislative Yuan shall hold office for a term of three years and may be eligible for re-election.

Art. 69.—The Executive Yuan, Judical Yuan, Examination Yuan, and Censor Yuan may submit to the Legislative Yuan measures concerning matters within their respective jurisdiction.

Two-thirds Vote Necessary

Art. 70.—The President may, before promulgation or execution of a legislative measure adopted by the Legislative Yuan, request the said Yuan to reconsider it.

If the Legislative Yuan, after reconsideration, decides to confirm the original measure so referred to it in accordance with the preceding paragraph by a vote of two-thirds or more of its members present, the President shall immediately promulgate or execute the said measure. But bills concerning the making of laws and conclusion of treaties the President may refer to the Peoples' Congress for decision.

Art. 71.—The President shall promulgate a measure presented by the Legislative Yuan for promulgation within thirty days after its receipt.

Art. 72.—Members of the Legislative Yuan shall not be held responsible outside of the said Yuan for opinions they may express and votes they may cast during the session.

Art. 73.—Without the permission of the Legislative Yuan, no member may be arrested or detained except when apprehended in *flagrante delicto*.

Art. 74.—No Member of the Legislative Yuan may concurrently hold any other public office or engage in any business or profession.

Art. 75.—The election of Members of the Legislative Yuan and the organization of the Legislative Yuan shall be determined by law.

SECTION 4.—THE JUDICIAL YUAN

Art. 76.—The Judicial Yuan is the highest organ through which the Central Government exercises its judicial powers. It shall attend to the adjudication of civil, criminal and administrative suits, and judicial administration.

Art. 77.—In the Judicial Yuan, there shall be a President and a Vice-President who shall hold office for a term of three years. He shall be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Legislative Yuan.

The President of the Judicial Yuan shall be responsible to the People's Congress.

Art. 78.—Matters concerning special pardons, remission of sentence and restoration of civil rights shall be submitted to the President for action by the President of the Judicial Yuan in accordance with law.

Art. 79.—The Judicial Yuan shall have the power to unify the interpretation of statutes and ordinances.

Art. 80.—Judicial officials shall, in accordance with law, have perfect independence in the conduct of trials.

Art. 81.—No judicial official may be removed from office unless he has been subject to criminal or disciplinary punishment or declared an interdicted person; nor may a judicial official be suspended or transferred, or have his salary reduced except in accordance with law.

Art. 82.—The organization of the Judicial Yuan and the various Courts of Justice shall be determined by law.

SECTION 5.—EXAMINATION YUAN

Art. 83.—The Examination Yuan is the highest organ through which the Central Government exercises its examination powers. It shall attend to the selection of civil service candidates by examination and to the registration of persons qualified for public service.

Art. 84.—In the Examination Yuan there shall be a President and a Vice-President who shall hold office for a term of three years, to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Legislative Yuan.

The President of the Examination Yuan shall be responsible to the People's Congress.

Art. 85.—The Examination Yuan shall, in accordance with law, by examination and registration determine the following qualifications:—

1.—For appointment as a public functionary.

2.—For candidacy to public office.

3.—For practice in specialized professions and as technical experts.

Art. 86.—The organization of the Examination Yuan shall be determined by law.

SECTION 6.—THE CENSOR YUAN

Art. 87.—The Censor Yuan is the highest organ through which the Central Government exercises its Censorial powers. It shall attend to impeachment the discipline and punishment of public functionaries and auditing and be responsible to the People's Congress.

Art. 88.—In the discharge of its censorial powers, the Censor Yuan may, in accordance with law, interrogate the various Yuans, Ministries and Commissions.

Art. 89.—In the Censor Yuan, there shall be a President and a Vice-President who shall hold office for a term of three years and may be eligible for re-election.

Art. 90.—Members of the Censor Yuan shall be elected by the People's Congress from candidates separately nominated by the Delegates of the various provinces, Mongolia, Tibet and Chinese citizens residing abroad. Each group of Delegates shall nominate not more than two candidates. The candidates need not necessarily be Delegates to the Congress.

Impeachment

Art. 91.—Members of the Censor Yuan shall hold office for a term of three years and may be eligible for re-election.

Art. 92.—When the Censor Yuan finds a public functionary in the Central or local Government guilty of violation of a law or neglect of his duty, an impeachment may be instituted upon the proposal of one or more Members and the endorsement, after due investigation, of five or more Members. Impeachment against the President or Vice-President, the President or Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, Legislative Yuan, Judicial Yuan, Examination Yuan or Censor Yuan may be instituted only upon the proposal of ten or more Members and the endorsement, after due investigation, of one-half or more of the Members of the entire Yuan.

Art. 93.—When an impeachment is instituted against the President or Vice-President or the President or Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, Legislative Yuan, Judicial Yuan, Examination Yuan or Censor Yuan in accordance with Art. 98, it shall be brought before the People's Congress. During the adjournment of the People's Congress, the Delegates shall be requested to convene in accordance with law an extraordinary session to decide whether the impeached shall be removed from office.

Art. 94.—Members of the Censor Yuan shall not be held responsible outside of the said Yuan for opinions they may express and votes they may cast while discharging their duties.

Art. 95.—Without the permission of the Censor Yuan, no Member of the Censor Yuan may be arrested or

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detained except when apprehended in *flagrante delicto*.

Art. 96.—No Member of the Censor Yuan may concurrently hold any other public office or engage in any business or profession.

Art. 97.—The election of the Members of the Censor Yuan and the organization of the Censor Yuan shall be determined by law.

CHAPTER V.—THE SYSTEM OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

SECTION 1.—THE PROVINCE

Art. 98.—In the Province, there shall be a Provincial Government which shall execute the laws and orders of the Central Government and supervise local self-government.

Art. 99.—In the Provincial Government there shall be a Governor who shall hold office for a term of three years. He shall be appointed and removed by the Central Government.

Art. 100.—In the province, there shall be a Provincial Assembly which shall be composed of one member from each district or municipality to be elected by the district or municipal council. Members of the Provincial Assembly shall hold office for a term of three years and may be eligible for re-election.

Art. 101.—The organization of the Provincial Government and the Provincial Assembly as well as the election and recall of the Members of the Provincial Assembly shall be determined by law.

Art. 102.—The government of areas not yet established as provinces shall be determined by law.

SECTION 2.—THE DISTRICT

Art. 103.—The district is a unit of local self-government.

Art. 104.—All matters which by nature should be dealt locally shall be matters for local self-government.

Matters for local self-government shall be determined by law.

Art. 105.—Citizens of the district shall, in accordance with law, exercise the powers of initiative and referendum in matters concerning district self-government, as well as the powers of election and recall of the District Magistrate and other elective officials in the service of district self-government.

Art. 106.—In the district, there shall be a District Council the members of which shall be directly elected by the citizens in the District General Meeting. Members of the District Council shall hold office for a term of three years and may be eligible for re-election.

Art. 107.—District laws and regulations which are in conflict with the laws and ordinances of the Central or Provincial Government shall be null and void.

Art. 108.—In the district, there shall be a District Government with a District Magistrate who shall be elected by the citizens in the District General Meeting. The Magistrate shall hold office for a term of three years and may be eligible for re-election.

Only those persons found qualified in the public examinations held by the Central Government or adjudged qualified by the Ministry of Public Service Registration may be candidates for the office of District Magistrate.

Art. 109.—The District Magistrate shall administer the affairs of the district in accordance with the principles of self-government, and under the direction of the Provincial Governor, execute matters assigned by the Central and Provincial Governments.

Art. 110.—The organization of the District Council and District Government as well as the election and recall of the District Magistrate and the Members of the District Council shall be determined by law.

SECTION 3.—THE MUNICIPALITY

Art. 111.—Unless otherwise provided by law, the provisions governing self-government and administration of the district shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the municipality.

Art. 112.—In the municipality, there shall be a Municipal Council the Members of which shall be directly elected by the citizens in the Municipal General Meeting. One-third of the Members shall retire and be replaced by election annually.

Election of Mayors

Art. 113.—In the Municipality, there shall be Municipal Government with a Mayor to be directly elected by the citizens in the Municipal General Meeting. He shall hold office for a term of three years and may be eligible for re-election.

Only those persons found qualified in the public examinations held by the Central Government or adjudged qualified by the Ministry of Public Service Registration may be candidates for the office of Mayor.

Art. 114.—The Mayor shall administer the affairs of the municipality in accordance with the principles of municipal self-government and, under direction of the competent supervising authority, execute matters assigned by the Central or Provincial Government.

Art. 115.—The organization of the Municipal Council and Municipal Government as well as the election and recall of the Members of the Municipal Council and the Mayor shall be determined by law.

CHAPTER VI.—NATIONAL ECONOMIC LIFE

Art. 116.—The economic system of the Republic of China shall be based upon the MIN SHENG CHU I (Principle of Livelihood) and shall aim at national economic sufficiency and equality.

Art. 117.—The land within the territorial limits of the Republic of China belongs to the people as a whole. Any part thereof the ownership of which has been lawfully acquired by an individual or individuals shall be protected by, and subject to the restrictions of, law.

The State may, in accordance with law, tax or expropriate private land on the basis of the value declared by the owner or assessed by the Government.

Every land-owner is amenable to the duty of utilizing his land to the fullest extent.

Art. 118.—All subterranean minerals and natural forces which are economically utilizable for public benefit, belong to the State and shall not be affected by private ownership of the land.

Art. 119.—The unearned increment shall be taxed by means of a land-value-increment tax and devoted to public benefit.

Art. 120.—In readjusting the distribution of land, the State shall be guided by the principle of aiding and protecting the landowning farmers and the land-utilizing owners.

Art. 121.—The State may, in accordance with law, regulate private wealth and enterprises when such wealth and enterprises are considered detrimental to the balanced development of national economic life.

Art. 122.—The State shall encourage, guide and protect the citizens' productive enterprises and the nation's foreign trade.

Art. 123.—All public utilities and enterprises of a monopolist nature shall be operated by the State; except in case of necessity when the State may specially permit private operation.

The private enterprises mentioned in the preceding paragraph may, in case of emergency for national defence, be temporarily managed by the State. The State may also, in accordance with law, take them over for permanent operation upon payment of due compensation.

Labour Protective Policies

Art. 124.—In order to improve the workers' living conditions, increase their productive ability and relieve unemployment, the State shall enforce labour protective policies.

Women and children shall be afforded special protection in accordance with their age and physical condition.

Art. 125.—Labour and capital shall, in accordance with the principles of mutual help and co-operation, develop together productive enterprises.

Art. 126.—In order to promote agricultural development and the welfare of the farming population, the State shall improve rural economic and living conditions and increase farming efficiency by employment of scientific farming.

The State may regulate the production and distribution of agricultural products in both kind and quantity.

Art. 127.—The State shall accord due relief or compensation to those who suffer disability or loss of life in the performance of military labour or public services.

Art. 128.—The State shall give suitable relief to the aged, feeble, or disabled who are incapable of earning a living.

Art. 129.—While the following powers appertain to the Legislative Yuan in the case of the Central Government, they may be exercised by the legally designated organ if, in accordance with law, such matters may be effected independently by a province, district or municipality:—

1.—To impose or alter the rate of taxes and levies, fines, penalties, or other imposts of a compulsory nature.

2.—To raise public loans, dispose of public property or conclude contracts which increase the burden of the public treasury.

3.—To establish or cancel public enterprises, monopolies, franchises or any other profit making enterprise.

4.—To grant or cancel monopolies, franchises or any other special privileges.

Unless specially authorized by law, the government of a province, district or municipality shall not raise foreign loans or directly utilize foreign capital.

Art. 130.—Within the territorial limits of the Republic of China all goods shall be permitted to circulate freely. They shall not be seized or detained except in accordance with law.

Customs duty is a Central Government revenue. It shall be collected only once when the goods enter or leave the country.

The various grades of government shall not collect any dues on goods in transit within the country.

The right to impose taxes and levies on goods belongs to the Central Government and shall not be exercised except in accordance with law.

CHAPTER VII.—EDUCATION

Art. 131.—The educational aim of the Republic of China shall be to develop a national spirit, to cultivate a national morality, to train the people for self-government and to increase their ability to earn a livelihood, and thereby to build up a sound and healthy body of citizens.

Art. 132.—Every citizen of the Republic of China shall have an equal opportunity to receive education.

Art. 133.—All public and private educational institutions in the country shall be subject to State supervision and amenable to the duty of carrying out the educational policies formulated by the State.

Art. 134.—Children between six and twelve years old are of school age and shall receive elementary education free of tuition.

Art. 135.—All persons over school age who have not received an elementary education shall receive supplementary education free of tuition.

Art. 136.—In establishing universities and technical schools, the State shall give special consideration to the needs of the respective localities so as to afford the people thereof an equal opportunity to receive higher education, thereby hastening a balanced national cultural development.

Art. 137.—Educational appropriations shall constitute no less than fifteen per cent. of the total amount of the budget of the Central Government and no less than thirty per cent. of the total amount of the provincial, district and municipal budgets respectively. Educational endowment funds independently set aside in accordance with law shall be safeguarded.

Educational expenditures in needy provinces shall be subsidized by the central treasury.

Art. 138.—The State shall encourage or subsidize the following enterprises and persons:—

1.—Private educational enterprises in the Country with a high record of achievement.

2.—Educational enterprises for Chinese citizens residing abroad.

3.—Those who have made inventions and discoveries in academic or technical knowledge.

4.—Those who have served in educational institutions with good records and long service.

5.—Students who have achieved high scholastic attainments and shown good conduct but are unable to receive further education.

CHAPTER VIII.—APPLICATION AND AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

Art. 139.—The term "Law" as used in the Constitution means whatever may be passed by the Legislative Yuan and promulgated by the President as law.

Art. 140.—Laws in conflict with the Constitution shall be null and void.

In matters concerning whether or not any law is in conflict with the Constition, the Censor Yuan shall within six months of the enforcement of such law, request an interpretation by the Judicial Yuan. Detailed provisions shall be made by law.

Art. 141.—Administrative orders in conflict with the Constitution or Statutes shall be null and void.

Art. 142.—The Constitution shall be interpreted by the Judicial Yuan.

Art. 143.—Before the number of provinces and areas with complete local self-government reaches more than half of the total, Members of the Legislative Yuan and of the Censor Yuan shall be elected and appointed in accordance with the following provisions:—

1.—In case of Members of the Legislative Yuan, delegates of the various provinces, Mongolia, Tibet and citizens residing abroad to the People's Congress shall separately hold a preliminary election to nominate half of the number of their respective candidates as provided by Art. 67 and submit them to the People's Congress for election. The President of the Legislative Yuan shall nominate the remaining half and submit them to the President for appointment.

2.—In case of Members of the Censor Yuan, delegates of the various provinces, Mongolia, Tibet and citizens residing abroad to the People's Congress shall separately hold a preliminary election to nominate half of the number of their respective candidates as provided by Art. 90 and submit them to the People's Congress for election. The President of the Censor Yuan shall nominate the remaining half and sumbit them to the President for appointment.

Art. 144.—In districts where local self-government has not been completed, the magistrates shall be appointed and dismissed by the Central Government.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to municipalities where local self-government has not been completed.

Art. 145.—The procedure for hastening local self-government shall be determined by law.

Art. 146.—The powers and functions of the first People's Congress shall be exercised by the Constitution-making People's Congress.

Art. 147.—No amendment to the Constitution may be made unless it shall have been proposed by over one-fourth of the delegates to the People's Congress and passed by at least two-thirds of the delegates present at a meeting having a quorum of over three-fourths of the entire Congress.

A proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be made public by the proposer or proposers one year before the assembling of the People's Congress.

Art. 148.—Whenever it is found necessary that any matter provided in this Constitution requires separate procedure for its enforcement, it shall be determined by law.

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF MAY 6, 1876.

The Committee are to be congratulated on having achieved a decided success of their Flower Show. Seeing how very recently a taste for floriculture has grown up in Shanghai, a Flower Show was rather an ambitious project. The result, however, has fully justified the confidence of the promoters, and has convinced people generally that next year's show will be a better one than the present. The first prize for heliotropes was awarded unsought, to a gentleman who had only sent the flower to help adorn the tent; but he arrived, and found himself famous. One misfortune has befallen the show, but it is one which the Committee could not foresee. The season has been so eerly that flowers which were expected to be in perfection on the date fixed, have blossomed and died, whereas roses were in perfection a full fortnight ago, and the few which are exhibited are relics of the past. The same remarks applies to other sorts of flowers. But if the forwardness of the season deprived the Flower Show of some part of its attractions it has hastened forward some of the other products which always find place in such exhibitions. The strawberries were magnificent, and people were surprised not only to see fine young potatoes but to learn that the cultivator had been enjoying them as a table luxury for the previous fortnight or three weeks. Two prettily trained lemon-plants attracted by their graceful form as much as by their fragrance. Some Japanese maples with different kinds grafted on the same stem were much admired. The weather was perfect, a cool breeze tempered the heat, and combined with the attraction of the Show to draw more people into the Consular compound than are often to be seen assembled in Shanghai. The band of the Audacious performed admirably and everyone seemed to thoroughly enjoy the afternoon.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF MAY 7, 1876.

Mme. Tasca arrived from Hongkong in the Hankow, and purposes, we believe, giving several concerts during her stay here. Mme. Tasca's skill as a pianist is highly spoken of in Hongkong.

* * *

From Ningpo:—In connection with the Ningpo Book Club, the Rev. James Bates delievered a very interesting lecture on Friday evening last. The subject was "Notes of a Journey to England via Japan and America." The Rev. Mr. Goddard occupied the chair. The lecture opened with glimpses of life at the coast ports of Japan, and a description of the ancient cities of Tokyo and Yeddo. The voyage across the Pacific the long overland journey through the States, Niagara and the great American cities, was described in a fresh and entertaining way. The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer and the usual compliment to the Chairman.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF MAY 8, 1876

From Hiogo:—Our Kobe friends have been unfortunate in their Spring Sporting Meeting. Preparations had been made not only for a regatta which was to occupy two days, but for a variety of athletic sports on the third, the whole to wind up with a dinner in the evening at which good fellowship was further cemented. But the weather, which is usually so propitious at Kobe interfered sadly with this programme. The sea was so rough on Wednesday, which was to have been the first day of the regatta, that it was impossible to pull a race, and Thursday was still rough, though not sufficiently so to oblige a further postponement. Of the misfortune which attended the great race, of the meeting the Interport Four, the accident was scarcely less unsatisfactory to Kobe than to Shanghai; for though the race was won by the former by all the laws of racing, the pleasure of winning is greatly marred by the knowledge that misfortune rather than inferiority has placed your opponents behind you. The race was a certainty for Shanghai, but for the breaking of bow's oar, and, seeing how near the winning post the accident occurred, it is likely even that they might still have won with three oars, had it been possible to free the broken oar from the rowlock.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF MAY 9, 1876.

The instructions given by the Municipal Council to the police, amounting virtually to an order to rid the streets of the Settlement of both dirty rickshaws and runners, has already proved efficacious and passengers will soon be able to hire one of these useful vehicles without fear of soiling their clothes or of having to ride behind a disagreeable object in the shafts. All dirty and unsafe rickshaws are now at once impounded and the licence taken away, until the vehicle is put in proper order. On this being accomplished, the vehicle is inspected, and if found safe and clean, the licence is restored. In the case of a more than usually dirty runner, the vehicle is also impounded and detained until a more wholesome-looking individual presents himself to take it away. Already upwards of 100 vehicles have been improved by these means.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF MAY 11, 1876.

From Tientsin:—The days have been dragging along in heat and dust, the latter almost unendurable. Last evening, after very promising indications, a light sprinkle of rain fell. The thermometer has been ranging well up in the seventies. At Peking, it is reported having reached 85° in the shade, on April 30. Many and protracted prayers and prostrations have been made both there and here, by those in high places, but to little purpose.

* * *

At various points along the river between this and Tungchow, the channel is being deepened for the first junks carrying tribute grain to the latter place. It is done by a simple wooden scraper held in position by two men in the water, and drawn by about twenty men on the bank of the stream. This instrument, rude and cumbersome carries away nothing. It simply loosens up the sand, and the current bears it away, to be deposited at some other points. Here is useful employment for the new dredging machine, which is still successfully employed in breaking up the old sunken machine.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF MAY 12, 1876.

"The Times" Berlin correspondent writes:—"Capt. Sosnovaki, the Russian traveller who has just threaded his way from the shores of China to the South Siberian frontier, has presented to his Government an explicit report upon new caravan roads to be formed through Mongolia. These roads, it is understand are to pass through the territory east of Kashgar, which at one was occupied by Yaccob Beg or his Mahommedan allies, but has since been recovered by the Chinese. Immediate arrangements are being made at St. Petersburg for utilizing the knowledge gained by the enterprising and successful explorer."

* * *

According to the "Courier de San Francisco," Mlle. Jenny Claus, the accomplished violinist, lately a visitor to this port, was playing last month to crowded houses in Platt's Hall, San Francisco.

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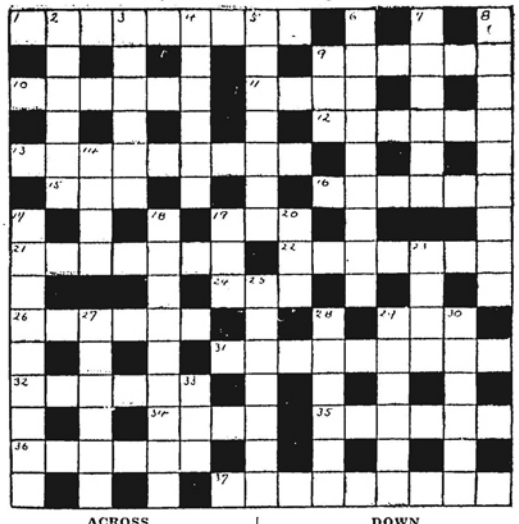
LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")

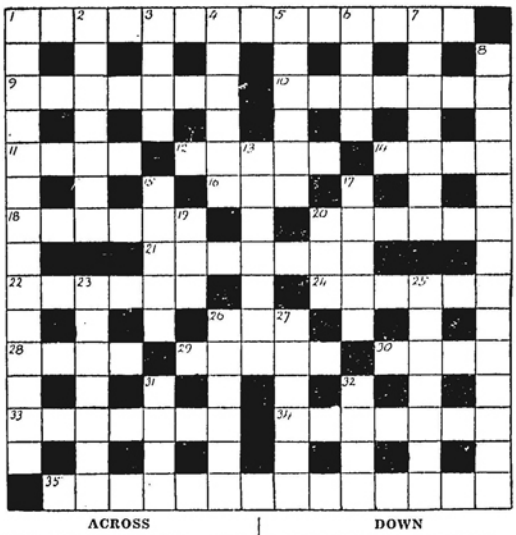


ACROSS

1 The end of this bag is more capacious than the whole of it
9 No, this Indian servant has no grave duties
10 This is frankly ridiculous
11 A shining example to look up to
12 Without this the home would be a gloomy place
13 Neat isles have become indispensible
15 Order is met before this
16 Without the fifth letter this one river becomes many
19 His line is directly famous
21 Procession with sheep in the middle
22 What heathen deity might confident racehorses whisper to you?
24 This vessel is but wrongly placed
26 This certainly spoils the act
29 No sage
31 Italy, as viewed from Geneva
32 Wherein the charges are little ones
34 What a black man who lost his head might become
35 In channels they dredge to this
36 There are two opposite directions in this jaunt
37 One who is available for service

DOWN

2 Shrubby declaration of trap
3 A dud eel can be side-stepped
4 Might be seated, but is very solemn
5 A friend of democratic address
6 A sorry feeling
7 Its inhabitants sleep while it rocks to its very foundation
8 The nearer a sailor gets to the top of the tree the less likely is he to be found in here, oddly enough
9 This has a decided twang on occasions
14 Elevating advice
17 No advertisement for Savile Row
18 This makes for sound concentration in announcing
19 This follows alpha, for many letters
20 A sequel to the flood
23 The sound of the bird
25 Ointment
27 Pleasant to the eye
28 A bit of horse gear
29 Much the same as 14 down
30 Grave arrangements of fruits
33 There may be a crocodile in this



ACROSS

1 What we obey when the National Anthem is played? (two word)
9 The wife's retaliation when her husband went out on strike
10 The sort of coat for a carver to wear doubtless
11 Stigma
12 Altogether bad, even when beheaded
14 Wine in 1 down
16 One of the twelve
18 What craftsman advises ca'canny tactics?
20 Nonsense
21 There should always be some interest attached to this sort of town
22 It is generally a toss-up whether this kind of servant is out
24 Tool or cocktail
26 A quiet palindrome
28 Epithet for 27 down
29 Did she work in a military shirt factory?
30 Make of car
33 She is known in the tennis world
34 Like the upper according to the lower classes
35 By fits and starts

DOWN

1 Independent with advice to drink wine at heart
2 It sounds as if a foreign nobleman made this reckoning
3 A murderer may have a few before his execution, but one is the end of him
4 Cook uses this for flavouring
5 A sea monster concealed itself to make this plant
6 A moral sort of tax?
7 Part of a boat shows a fossil bird
8 According to plan
13 Different
15 Rot
17 Flower
19 A bit of an encumbrance
20 This gage is often carried by railways
23 Since the war everyone has known the good work associated with this Saint's name
25 Merciful
26 Mohammedan not fat after all
27 The little fellow is mainly a little insect
31 The lady who mixes the old drink
32 Joint

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

In Parenthesis

The Fog of War

Marshal Badoglio's Entry into Addis Ababa:—

On a white charger.—Reuter.
On his bay horse.—Havas.
In a staff car.—United Press.

* * *

Expensive

"£80,000,000 in death duties," reads a headline. It's almost enough to make you regret that you have only one life to give to your country.

* * *

Secrets

MISTRESS (to new maid): "Now, Norah, when you wait on the guests at dinner, please don't spill anything."

Norah: "No, ma'am, I won't say a word."

* * *

Punster Again

"IT must be rather difficult to eat soup with a moustache," suggested the young lady who was seated near a bearded gentleman at the banquet.

"Yes," he agreed, "I find it quite a strain."

* * *

Before Her Time

THE home was one of many noted because Washington had stayed there.

Visitor: "Which room did Washington stay in?"

Maid: "Washington?"

Visitor: "You know Washington—he stayed here."

Maid: "Oh, Mr. Washington must have stopped here before I was hired."

* * *

Nonchalant

A BACKWOODS woman, the soles of whose feet had been toughened by a lifetime of shoelessness, was standing in front of her cabin fireplace one day when her husband addressed her.

"You'd better move your foot a mite, maw; you're standin' on a live coal."

Said she, nonchalantly: "Which foot, paw?"

* * *

Better

MR. W. S. Morrison, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, at the centenary of the Edinburgh Saving Bank told the story of an old Highlander who had attained the great age of 100 years. The Laird went down to congratulate him and said, "How do you feel on this great day?"

Sandy, although a little infirm, was still healthy and replied. "Weel, Laird, A can walk a great deal better the day than I could a hundred years ago."

* * *

Safety First

A FEW choice slogans brought to the notice of the "Safety First" conference in Edinburgh by the National "Safety First" Association:—

Alert to-day—alive to-morrow.
One thought on the kerb saves two in hospital.
Felix has nine lives—you have only one.
Cut out that cutting in.
Better be careful a thousand times than crippled once.
Support "Safety First" and help the hospitals.
Life is short; don't make it shorter.
There are few road rights, but many road responsibilities.
The wife of a careless man is almost a widow.
Look ahead—think ahead—act ahead—keep your head. B Y's U's I's.

* * *

Letter To The

Income Tax Collector

DEAR Mr. Bloodsucker,

I see by the papers that the Income Tax Codification Committee, which has been sitting for eight and a half years trying to understand your income tax assessment form has just issued a report of 826 pages which from all accounts is an attempt to explain what you mean.

Since the committee first sat two members have died and one has resigned, probably in despair. But even those who stuck to the job have been obliged to admit on one of their 826 pages that "unhappily the actual language in which many of the statutory provisions are framed is to intricate and obscure as to be frankly unintelligible."

When I wrote to you some time ago returning your form and saying I could not understand a word of it, you merely wrote back pointing out that the penalties for not filling up the form would be found at the end of the Notes of Explanation.

On looking this up, I found that "the penalty for neglecting to make a return.....is a sum not exceeding £20 and treble the tax chargeable," and "a penalty not exceeding £5 may be imposed for neglecting to make a return."

So there you are, my dear Mr. Bloodsucker. Even your penalties are unintelligible.

My love to Mrs. Bloodsucker, and may it rain wherever you go for your holidays.

A COUNTRY DIARY

May 4th.—Sunday was a red-letter day in my little garden because that loquacious Magpie, whom I call Maggie, let her latest family out of the nest for their first view of this wicked world. Maggie never brings up more than two at a time, though many of her kith and kind think nothing of fours and fives. Her habits have become very familiar to me because I had to bring up her first offspring of last year (christened Lea and Perrin) when they were blown out of the Willow tree; her next were twins and I never even knew or named them. Once more Maggie has presented a "pigeon pair" to an unappreciative world.... and she made as much fuss about it as if she were in fact a competitor of the famous Mrs. Dionne. What trouble those children had climbing up and down the side of the nest; how Maggie and Father screamed when they roamed into a neighbouring ash! But this evening, Monday, the climax came. It was drizzling at 6 p.m. and all the best people in the bird world were turning in early. Hearing alarming noises outside, I looked through an upper window....to find Maggie screaming and pecking round the fork of a Willow: I wanted to leave matters alone but my wife, with that queer instinct which all mothers have, drove me out into the rain accompanied by a very excited terrier (known as Wee Dud)....not to mention all those strange calls such as "Seek-um.....Carts..... Melouw" and all the weird syllables which humans use when asking for help from their dog-friends. And, believe me, there was a black-and-white cat half way up that Willow tree. There was Maggie, hissing and pecking at it; there was I beating the tree with the gardener's broom; there was Wee Dud saying "Woof" like a clown in a circus.... and there were Maggie's latest couple (whom I have now called Ann and Chovy) screaming their heads off. A touching scene, but one that swiftly finished. Wee Dud had his feet wiped; Maggie took her children to roost; I went inside to have a little something (like Poo. Bear)....and so the day ended.

* * *

May 6.—This entry is all about nothing....yet I can say with truth that it stands in my mind more vividly than many a tale of high adventure: the fact is that I saw a Chinese farmer looking at his watch this morning, and that is something that I have never seen before. Chinese farmers do not need watches; they rise when the Cock crows, go home to eat rice when the sun is high: go to sleep when darkness comes....this latter event being always subject to about ten minutes notice, when the birds sing their good-night song and the bats come flitting out from their hidey-holes: such things are so well known to all of us that I was somewhat shaken this morning when the great event took place. Farmer Wang saw me walking through his land about an hour later than is usual: just how he made his calculations I cannot say, but he was obviously upset by my irregularity and, after a great deal of thought decided to check things up by consulting the chronometer. This is how he did it. First he had to dive into a slit in his working skirt, so that he could reach the place where all his valuables are strapped to his body, (I should mention that a Chinese farmer pulls on his working skirt just as regularly as his wife pulls on her trousers before going out into the fields): after carefully dragging these deep waters, he produced (a) Several agricultural implements of minor proportions (b) a pipe with natty tobacco-pouch attached (c) a roll of straw—and finally a neat package, which, on being unwrapped disclosed a nickel watch. Next the good farmer had to unlearn a pair of horn-rimmed spectacles and, having looked at the face of the watch said (just as clearly as if I had heard him), "As I thought, this Outside-man walks through my land to-day during the hour of the Dragon whereas he comes daily in the hour of the Hare; his stomach must be sick. .." So he spat on his hands and went on working.

* * *

May 9.—Things are warming up rapidly: "summer is acumin-in" as the old poets would have said; and everything happens so quickly that I find myself unable to deal with the daily events. Millions of birds are passing through... Buntings, Whimbrel, Snipe, Plover, Wagtails, Pipits, Cuckoos, Birds of prey, Flycatchers, Rails; birds so innumerable that I cannot count them. The birds in my garden give me so much interest that I cannot follow their movements. Take the example of my old friend Maggie; she was supposed to have two children this year, and I gave them what I thought was as a satisfactory, apposite, composite, name "Ann-chovy": after all, I cannot be expected to invent new names from day to day: but Maggie goes back on me by producing three children... so they must share that name between them: the first will be Ann; the second Cho; and the last to come out of the nest, Vy. As a matter of fact I can state that Vy is the very nicest of the lot, although she is obviously the weakest and smallest: she stops in the Willow tree all day and says "Ee-zaak" in the smallest possible voice while her two elder brethren are beginning to take little excursions into the country; but I am certain in my own mind that Vy will get there just the same... for a lot of thrusters start that way. Maggie and Father are living the quiet life, and only come into action when a stray Rook passes by: then they are up in arms claiming that all Orniopitha is theirs. I can only stand by and do my best to keep away stray cats. Father, who must be regarded as the head of the family (though Maggie doubts this), is looking a bit bedraggled. He came tittuping across the lawn this morning saying as plainly as can be, "Well—I've done my bit—but what's a father these days?"

THE Hunan Provincial Government, in its drive against unusual clothes, has announced that men wearing foreign-style clothes will not be permitted to wear red neckties, according to the "Sin Wen Pao." Persons found guilty will be arrested. Women's dresses with "sex appeal" and hair-curling are also under official ban.

DRINK

AGE—QUALITY—ECONOMY

IN

PETER DAWSON

WHISKY

Agents

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THE BOOK PAGE

ELIZABETHAN HEROINE

HELENA Marchioness of Northampton.—By Charles Angell Bradford, F.S.A. Allen & Unwin, London. 7/6.

An unusually vivid glimpse of Elizabethan England is vouchsafed in this account of the life of a very gracious lady who became successively the widow of William Parr, Marquis of Northampton and of Sir Thomas Gorges, both gentlemen of the Elizabethan court. Her marriage to Lord Northampton took place when Helena was 22 and he was 58 and she was a widow within six months of the ceremony. The second marriage to Thomas Gorges brought to the happy pair eight children and Sir Thomas himself died in 1610, his widow surviving him for 25 years and dying at the age of 86. Behind these bare details is a romantic story. Helen, or Helena, was a Swedish maid of honour to a Swedish princess. At the age of 15 Helena Ulfsdotter Snakenborg formed part of the suite of Princess Cecilia of Sweden who with her husband, Christopher, Margrave of Baden, fulfilled her girlhood's promise of making personal acquaintance with the people of England and the great English queen. They were very hospitably treated in London in the glorious rusticity of the Strand, the gardens at Whitehall and St. James's Park. They were lodged at Bedford House which was provided with a spacious brick-walled garden and a terraced walk.

The Marquis' Courtship

Princess Cecilia must be now dismissed. London went to her head and she unfortunately became heavily involved in debt and when creditors became pressing it is to be feared that the visit to England ended less happily than it began. Helena, however, had caught the grave affection of William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, whose first wife, Elizabeth Brooke, had died of cancer six months before the Swedish ladies arrived in England. Princess Cecilia was a little difficult when she found that her maid of honour wanted to remain behind and become a marchioness. Helena herself, in a long letter to her mother delicately describes her predicament. The Marquis of Northampton appropriately approached the princess and to him she gave her consent, provided Helena were agreeable, and so the mother learns:

> A day or two after this his Lordship send my Lady a necklace which she was to pass on to me. It was worth a hundred dollars, and also came a chain worth fifty dollars. So in return I gave his Lordship my "Yes." As a Christmas gift his Lordship presented me with a dress which cost more than two hundred dollars. My dear heart's mother dear, so long as everything went well with my Gracious Lady and creditors did not press for payment, she was very good to me and was happy over the honour which was going to be done to me, but, when they demanded a settlement she got angry with all the English and wished that the engagement had never been entered into. She was very angry with me; said his Lordship should never have me and she would give him a refusal. But I said I would never say "no" as her Ladyship had just advised me to say "yes": she had promised never to go back on her word and that she would provide for my wedding.....

In spite of the difference between their ages Helena was very fond of her marquis, of whom she wrote:

> ....He has been most kind in every detail since the day when I gave him my "Yes". I have been treated as his daughter, and indeed had I been a Duke's daughter I could not have had more attention. My dearest mother, I cannot imagine I shall ever want for anything however beautiful or expensive that his Lordship can buy without his getting it at once for his Elin.
>
> My heart's dear mother dear, when Tammas Knap came to England, he brought a little ring which he gave my Lord Marquis and said you had sent it to his Lordship: if it had been worth a thousand gliders it could not have been more welcome to his Lordship, and he hung it on the neck string (of his ruff) and said, "Look, your dear mother has sent me a love token."

And so the courtship prospered and although a difficulty arose when it was discovered that Helena's mother had made a most unwise second marriage, the Marquis was duly married at Westminster in May 1571 and paid 40 shillings to the Registrar of the Closet on the occasion.

A Faithful Pair

The second marriage met with opposition from Queen Elizabeth because by that time Helena, as a Gentlewoman of the Privy Chamber, had become a close friend of her new mistress and Elizabeth was always difficult when her ladies indulged in thoughts of matrimony. So Sir Thomas Gorges, 13 years older than Helena, having cautiously obtained the Queen's sanction to his suit, found that even queens change their minds. Therefore the couple were married secretly and when the news reached the royal ears the bridegroom was sent to the Tower and Helena was banished from court. This displeasure did not last long, the Queen relented and the two were soon back in favour, Helena by the Queen's side and Thomas Gorges to carry out various important missions, including the dramatic visit to Mary Queen of Scots at Chartley and the subsequent removal of the royal prisoner to Fotheringay Castle. Many favours were bestowed upon the Lady Marquis, as Helena was called, and so when Queen Elizabeth died it was natural that her favourite lady in waiting should be the chief mourner, although a rival claim was put forward by Lucy Cecil, Marchioness of Winchester. The controversy was settled in Helena's favour by a written order from Lord Buckhurst and the Earl of Worcester, the Lord Keeper of the Roll. On King James coming to the throne the position of Sir Thomas Gorges and his wife became a little equivocal in that Sir Thomas must have felt that the new king would not be particularly well disposed towards the man who had arrested Queen Mary at Chartley. So the two retired into the country, but they were by no means ill-treated by the King, and when Queen Anne gave birth to a daughter the possibility of Helena being one of the godmothers was discussed, and Sir Thomas Gorges was so trusted by the King that he was given the custody of a prisoner implicated in one of the early plots against his Majesty.

Helena's last appearance in public was in 1616 when she acted as godmother at a court christening, and the rest of her life was spent at Longford Castle, that beautiful place in Wiltshire which her husband owned. She lies buried in Salisbury Cathedral by the side of her faithful Thomas and the justification of this delightfully told story may be found in its final passage:

> ....That Helena and Thomas, in a venal and self-seeking age, should never have sought or received a bribe or been suspected of deceit or treachery is much; that at a time when marriage ties seemed made to be broken, their fidelity and affection withstood every strain and persisted to the end; that their loyalty to their country, their sovereign, their friends, their family never wavered; that their benevolence and regard for others stood every test, should at least make them respected if not beloved. Poets have praised them in their verses, mere prose is inadequate to do more. They lived pure and generous lives, and, in a picturesque age, added two handsome figures to the national portrait gallery.

Mr. Bradford has applied his antiquarian knowledge and his scholarly research to this Elizabethan lady's life with considerable success.—E.H.

COMPLEXES CRITICIZED

PSYCHO-ANALYSIS AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY.—By William McDougall, M.B., F.R.S., Professor of Psychology in Duke University; Former President of the Society for Psychical Research and of the Psychiatric Section of the Royal Society of Medicine. Methuen, London. 7/6.

This book is not an easy one to review. It appears to be a diatribe directed against the Freudian school of psychiatry. The book itself is somewhat disjointed, and one of its features is the profession of modesty on the part of the author. It would appear that he fears that his unassertive manner has resulted in his views being overlooked. It would seem a pity if this is really the case amongst experts on the subject since the author himself points out that, if from the many rival systems of psychology he has singled out Freud as the object of his critical attack, it is not that he considers Freud's views more deserving of criticism, but rather that he holds Freud's system to be the most deserving of honest criticism, since it has the essential foundations of truth, lacking in most other contemporary systems, and nearer to the system elaborated by himself.

The reader can therefore feel assured that he is benefiting by the experience of one who at least is confident enough to take a positive view and this may possibly console him for the fact that the book consists of a large number of dogmatic statements, entirely unsupported by evidence. It is therefore perhaps fairest to assume that it is merely a critical study of certain fallacious theories, and that the essential truths of the author's psychological works are to be found in his other writings.

It is, however, a little difficult to feign an interest in a book which really consists of a polemic, directed against the Freudian school. It is the reviewer's opinion that these teachings have been discredited (except amongst certain psycho-analysts) for some considerable time, and that the absurdities of the various complexities which this school is so fond of inventing are no longer treated seriously by ordinary individuals, who may be pardoned if they lack interest in the flogging of a dead horse.

The Self-Expressionists

The sciences of psychology and psycho-analysis are in such a confused and complicated state that it is impossible for, anyone not in the inner circle to be sure what the present dogmas are.

Reading this book is comparable to reading one of the later volumes of a trilogy where one does not know the characters who have been elaborated in the previous book or books. Considerable reference is made to the author's theories as stated in other books written by himself, and to the theories of a number of other psycho-analysts. The reviewer is thus unable to assess the value of the book. One gains the impression that the author's system is based on sounder lines and less fanciful than those of other workers in this field, but since it is not clearly enunciated in the particular volume under review one is left somewhat in the dark.

A portion of the book, unfortunately only too short, is directed against the modern practice of education as influenced by the self-expressioned schools, who in order to avoid repressions occurring in the children under their charge, develop a poisonous type of self-willed and spoiled infant. Whilst this short chapter teams with interest, some of the other passages in the book illustrate the difficulty confronting the uninitiated in following the ramifications of psychological arguments.

The importance which is given to the naming of any mental manifestation seems excessive. For instance, the author is apparently delighted to learn that Freud has changed his name for certain mental functions from "The Unconscious" to "The Id." The ordinary individual would feel more enthusiastic if either Freud or the author would give reasons for supposing that either the Id or Unconscious existed outside the mind of the writers, though no doubt it does. Hence it would appear as though the entire time of many psycho-analyst is spent in endeavouring to work out, or to imagine, some form of mental reaction, and give it a name, rather than in endeavouring to ascertain what the mental functions are, and thereafter, if necessary, to name them.—J.H.J.

UP NORTH

THE ESKIMOS.—By Kaj Birket-Smith, Ph.D., National Museum, Copenhagen. Translated from the Danish by W. E. Calvert. The translation revised by Professor C. Daryll Forde, University of Wales. With a Foreword by Diamond Jenness, M.A., (Oxon) F.R.A.I., National Museum, Ottawa. With 32 Plates and an Endpaper Map. Methuen, London. 15/-.

It is very evident in the case of this book that the author is an enthusiast on his subject and a keen student of the people of whom he writes. Dr. Birket-Smith has given up years of his life to the Eskimos; he has lived with them, worked with them, even starved or nearly starved with them and can still write about them not only with interest but with affection. To the average man in the street they do not make a great appeal but it is not for the average reader that this book is intended. It is clearly written for and expected to appeal to the explorer, the scientist and other equally favoured mortals and to such this work will be of the greatest interest.

Exploring Experiences

Dr. Birket-Smith carries on the high traditions of his predecessors both as explorer and scientist. When only 19 years of age he joined a zoological expedition to Greenland, where, like others before him, he promptly lost his heart to the Eskimo and devoted all his energies to their study. In 1918 he again visited its west coast, and gave to the world a detailed and closely reasoned account of the Egedesminde District and its inhabitants. In 1921, when Rasmussen organized the well-known expedition to northern Canada that eventually carried his dog-team right across the Arctic to Bering Strait, Dr. Birket-Smith accompanied him as ethnologist, and for two years travelled from tribe to tribe, and from band to band, among the little-known Eskimos and Indians in and behind Hudson Bay. It was for his work on this expedition that the Royal Danish Geographical Society awarded him its Egede Medal, the Swedish Anthropological Society its Andrée Plaquette, and France the coveted Prix Angrand.

This book is written in a very charming manner, the descriptions of the life and customs of the Eskimos are amazing, and the large number of photographs with which it is illustrated add a good deal to its interest.—R.F.C.M.

"THE SPOUTING WELL"

L'ARTESIANISME DANS LA GRAND PLAINE DU TCHEU LY (Artesianism in the Great Plain of Hopei).—By R.P.E. Licent, S.J. Publications of the Huang Ho Pai Ho Museum No. 40. Tientsin, 1936.

This document bears a sub-title "The Spouting Well of Lao Si Kai" and deals with a very remarkable boring made by Eardley & Co. of Shanghai for the French Concession at Tientsin. This boring went to the great depth of 2,834 feet (861 metres) and from a sand layer, 131 ft. (40 metres) thick, of which the top was at a depth of 2,352 ft. (715 metres), a copious supply of water (75 gallons a minute or 18 cubic metres per hour) was obtained with such a pressure that the water could raise itself 20 ft. (7 metres) above ground level.

The author points out that in "Cosmos" (January 21, 1911) he had indicated the existence of artesian conditions in the Hopei plain.

The paper discusses at considerable length previous borings and the geology of the neighbourhood, indicating that there is a faulted syncline (basin or channel stratification) beneath the plain, into which old channels, filled with permeable material, such as sand and gravel, lead below the impermeable upper layers. Technical details as to the boring are also given and should be of great interest.

Wells and Shanghai

Father Licent concludes with a note as to the possibility of similar true artesian conditions occurring in Shanghai and says:

> It appears to me indicated, with chance of success, that deep borings should be attempted at Shanghai. In a great part the general idea enounced in the present work can apply to the position of Shanghai.

Without wishing to discourage such an experiment, it should be pointed out that the high lands from which the pressure must originate are more remote and less continuous in the Shanghai neighbourhood. Tientsin is surrounded on three sides by an arc of hills, backed by a high plateau, and the plain slopes toward the sea, whereas, in Shanghai, continuous hill masses are far more remote and the plain is almost level.—H.C.

JEWISH PROBLEM

THE YELLOW SPOT The outlawing of half a million human beings: a collection of facts and documents relating to three years' persecution of German Jews, derived chiefly from National Socialist sources, very carefully assembled by a group of investigators. With an introduction by the Bishop of Durham. Gollancz, London. 8/6.

The publisher has done a service by collecting in the covers of this book documentary record of the circumstances in which the Jewish problem in Germany is being so distressingly tackled. The documents are chiefly derived from National Socialist sources and assembled by a group of investigators whose names are not given. The Bishop of Durham hopes that the publication of this book will hasten the return of sanity. It is reassuring to learn that at great personal risk a large number of Germans are endeavouring to give comfort and assistance to their unfortunate compatriots. It is impossible to quote from the book without giving an imperfect picture of the conditions which it protrays. Injustice would be done to both sides by any piecemeal quotation. It is sufficient to recommend anyone who takes an interest in the restoration of sound principles of tolerance and enlightenment to read the book for himself and, like the Bishop of Durham, form his own conclusions. The Bishop says it ought to be read by everybody who desires to know the truth of what he feels is a passing aberration.—E.H.

The evangelical revival in Great Britain during the eighteenth century gave birth to

1. In 1795 the Missionary Society, an interdenominational organization which later became known as the London Missionary Society.
2. In 1799 the Religious Tract Society, whose aim and object is to proclaim all people by means of the printed page the unsearchable riches of the Lord Jesus Christ.
3. At a meeting of the committee of the R.T.S. in 1804 the British and Foreign Bible Society was born.

The activities of the second and third are indispensable aids in the work of the missionary and in the progress of the world mission of Christianity.

In China the first tract committee was formed in Shanghai in 1844 but the first tract society was formed at Hankow in 1876. Other tract societies were founded but these all ultimately joined together to form the Religious Tract Society for China, with headquarters and printing works in Hankow, and a depot in Shanghai.

For the past five years there has been an average annual circulation of over ten million copies of the publications of the R.T.S. in Chinese. Such an output makes it rank as the largest circulator of Christian publications in the Far East if not in the world. The catalogue contains a list of over five hundred books and larger booklets and one thousand kinds of tracts and posters.

As from the first of April this year the work of the Shanghai depot which covers East China has been transferred to the Kwang Hsueh Publishing House.

Formerly the Chinese Department of the Kwang Hsueh Publishing House was located at 5 Museum Road, adjoining the English Department at 140 Peking Road. To undertake this additional service the Chinese Department has been divided so that now the books and posters on medicine, nursing and public health will remain at No. 5 Museum Road while the religious and devotional books, tracts, posters, pictures and music have been removed to the other side of the English Department at 152 Peking Road. Here will be found specimen copies of most of the Christian Literature at present available. A CLASSIFIED INDEX TO THE CHINESE LITERATURE OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN CHINA was issued in 1933 and a Supplement to this is about ready to go to press.

A Special Sale

of all Literature

Chinese and English

Is Announced

From MAY 16 to JUNE 16

Kwang Hsueh Publishing House

140 Peking Road, Shanghai

(There is no connection between the Kwang Hsueh Publishing House and the Kwang Hsueh Press.)

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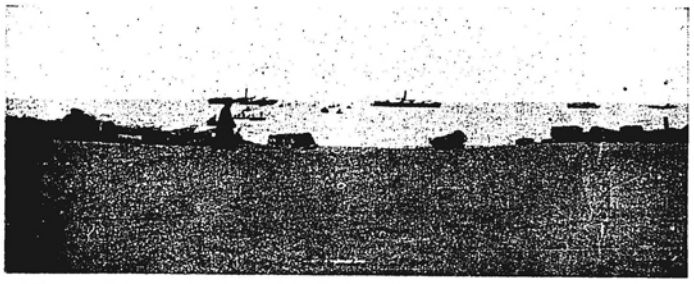
Smuggling at Chinwangtao Beach

Reference to these pictures is made in an illuminating article published in this issue and written by our special correspondent. Smuggling on the East Hopei coast has reached dimensions that seem hardly credible and the results have been disastrous to legitimate trading. It is all done quite openly and with impunity.

Sampans arrive at the Chinwangtao Beach loaded with smuggled goods, with several more in the distance making for the same destination.

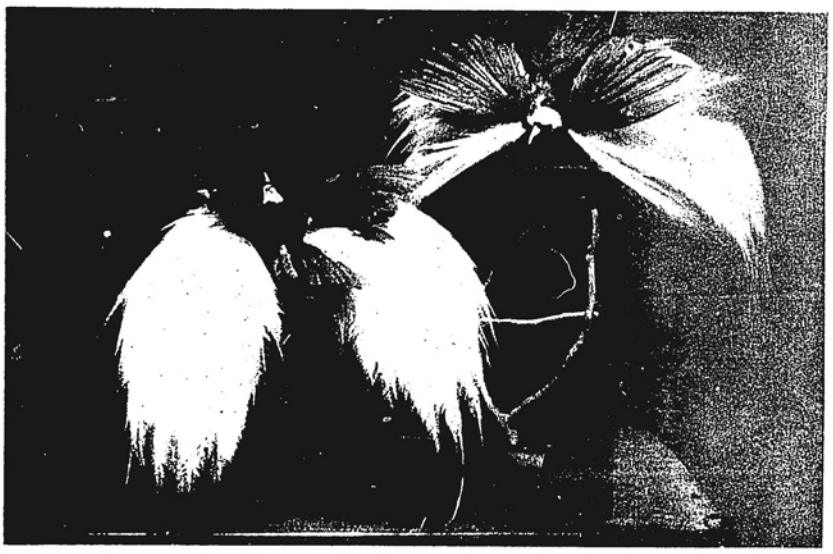
The shacks with flags flying are the offices of the various transportation companies and the tax stations of the East Hopei government.



The smugglers' vessels can be seen lying in the roadstead waiting for sampans to transfer their illicit cargo.

On arrival at the beach the goods are unloaded and stacked and are later removed by transportation companies for disposal inland.

Recent Acquisitions and Exhibits at the Shanghai Museum



Two Birds-of-Paradise presented by Mr. J. Carrier of the Java-China-Japan Line.

Bull Szechuan Takin (Budoreas tibetanus) presented by Messrs. Jack T. Young and Quentin Young. It was shot by the latter in the Wassu country on the Szechuan-Tibetan border.

A pair of Roedeer (Capreolus mantchuricus) shot by Mr. Mark L. Moody in Korea. They are shown mounted in a scenic case prepared by Mr. Sowerby.

A family of Blue Sheep (Pseudois nahoor szechuanensis) in natural surroundings, prepared by Mr. A. de Sowerby, Director of the Museum.

A Szechuan Serow (Nemorhaedus milne-edwardsi) and a Chekiang Goral (Urotragus arnouxianus) mounted in a scenic case by Mr. Sowerby.

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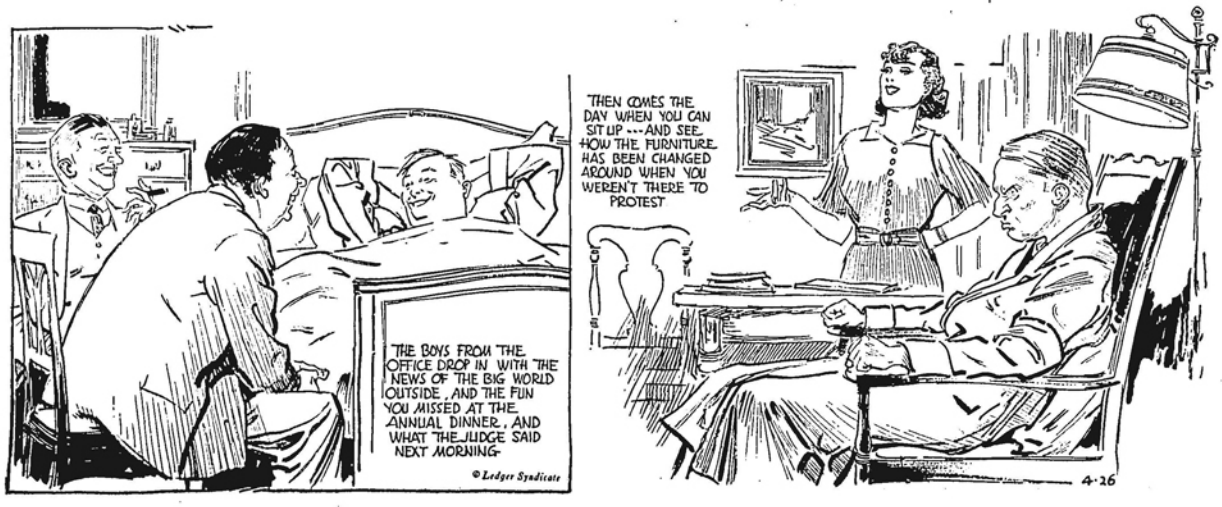
Laid Up for Repairs

VIGNETTES OF LIFE
By J. NORMAN LYND



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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

Shanghai, May 9.

The coming week certainly will be a busy one for there are affairs listed day and night, mostly for departing Shanghailanders. Young Shanghai is centring its attention on seeing that Miss "Sandy" Tittman, the niece of Judge and Mrs. Milton J. Helmick, is bon voyaged in the proper fashion. There are ladies tiffins every day in addition to the dinners and cocktails for her. Judge and Mrs. Helmick are giving two farewell cocktails for her in their new residence in the Rivers Court pent-house. They have invited guests for both Sunday and Monday evenings, May 17 and 18.

No invitations have been sent out for this affair, Miss Tittman and Mrs. Helmick asking their friends as they see them. They expect all of Miss Tittman's friends to come on either one or the other nights.

Mrs. A. U. Fox is giving a tiffin party for Miss Tittman on Monday, May 18 and Mrs. H. S. Peake is having one on Thursday of this week. Last evening Miss Ellen Thesmar and her brother, Mr. Michel Thesmar gave a dinner party in her honour, the guests including Miss Ann Branch, Miss Doreen Parkhill, Mr. Hugh Barton, Mr. Denzil and Mr. Cecil Ezra.

Miss Mary Spunt, the daughter of Mrs. Maurice Elzear, will give a dinner for her on Thursday night and Dr. "Jimmie" Riddell will give one on Tuesday. Mr. Ian McKenzie will give another dinner on Thursday night. Miss Tittman and Mrs. B. C. Hart will share honours at Mrs. L. B. Mallery's tiffin on Friday and Miss Mats Chieri will entertain at tiffin for Miss Tittman on Saturday. That night Mr. Denzil Ezra will give a large dinner for her.

Sir Victor Sassoon is busy too, getting off, for he, Miss Tittman, Mr. and Mrs. Park Bryan who are being farewelled in excellent fashion; Mr. and Mrs. R. O'Bolger, Mr. Paul Granberry—and oh, at least half the town it seems, are all departing in the ss. President Coolidge on May 19.

Two Large Affairs

Sir Victor's large "At Home" at Eves on Wednesday, May 13, will claim the attention of all social Shanghai. Sir Victor's "At Homes" are always among the jolliest parties of the season.

Another large affair of the coming week will be the party which Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Elzear will give from 6.30 to 9 p.m. in the lovely garden of their home in Route Pere Robert next Saturday evening. This has been arranged to celebrate their first year wedding anniversary and also Mr. Elzear's birthday. Nearly 200 guests have been invited.

And then the International Arts Theatre's programme of Chinese sketches and dances on Tuesday and Wednesday nights will claim the attention of another large group.

Interesting Programme

The programme will be given in the I.A.T. Studio and the plays will be in English. The first half of the programme will be presented by Mrs. Averil Tong and Miss Augusta Chang who will enact a scene from the play, "The Mischievous Servant Girl Disturbs The School". This will be followed by the "Tea Cup" dance by Miss Augusta and Miss Virginia Chang. A short play, "The Dragon and Phoenix" will fill the second half of the programme. Mr. Paul Chu and Mrs. Y. H. Woo, will play the only two rôles of the emperor and the serving maid.

Many Parties Arranged

Many parties have been planned for the two nights. Bookings for the first night include Mr. and Mrs. Chester Fritz who will have a party of 16; M. and Mme. Levi-Schiff who will have M. and Mme. Rapex as their guests; Dr. W. S. Fu, Dr. H. Chatley and Mr. Y. H. Woo whose wife is playing the leading rôle in "The Dragon and the Phoenix", has a party of eight. Others who already have arranged to attend are Mr. and Mrs. B. Y. Woo, Dr. and Mrs. Szening Sze, Dr. von Miorini, Mrs. George Lacks, Mr. Avshalomoff and several others.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Fritz also have a party arranged for the second night and other who have booked are Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Chancellor, Mr. McLorn and Dr. von Miorini.

Among others who will attend the Chinese Evening are:—

Dr. and Mrs. U. Y. Yen, Sir Frederick and Lady Maze, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Liu, Mr. and Mrs. Delvaux de Fenffe, Captain and Mrs. Fabre, Dr. and Mrs. Lin Yu-tang, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Penn, M. Formet Becherat, Mr. Alexander Janta, Miss Li Ya-ching, Mayor and Mme. Wu Te-chen.

More People Depart

But to get back to the farewells. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. N. Heygate and their daughter, Miss June Heygate who are leaving China for good when they sail for Home in the ss. Rajputana on Tuesday, have been enjoying a round of parties.

"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

POPULAR HOSTESS

Mrs. H. S. Peake, caught by the camera at the Champions Day races. Mrs. Peake, who was wearing a smart two piece costume of mustard-coloured wool with hat to match, is giving a farewell tiffin for Miss "Sandy" Tittman next Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Heygate have been 25 years in China, Mr. Heygate having just retired from the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company. Mrs. Heygate has worked for many years with the Ministering Children's League, last year serving as president of that organization.

Col. John C. Beaumont who left yesterday for America viâ Siberia and Europe, said goodbye to his Shanghai friends over and over again at tiffins, cocktails and dinners. The officers and their wives of the U.S. Fourth Marines, naturally fêted him at many affairs, their final farewell being the dinner at the French Club on Thursday night. Among those present were:—

Colonel and Mrs. Charles F. B. Price, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. William Dulty Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. L. B. Stephenson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. John B. Sebree, Major and Mrs. G. M. Sturgis, Major M. B. Curtis, Major and Mrs. Franklin P. Steele, Major and Mrs. R. E. West, Major and Mrs. R. E. Knapp, Major and Mrs. F. S. Robillard, Major and Mrs. L. F. Swindler, Captain and Mrs. D. R. Fox, Commander O. D. Ting, Medical Corps Doctor of the United States Navy and Mrs. Ting, Lieutenant-Commander James D. Rives and Mrs. Rives, Captain and Mrs. George W. Shearer, Captain and Mrs. Albert W. Paul, Captain and Mrs. George W. Rowan, Captain and Mrs. Robert S. Pendleton, Captain and Mrs. Paul A. Lesser, Captain and Mrs. Melvin E. Fuller, Captain and Mrs. F. I. Fenton, Captain and Mrs. C. H. Yost, and Captain and Mrs. R. A. Boone.

After The Races

On Wednesday evening after watching Champions Day Race Meeting some sixty and more people dropped in for cocktails and to wish Col. Beaumont bon voyage at an informal party given by Captain and Mrs. T. C. Hutchins in their residence at 1 The Bund.

Mrs. Hutchins, by the way, looked very smart at the races in an attractive navy blue ensemble and a large brimmed hat. Touches of white, here and there, gave a crisp cool look to the costume.

Bon-Voyage at Jimmy's

A rather novel bon voyage party occurred on Sunday night when a group of friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mackay "took over" Jimmy's in Nanking Road and held an informal "At Home" for Mr. and Mrs. Mackay before they boarded the ten o'clock tender.

The "Bar-Keep"

Mr. S. T. Bitting of the National City Bank acted as bar-tender and mixed the drinks in a very able manner in the rear of the room. Friends dropped in all evening, some staying on for "chow". Among those who called to wish Mr. and Mrs. Mackay a pleasant journey were Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Vern Clair, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Calhoun, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Heuser, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Twogood, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Cornish, Mr. and Mrs. Boies C. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Mallery, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Mrs. Eve Harris, Mr. "Peter" Plant, Mr. William Simmons, and Mr. Milton Bates.

Now that farewells have ended for Mr. and Mrs. Mackay welcome-to-Shanghai parties are just beginning for Mr. and Mrs. Hart who have come from the National City Bank in New York. Mrs. A. C. Cornish asked a few friends to meet Mrs. Hart at a ladies tiffin at the Cathay Hotel on Thursday. Among those at the table were Mrs. Calhoun, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. W. L. Bond, and Mrs. W. P. Hunt.

Japan and Home

Mrs. R. C. F. Wahl and her son, Mr. R. C. Wahl who have been visiting here for the past ten weeks are leaving for a trip to Japan to-day, sailing in the ss. Geisenau. When they return to Shanghai on May 19, passing through enroute to their home in London, Captain and Mrs. D. R. Wahl will give a farewell cocktail in their honour. The host is also a son of Mrs. R. C. F. Wahl. All during their stay here they have been continuously entertained at various social events.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Basset who also are departing soon bade good-bye to a large number of friends at cocktails last evening in their Tunsin Road home. Mrs. Basset and her two children, Georgette and Louis, are leaving for Weihaiwei for four or five months on next Tuesday and Mr. Basset is leaving for France on May 30.

Soochow Residents Off

Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Nance of Soochow, the parents of a Dr. W. K. Nance, Dr. Dana Nance and Dr. Francis Nance of Soochow, also are leaving in the ss. President Coolidge. They will arrive here one week from to-day and aside from family gatherings the only farewell party in their honour here will be the dinner which Dr. Anne Walter Fearn will give at the Cathay Hotel on the evening of Saturday, May 16. Dr. and Mrs. Nance do not expect to refurn until some time after the first of the year and they will come by way of Europe.

Arrivals and Departures

Miss Anna May Wong is leaving for Peiping to-morrow. She intends to take a house there and spend several months studying Chinese stage technique and Manadarin. Mr. and Mrs. Loy Chang gave a tiffin party in her honour yesterday.

Another distinguished visitor who is expected in Shanghai in the near future is Mrs. Francis Carter, the daughter-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Carter, noted actor and actress, and who in her own right is a painter of distinction. Mrs. Carter who arrives in the ss. President Jefferson, will be here only a few days as she, too, intends to go to Peiping.

Mrs. Chester Fritz, whom she will visit, spent last week in Hangchow and to-day she is off, bright and early to show the sights of Soochow to Miss Vicki Baum.

Miss Baum, whose destination is Bali where she will spend four months writing a novel with a Bali background, also will go to Peiping. She expects to go by 'plane on Tuesday.

Among summer visitors in Shanghai will be Miss G. Virginia Gollatz of Pasadena who is conducting a tour party. Miss Gollatz, a graduate of the University of California in Los Angeles, last year was the official delegate from the United States to the International Folk Dance Festival in London.

The "Ugliest" Man

Word also comes from California concerning Mr. J. E. "Dinty" Doyle, a former Shanghailander and one-time newspaper man here. Mr. Doyle who for many years was radio editor of the "Post-Enquirer" in Oakland has now transferred his professional allegiance to "The San Francisco Chronicle" across the bay.

"Dinty" as he is known to all of his old friends here and also to the thousands of readers of his column from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, has been described by one of his colleagues, Mr. Harry B. Smith, as "homely as a mud fence, as common as an old shoe." Another columnist, Mr. Bill Leiser, in writing of him and his new job as radio editor of "The Chronicle" said, "He's the world's ugliest newspaper man and brags about it too." "Dinty" himself writes that he "Went to China and taught English there which accounts for the Chinese still speaking Chinese. Worked on "The China Press" but got the bar bill mixed up with the expense account."

A Missouri Party

Major and Mrs. Arthur Bassett were hosts last evening to a crowd of former Missourians who are now residing or visiting in Shanghai. Major Bassett is a former Missourian, his home town being Paris.

A round of parties is keeping Mrs. Coltart, the wife of Captain. C. G. B. Coltart of H. M. Fourth Submarine Flotilla, extremely busy since her arrival several days ago. For the present Mrs. Coltart is the guest at the home of Major and Mrs. J. T. Ford in Great Western Road.

Spanish Fiesta

One of the many interesting events of May will be the Fiesta a la Deauville which will be held at the Columbia Country Club on Saturday night, May 23. Notices to members advise them to brush up on their Spanish and it is suggested that Donas practice flashing their eyes about while the Dons get guitars and find themselves balconies. The dress will be strictly Spanish. Mrs. Betty Spunt has arranged one of the largest parties to date for this affair.

A Farewell

In honour of Mr. C. Harpur who is leaving shortly for Home Mr. and Mrs. James H. Lee will be "At Home" on Tuesday, May 19 from 6.30 to 8.30 o'clock at 727 Avenue Haig.

A Mayfair Notebook

THE GARDEN PARTY SCENE: THE HOSTESS INTRODUCES SIGNATURE SUPPERS

By Philine

London, Apr. 17.

It is not the weather, still anything but warm and sunny, which has turned a certain part of London's feminine interest from the indoor to the outdoor social scene. The King is responsible for carrying our thoughts forward into summery days, when the drawing-room and the ballroom are transferred to gardens and parks.

After much debating and discussion, it has been decided to hold two Garden Receptions at Buckingham Palace on the afternoons of July 21 and 22. Debutantes will be presented to His Majesty as on evening Court occasions, and so Royal Ascot, which usually sees the high water-mark of the season's fashions, will, this year, have formidable rivals in these royal occasions.

Many of our young dress designers much prefer to make frocks which will be set off against a beautiful background of grass and trees to the artificial formality of a ballroom. It is true that their early spring models were displayed in airy rooms where amber flood-lighting did its best to immitate sunshine. But the sun, itself, shining, as we hope, out of a cloudless blue sky, provides the best lighting scheme for a dainty summer frock. There is talk, indeed, of a revival of the garden mannequin parades which were introduced by a titled dressmaker before the War. Ascot frocks, in her opinion, too, should be displayed in a sylvan scene.

The Dressmakers at Work

Paris may be more interested at the moment in the two new colours which she has evolved for street suit wear than in any others. The prune-mulberry shade and the darkest plum are smart and sensible. But our dressmakers are hard at work on silks and muslins in pastel shades, the best of which will be seen in the gardens of Buckingham Palace this July.

Peach blossom, Sevre blue and lily green are popular colours for some of the lovely new printed crepes, chiffons and cottons. The paler tones of blue have ousted the darker shades from their prime place; and Love-in-the Mist, a delicate Sevres, with a whitey-blue cloud colour, in aerophane and tulles, as well as a sea-blue, in crepe satin, are greatly used in the dressmaking salons of to-day.

Menu Innovations

With a large proportion of West-End hostesses living with their families in flats instead of in the commodious town houses, which already seem to belong to another age, the West-End caterers should do a roaring trade during the season.

For the modern flats have small kitchen accommodation and very often no bedroom for a maid. More and more does the hostess take her guests to dine out at a restaurant, or she may order her meal to be sent in to her. Out of this custom, no doubt, has arisen the problem of the dinner or supper, which has been served to Mrs. A., and Mrs. B., on two successive nights. The trouble may be that Mrs. A. and Mrs. B. both choose the same menu, to the horror of Mrs. B., and the discomfort of her guests.

Until now the caterers have sent out the same printed menus to each hostess. But this year there is to be an improvement in these party arrangements. It is what is called the "signature menu," and as original, it seems as any artist's picture which bears his signature. For this menu will have individual touches and will be exclusive to one customer.

Handkerchiefs Into Sleeves

To make a pair of sleeves out of two handkerchiefs is only one use to which you can put the hitherto unwanted gift of a couple of chiffon or silk squares. So long as the handkerchief in question is a fairly large one it is no longer necessary to regard it merely as a dainty piece of fabric, though a rather useless thing, which can be trailed through the fingers or tucked into an evening belt.

To make the sleeves, gather one edge of one of the matching handkerchiefs into a fitted wrist-band, or deep cuff of velvet, or lace, and arrange the opposite edge into the armhole of the garment they are to adorn. It is not necessary to make a seam, but allow the sleeves to be open—either on top of the arm or on the inner side—from armhole to cuff.

Suppose we have another pair of matching handkerchiefs and a frock which needs some sort of decoration down the front of the bodice. Pleated fronts would bring the dress right up-to-date, so we pleat the two squares and then hold them together at the throat under an ornamental clasp, leaving about three inches of the pleating above the clasp so that a turnover frill is formed. The two parts of the front are well linked together by two or three fancy buttons, while the lower edge of the pleats are fixed to a ribbon long enough to tie around the waist. A waistbelt covers the ribbon which keeps the pleats in position.

The smaller chiffon square can make attractive jabots. Two are needed for each jabot, but they need not match. In fact a contrast in colours is most attractive. Hold the centres of each handkerchief together with a stitch or two, letting the four corners fall loosely, and pin the jabot to the dress with a broach. Again silk squares are useful, when cut in half, on the straight, to fit round the neck of a dress.

Stars On The Beach

Two film stars, very much in the news at the moment, suggest, by the attractive beach clothes they are taking to for the summer, bright ideas for those who are ever ready to welcome them. Dolores Costello Barrymore, (who makes a return to the screen after an absence of five years and will soon be seen in the role of little Lord Fauntleroy's 'dearest', offers the following beach-wear fancy. She has adopted it herself. It is a hand-knitted malliot in coppery rust, with socks to match and sandals of gold, underneath an ankle-length fitted coat, with a widely flared skirt in dull gold linen crash.

Merle Oberon, the British star who has lately and so successfully invaded the Hollywood studios, is the next to make a suggestion, the favours plain white knitted trunks with a brassiere to match. Over this suit she wears a knee-length cape of navy blue jersey with a youthful Peter Pan collar.

A Devonshire Omelet

It has had a thorough testing over many years, but its recipe may be none the less welcome for that. Take three large cooking apples and peel, core and slice them. Put them in a pan with three tablespoonfuls of water and three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Cook until them become a soft pulp. Mix in well half an ounce of butter and two tablespoonfuls of powered macaroons, the beaten yolks of three eggs and enough cinnamon to flavour the whole.

Whisk the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and stir lightly into the other ingredients. Then pour the mixture into a well-buttered pie-dish dredge with castor sugar, and bake in a moderately hot over for twenty minutes, or until it is nicely puffed up and lightly browned.

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INWARD FOREIGN MAILS

From Europe.....Ranpura, left London Apr. 10 due Shanghai May 17
From U.S.A.....E. of Canada, left Seattle Apr. 30, Shanghai May 19

OUTWARD FOREIGN MAILS

For Europe.....Chenonceaux, lvs. Shanghai May 16, due London June 18
For U.S.A.....E. of Asia, lvs. S'hai May 17, U.S.A. May 3, London June 14

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON

Soudan	—	May 15
Ranpura	Apr.10	May 17
Benelcuch	Mar.28	May 20
Yasukuni M.	—	May 22
Benalder	Apr.11	May 27
Rawalpindi	Apr.24	May 31
Hakone M.	May 2	June 8
Benvenue	Apr.25	June 10
Burdwan	—	June 13
Benledi	May 9	June 22
Suwa M.	May16	June 23

From LIVERPOOL

Deucallon	—	May 14
Mentor	—	May 23
Patroclus	Apr.18	May 26
Calchas	Apr.25	June 5
Memnon	May 2	June 11
Demodicus	—	June 19
Philoctetes	—	July 3

From OSLO

Tamara	—	May 22
Taurus	—	June 13
Tancred	—	July 15

From GDYNIA

G. Eastbourne	—	May 22
Stettin	Apr.24	June 14
Tancred	—	July 15

From HAMBURG

Duisburg	—	May 14
Fulda	—	May 17
Oldenburg	—	May 27
Muensterland	—	June 6
Neckar	—	June 8
Schamhorst	—	June 11
Leverkusen	—	June 12
Oder	—	June 17

From COPENHAGEN

Danmark	—	June 9
Afrika	—	July 5

From ANTWERP

Meerkerk	—	May 16
Alnkerk	—	May 22
Yangtze	—	May 26
Radnorshire	—	May 28
Scrooskerk	—	June 13
Zuiderkerk	—	July 11

From MARSEILLES

J. Laborde	Apr.16	May 18
D'Artagnan	May 1	June 2
F. Roussel	May14	June 15

From TRIESTE

Victoria	Apr.30	May 23
Himalaya	—	June 3
Sumatra	Apr.10	June 9
Conte Verde	May30	June 22

From CAPETOWN

Houtman	—	June 4

From MELBOURNE

Nankin	—	June 8

From BOMBAY

Allpore	—	May 13
Toyama M.	—	May 21
Tanga M.	—	June 1
Mayobashi M.	—	June 21

From CALCUTTA

Talma	Apr.26	May 18
Sindhana	—	June 1
Shirala	—	June 15

From BATAVIA

Tjisadano	May 6	May 16
Tjinegara	May20	May 30
Tjibadak	—	June 13

From MANILA

HokurokuM.	—	May 13
Niel Maersk	—	May 15
E. Asia	May12	May 17
P. Coolidge	May13	May 18
G. Pershing	—	May 18
Tai Shan	—	May 21
P. Jackson	May20	May 25
Sanyo M.	—	May 28
Anna Maersk	—	May 31

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

C. Mobile	Mar.17	May 15
P.VanBuren	Apr.11	May 17
Astoria	Mar.26	May 18
P. Taft	—	May 22
Cingalese Prince	May 24	May 29
G. Maersk	—	May 29
Fowlebank	Apr. 7	May 29
P. Garfield	Apr.25	June 1
Steel Seafarer	—	June 1
Wichita	—	June 10
Ghanem	Apr.27	June 14
C.C'tehurch	Apr.16	June 16

From SAN FRANCISCO

Chichibu M.	—	May 19
P. Hoover	May14	June 1
Tatsuta M.	May20	June 8

From SAN FRANCISCO

Asama M.	June 3	June 22

From VANCOUVER

E. Canada	Apr.30	May 19
E. Russia	May16	June 1

From SEATTLE

P.McKinley	May 9	May 26
Ixion	Apr.25	May 28

From PORTLAND

G. Sherman	May 2	May 25
G. Lee	May23	June 15

From YOKOHAMA

Kulmerland	—	May 13

From YOKOHAMA

Agamemnon	—	May 15
Gneisenau	—	May 18
Nikko M.	—	May 18
Haruna M.	—	May 18
Menelaus	—	May 22
Tokiwa M.	—	May 23
Tsukuba M.	—	May 24
Katori M.	—	June 1

From KOBE

Kosaki M.	—	May 13
Chen'ceaux	May13	May 15
ShanghaiM.	May14	May 16
Maya M.	—	May 17
Bhutan	—	May 18
Mikasa M.	—	May 20
Ikoma M.	—	May 24

PASSENGER LISTS

INWARD

Per N.D.L.S. Gneisenau, May 7. From Hamburg, Etc. Mr. Robert Baessler, Mr. Frederic Dahlmann, Mr. Henry Lui, Mr. Reginald March, Mr. Vladimir Pechatkin, Mr. C. L. Shoppee, Mrs. C. E. Shoppee, Mr. Singer, Mrs. Kate Walter, Joachim Walter, Mrs. Wang, Lin Wang, Tse Lou Wang, Fen Nan Wang, Fraulein Dr. Ruta Weidenreich, Miss Maria Wendt, Mr. Geoffrey Whitaker, Mrs. Monia Whitaker, Andrew Whitaker, Prof. Dr. Hermann von Wissmann, Mr. Samuel Zwick, Mr. George Duncan, Mrs. Annie Duncan, Sheila Duncan, Mrs. N. de Gherardi, Miss O. M. Gould, Mrs. Helene Gutt, Mr. George Heathcote, Miss Hildegard Kraemer, Mr. Hans-Heinrich Kraemer, Miss Kathleen O'Conner, Mrs. Johanne Voss Olsson, Mrs. J. Petersen, Father Basilius van Raemdonck, Mr. Cort Rave, Miss Elise Schumacher, Mr. Gaspar Tato, Mrs. Dolores Tato, Mrs. Dora Weeks.

Per N.Y.K.S. Asama Maru, May 8. From Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Ferry, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. House, Mr. M. Sears, Mr. C. H. Shaifer, Mr. A. M. Webb, Mr. E. D. D. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Hogg, Mrs. J. D. Wallace Mr. N. A. Meurer, Mr. J. P. Delprat, Mr. A. Buys, Mrs. N. M. A. Devaux, Mstr. C. G. C. Devaux, Miss L. Lengmuller, Mrs. J. C. Batten, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. V. Ribeiro, Mrs. P. F. Chijoff, Mr. A. H. van Etten, Mr. Z. Velichinsky.

Per N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru, May 8. From Japan. Miss Lourdes G. Quiolay, Mr. Koo Shao Chen, Mr. Young Tze Ya, Mr. Shao Ven Ping, Mr. Chen Che Bo, Mr. Woo Chen Sung, Mr. Chu Peng Ven, Mr. Wang Vee Sin, Mr. Loh Chun Suen, Mr. Woo Sai Sung, Mr. Wong Chi Ing, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Tomassetti, Miss Grace Emblen, Mr. T. Garrett, Mrs. Nina Street, Miss Beth Martin, Mr. Geo. K. Harris, Mrs. K. Harris, Miss E. Lambrecht, Mr. C. F. Smith, Mrs. T. D. Smith, Mr. Bruno Michell, Mr. P. Damslet, Mr. Isaac Sayoc, Mrs. P. Sayoc, Miss Anita Sayoc, Mstr. C. Sayoc, Mrs. C. E. de Martinez, Miss C. Martinez, Mr. E. R. Mason, Mr. Yee Tze Chun, Miss L. Gaywood, Mrs. C. Gardon.

Per R.D.S. President Cleveland, May 8. From Manila and Hongkong. Mrs. J. Armstrong, Mr. Awyong Kin Sik, Lt. E. Brackett, Lt. and Mrs. M. Brown, Mrs. R. Bielka, Mstr. R. Bielka, Mstr. E. Bielka, Mr. and Mrs. C. Brinkmann, Mr Y. Chang, Mrs. H. Chase, Mstr. T. Chase, Lt. D. Cheever, Mr. M. Chew, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clark, Mr. S. Danzig, Mr. O. Dawson, Mrs. E. Darnveille, Mrs. Z. De Loy, Major and Mrs. T. Ewen, Lt. W. Fiske, Mrs. J. Fitzpatrick, Mr. W. Forster, Mr. and Mrs. D. Franco, Mr. L. Gidumal, Lt. G. Groves, Mr. W. Hu, Mr. J. Horton, Mr. and Mrs. F. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Kan Tong Po, Mr. Kan Yuef Hing, Mr. J. Keith, Comdr. J. Kiernan, Mrs. J. Kiernan, Miss V. and G. Kiernan, Mrs. R. Lajeunesse, Mstr. D. Lajeunesse, Lt. A. Loveridge, Mr. Lee Dun Yip, Mr. Lee Wing Chong, Mrs. A. Lentz, Mstr. A. Lentz, Mr. R. Manguat, Lt. H. Nickerson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Pimley, Dr. L. Powell, Mr. R. Roxburgh, Mr. M. San, Mr. P. Shaw, Mrs. E. Shumake, Miss D. and J. Shumaker, Mstr. C. Shumaker, Mr. T. Sun, Mr. Tom Fook Ngin, Mrs. A. Tongish, Miss E. Tongish, Mr. E. Tsai, Miss C. Venetzkaya, Mr. S. Voong, Mr. A. Zane.

Per R.D.S. President Jefferson, May 11. From Manila and Hongkong. Mr. P. M. Anderson, Mr. Au Chan, Miss Eleanor Bass, Mr. Freeman Bernstein, Mr. F. Bumann, Mr. John Ed Burke, Rev. and Mrs. I. Cannaday, Mrs. Frances S. Carter, Miss B. Chan, Miss S. K. Chiu, Mr. and Mrs. Chu Yan Kit, Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Cohen, Miss Agnes M. Dorset, Mrs. P. F. J. Eardley, Mr. and Mrs. William Finnimore, Mr. Charles Goetz, Mr. Isaac Greenberg, Brig.-Gen. J. W. Gulick, Mrs. J. W. Gulick, Mr. J. E. Hargreaves, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. C. L. Hatton, Mrs. W. R. Hiland, Mr. Louis W. Horton, Mr. S. S. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Francesco Leto, Mr. S. L. Lo, Mr. P. S. Loo, Mr. Phin Lumbikananda, Mr. Jose Maria Loudes da Luz, Miss E. I. Lynn, Mr. John Mair, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McGee, Mrs. L. Norman, Miss Ruth Pease, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Rhoden, Mr. Jacino R. de Salanguit, Mrs. Polagia Jugo de Salanguit, Miss Amalia J. de Salanguit, Countess R. de Sercey, Miss de Sercey, Mrs. Robert H. Shrop, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Sipser, Miss D. J. Smaill, Mr. James J. Smith, Mrs. H. G. Sweet, Miss Lee H. Schwiesow, Miss Jessie Beatrice Tipper, Mr. Andrew T. K. Tseng, Miss Eleanor Upson, Miss L. Upson, Mrs. Bessie J. Varderhoof.

Per R.D.S. President Jackson, May 12. From Kobe. Mr. Ray Bailey, Miss C. R. Bley, Mr. Pio C. Calica, Mr. Guillermo G. Castillo, Mrs. Marion L. Cook, Miss Nieva Erana, Mr. and Mrs. Werner Eicher, Mstr. Edward Eicher, Miss A. Gutierrez, Mr. M. O. Gregory, Mr. J. O. W. Gravely, Jr., Mr. K. H. Hasselmann, Count A. Moltke Huitfeldt, Mr. and Mrs. Enrique Lopez, Mr. Jesus Lopez, Miss Carmen Lopez, Dr. Ramon Lopez, Mr. Federico Mangabas, Mrs. D. Miciano, Miss Loudes Miciano, Miss Alma McDonnell, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Nathan, Miss Adele Nasser, Mr. Sconder Nasser, John Gleason O'Brien, Miss D. Semmes, Miss Maria Santos, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. John Woods.

Per N.Y.K.S. Nagasaki Maru, May 13. From Japan. Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomerie, Mr. H. J. Cox, Miss E. Lagorquist, Mr. J. E. Donnelly, Mrs. A. S. Hen, Mr. K. Sztykgold, Mr. H. E. Keylock, Mrs. W. E. Keylock, Mrs. M. McDonald, Mr. Edmond Lim, Mr. P. Praum, Mr. Otto Bezold, Mr. Gustav Dolle, Mrs. E. Dolle, Mr. H. T. Jensen.

OUTWARD

Per R.D.S. President Coolidge, May 6.—For Hongkong.—Mr. L. A. Dabelstein, Miss Joleen Hunter, Mr. Harry R. McMahon, Mr. T. L. Liem, Mr. J. Sullivan, Mr. Armand Ditesheim, Mr. Y. C. Lee, M. Z. A. Wu, Mr. C. C. Waung, Mrs. Thung Tjenf Tjioe, Miss E. Roeszler, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hunter, Mstr. D. Hunter, Mrs. George D. Cohn, Mrs. T. L. Liem, Mr. W. K. Ho, Miss W. Goggin, Mrs. J. H. Marsman, Mr. Z. B. Wu, Mr. Tio Tiang-hoey, Mr. Y. C. Zeng, Miss R. Walsh, Mrs. J. J. Eherhardt, Mr. George D. Cohn, Mrs. Harry R. McMahon, Mr. B. Greenberg, Mr. J. E. Hargreaves, Mr. J. H. Marsman, Mr. Z. T. Wu, Mme. Khoo Poe-eam, Mr. Thung Tjenf-tjioe, Mr. Parkson Chen.—**For Manila.**—Miss Kay Farrell, Mstr. J. S. Waddington, Miss Elizabeth Freeman, Mr. H. F. Steckel, Jr., Miss Barbara McIntyre, Mrs. H. W. Gibson, Mrs. Julia Wager, Miss Lee Moore, Mrs. E. J. Barber, Mr. Christy Mathewson, Mrs L. R. Holbrook, Jr., Mr. J. R. Moffet, Mr. S. F. Chaflin, Mr. Tenghoe Amiroedin, Mrs. S. E. Waddington, Miss Willetta-Ann Barber, Mrs. M. Steckel, Miss H. Rabinowitz, Mrs. Nell Applegate, Mr. Tan Kok-shing, Mr. Raja Zainal Azman Shah.

Per str. Kwangtung, May 8.—For Haiphong (round trip)—Miss F. P. Hutton, Miss H. Marsh.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. P. Powell.

Per N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru, May 9.—For Japan.—Mr. and Mrs. L. C. C. Anderson, Mr. W. O. Lancaster, Mr. P. M. Lancaster, Miss J. Fredericks, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Merlet, Mrs. M. L. Young, Miss C. Young, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rober, Mr. G. H. Hall, Mr. D. H. MacTurk, Miss Florie Ouei, Mr. T. M. West, Mrs. Quei Tze King, Mr. W. L. Forster.

Per N.Y.K.S. Asama Maru, May 9.—For San Francisco, Los Angeles, Honolulu and Japan Ports.—Capt. A. H. Allen, Miss Marion Stephens, Miss E. Stephen, Mr. H. J. Eddo, Mrs. E. D. Wilson, Mr. Edwin E. Lane, Miss D. Louey, Miss V. Valliant, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Green, Mrs. Robert O. Osborne, Miss Jean Sage, Mr. R. Fine, Mr. and Mrs. S. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Van Den Berg, Miss Van Den Berg, Mr. G. Bemetzky, Mr. R. de Montzoller, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Maley, Mr. H. G. Bley, Mr. H. Rubin, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ockeloen and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Bulgakoff, Mr. A. H. Buschman, Miss Buschman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Burgess, Miss A. M. Burgess, Mr. Wong Chee Jong, Mrs. M. L. West, Mr. Salvador Harari, Mrs. S. Harari, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Van Den Wijck, Dr. M. V. Eickhorn, Mr. A. C. F. Mildrodt, Miss M. L. Mena, Miss L. Crisologo, Miss A. P. Herrera, Mr. J. R. Folks, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. de Abreu, Mrs. T. D. Warner, Miss Warner, Mrs. J. T. Smith, Mrs. Myra G. Magnuson.

Per R.D.S. President Cleveland, May 9.—For Kobe.—Mr. Wm. C. Henderson, Mrs. W. S. Cowherd, Mrs. C. H. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rosenblatt, Miss Signhild Sherman, Mr. K. Vischer, Mrs. M. Anne Ford, Mr. T. K. King.—**For Yokohama.**—Mr. T. J. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver S. Orrick, Mr. R. B. De-Mallie, Mrs. J. A. Prouty, Mrs. H. J. Conrad, Mr. J. C. Cook, Mr. J. P. Twomey, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. MacDonald. —**For Honolulu.**—Mrs. F. S. Haverlick. —**For San Francisco.**—Lt. and Mrs. H M. Hayter, Misses Hayter, Lt. W. C. F. Robards, Mrs. J. F. R. Loutit, Lt. G. K. Williams, Lt. R. C. McGlathery, Lt. G. Scull, Lt. W. V. McKaig, Lt. and Mrs. J. M. Bristol, Mstr. J. M. Bristol, Jr., Mrs. Gladys Stutts, Mrs. Hilda Goldsmith, Mrs. G. F. Grebenstein, Mr. Arthur G. Dudley, Miss M. A. Onyon, Miss L. H. H. Byrne.—**For Los Angeles.**—Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Deckwa, Miss Diane Deckwa, Lt. and Mrs. W. J. Mitchell, Mr. Steltenkamp, Mr. Joseph Earle Spencer, Mrs. Kathryn Spencer, Mstr. Douglas Earle Spencer, Miss Patricia J. Spencer, Mrs. Jessie McLeman, Miss Marion Rex McLeman, Mrs. Bertha Stern Chasanovich, Dr. Jessie McDonald, Miss Carrie A. Shurtleff, Mrs. Ethel S. Zimmerman, Mrs. W. N. Russell, Mstr. L. V. Russell, Mrs. C. P. Sedgwick, Mr. L. B. Selous.—**For New York.**—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Foster, Miss N. D. Foster, Miss M. G. Foster, Miss Julia Bonafield, Miss Mary Sing Glen, Capt. and Mrs. T. Hutchison, Miss J. F. Hutchison, Miss C. A. Hutchison, Mr. A. Bryant.

Per str. Isabel Moller, May 9.—For Chinwangtao.—Mrs. Harrison, Miss K. O'connor, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. F. Whitaker and child.

Per str. Ingeren, May 10.—For Chinwangtao.—Mrs. Sands, Misses Sands.

Per D.K.K.S. Hoten Maru, May 12.—For Dairen.—Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Henchman, Miss Henchman, Dr. and Mrs. G. F. Bunn and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Mann, Col. and Mrs. John Potts, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Maxted, Mrs. G. Siemssen and 2 children, Mr. R. Koch, Mr. G. Pollock, Mr. Loveridge, Mr. A. White, Mr. Hatton, Mr. Maier, Mr. C. Stender, Mr. Brahn, Mrs. E. Kanter, Mr. H. V. H. Brewer, Mr. C. Castilho, Mr. K. Barrie.—**For Tsingtao.**—Mr. E. F. Harris, Mrs. A. M. Harris, Mrs. V. D. Gensburger, Miss Pavey, Mrs. A. Kemper, Mrs. Shumaker and 3 children, Mrs. G. L. Swinburn and son, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bambro, Mrs. F. L. Foster and daughter, Mrs. J. Armstrong, Miss V. A. Kusnetzova, Mrs. E. Fortier, Mr. S. C. Li.

Per str. Shuntien, May 12.—For Northern Ports.—Mr. Boris Tizkoff, Mr. Joe Kremstein, Mrs. Sofia Sadovay, Mrs. Lidie Wasilleva, Mrs. Valie Bolinskay, Mrs. Vera Simson, Mrs. K. Jaradonova, Mrs. Helen Vitali, Mrs. Vera Ordina, Mrs. Nena Semenova, Mrs. Vera Laitman, Miss Nadie Hmeleva, Miss A. Petrova, Mrs. Vera Sokolova, Mrs. Leza Pogudina, Mrs. Clara Pogudina, Miss Lidia Pogudina, Miss Bessi Skeffer, Miss Musia Shtalnay, Mrs. Tunia Gurieff, Miss Ray Borodarkine, Miss L. Gudzinlatskay, Mrs. Sonia Sandler, Mrs. Heler Dikanoff, Miss Nadia Wovoseloff, Miss Leza Radko, Miss Belle Artiorneva, Mrs. V. Spoktor, Mrs. K. Sornoff, Miss Jenia Tranoff, Mrs. L. Avanoff, Mrs. Tonia Shur, Mrs. Antonia Petrova, Mrs. Nora Makarova and 2 children, Miss Ketty Emori, Mrs. P. H. Epplay, Mrs. J. A. Mets, Mrs. N. F. Garton and child, Mrs. W. P. McGirr, Mrs. Horner, Mstr. Horner, Mrs. A. T. Terrio, Mstr. Billy Terrio, Mrs. F. W. Stout, Mrs. G. W. Foott, Mrs. H. F. John and infant, Mrs. J. A. Farrell Jr., Mrs. W. H. Roberts, Mrs. H. Seal, Mrs. R. D. Harwood, Mrs. I. C. Thomas, Mrs. J. W. Cunningham, Mrs. W. L. Benson and infant, Miss Gruskaya, Mrs. H. McIlwee, Mrs. R. L. Baker and infant, Mrs. R. H. Fuller, Mrs. Muling, Mrs. J. M. Ashley, Mstr. Ashley, Mme. Basset, Mstr. Basset, Mrs. Chas. McIlowe, Mrs. C. Howe and infant, Mells Basset, Melle Marie Le Bunetel, Mr. R. G. Laurel, Mr. Lu Kennif, Mrs. J. W. Daughterty, Mrs. L. E. Engels, Mrs. C. F. Lee, Mstr. Tom D. Warner Jr., Mrs. Geo. Takker, Mrs. Albeeton, Mrs. D. L. Cox, Mstr. Cox, Mrs. L. V. Starkey, Mrs. F. L. Smith, Mrs. W. S. Mayer, Mrs. Carl Farmun, Mrs. J. L. Johnson and infant, Mstr. Johnson, Mrs. T. T. Cates, Mrs. J. B. Bowen and infant, Mrs. W. C. Butler, Mrs. M. Pulver, Mrs. J. D. Coward, Mrs. L. R. McDowell, Mrs. P. M. Baldwin, Miss Lila Lee Baldwin, Mrs. A. G. Peterson, Mstr. Peterson.

Per P. & O. S. Rajputana, May 12.—For London, Etc.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Aiers, Mrs. N. D. Appoo, Dr. and Mrs. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Barron, Mrs. Becking, Prof. and Mrs. Bottrall, Mr. A. R. Brown, Mrs. and Miss Browne, Lt. and Mrs. F. Caley, Miss M. J. Cassy, Mr. and Mrs. Charles, Mr and Mrs. A. Chittenden, child and infant, Mr. H. E. Clark, Mrs. and Mstr. P. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Clinch, Miss Clinch, Capt. G. H. Cole, Mrs. H. R. Conway, child and amah, Mr. J. Crawford, Mr. J. A. L. Crawford, Miss Crawford, Mr. A. B. Cursetji, Mr. Dabe, Dr. H. J. Dadyseth, Mrs. and Miss Dastur, Mr. Dastur (Jr.), Mrs. D. C. Davis, child, infant and amah, Mr. William J. Delury, Mrs. J. Dick, Miss M. L. Evans, Miss M. R. Evans, Mr. A. Faber, Mr. J. Ferguson, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Fink, Lt. Col. E. B. Fox, R.E., C.B.E., Mrs. Fox, Mr. Edward O. Fry, Mr. B. H. Gara, Mr. P. Gaunt, Mr. P. Gaunt, Mr. S. R. George, Capt. and Mrs. Giles, Mr. A. Gockson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Goldberg, Mr. H. F. Goodwin, Mrs. S. Hamilton, Mr. W. A. Hawkes, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. N. Heygate, Miss J. Heygate, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Holmay, Mr. H. Horne, Dr. E. A. Huseln, Miss E. Jamieson, Mr. A. Kalkut, Mr. M. M. Kapadia, Mrs. J. P. and Miss Katgara, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Knaggs, infant and amah, Mr. and Mrs. Kurwa, Miss Kurwa, Mr. and Mrs. Lam and child, Mr. and Mrs. Lekhraj, 2 children and infant, Mr. Justice R. Lindsell, Miss M. Long, Mr. W. Luthy, Miss MacLean, Major and Mrs. R. W. MacLeod, child, infant and nurse, Mrs. J. A. and Miss M. C. Mactavish, Mr. T. Madhawdas, Mr. A. Malcolm, Mr. J. A. Mallinson, Mr. and Mrs. O. Mandel, Mr. J. F. McKenna, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Misses S. and P. Mistry, Mr. A. F. Mody, Mrs. H. F. Mottram, Mstr. Mottram, Miss F. G. Munro, Mr. T. M. Musabhoy, Miss P. Naughton, Mr. G. W. W. Nicholson, Mrs. Northway and infant, Mrs. J. F. Palkiwalla, Major and Mrs. Pank, infant and nurse, Hon. Mrs. Loryn Parker, Mr. R. M. Patel, Mr. A. J. Percival, Mr. Phan Cao Doan, Mr. S. G. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Poonegar, Mr. J. H. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Price, Miss Price, Miss Rae, Mr. E. C. Ramsey, Mrs. H. H. Reed, Major and Mrs. Reche, Miss Reche, Mr. R. Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Scott, Mstr. D. Stewart Scott, Mrs. L. J. Selt and child, Mr. M. Shakir, Mr. J. E. Snowden, Miss K. Stewart, Mrs. J. Stocker, Mr. T. Sugita, Mr. and Mrs. Tillotson, Misses Tillotson, Mrs B. S. Trombaywalla, Mr. Valk, Mrs. Van Buuren, Mr. and Mrs. Van Buuren, Mr. Van Elk, Mrs. G. Wakeman, Mr. J. Waine, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Watson and child, Mr. M. M. Watson, Miss M. Watson, Miss M. R. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wilkinson and infant, Lt. R. S. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Workman, Rev. C. K. Woolcombe, F/Lt. C. Yale.

Per N.Y.K.S. Nagasaki Maru, May 13. —For Japan.—Miss M. Byeng, Mr. Bruno Michell, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Emery, Mr. O. E. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. D. Franco, Mr. S. J. Sorensen, Mr. O. Kramsacs.

Per str. Shangtung, May 18.—For Hongkong.—Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Lin, Mr. P. T. Tan.—**For Swatow.**—Mr. Bourdiez, Mr. Coursin,

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of month		Barometer 9 A. M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction a.m.	Wind (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather Conditions
May	1	30.18	63.3	E	2	61.0	53.2	68.7	46.4	B. C.
,,	2	30.05	62.8	E	1	56.5	55.4	60.8	53.6	R.
,,	3	30.13	63.0	E S E	2	59.7	58.6	64.8	55.2	R.
,,	4	30.11	63.7	Calme	0	61.5	60.0	65.3	58.1	O.
,,	5	30.08	63.5	N	1	60.1	58.5	71.6	56.8	O.
,,	6	30.08	65.5	W S W	1	66.2	61.0	75.8	57.6	B.
,,	7	30.15	66.2	S E	1	66.0	60.3	76.2	56.3	B. C.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky F—fog H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
O—clouds D—drizzle L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date		Minimum Temperature 1936	Minimum Temperature 1935	Maximum Temperature 1936	Maximum Temperature 1935	Rainfall 1936	Rainfall 1935
May	1	52.5F.	50.0F.	65.5F.	64.0F.	Nil	Nil
,,	2	54.5	53.5	59.0	67.5	0.10-in.	Nil
,,	3	56.0	54.5	64.0	69.5	Trace	Nil
,,	4	59.5	55.0	64.5	73.0	Trace	Nil
,,	5	57.0	59.0	67.0	82.0	Trace	Nil
,,	6	59.0	61.0	77.0	75.5	Nil	Nil
,,	7	60.0	58.5	74.5	82.5	Trace	Nil

BIRTH

McAULAY.—On May 11, 1936, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. FAIRHOLM McAULAY, a son.

MARRIAGES

ALLIAN—KIDD.—At St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S., on Saturday, April 25, 1936, CHARLES STUART ALLAN, Carey Island, Selangor, to JEAN BARRACK KIDD, Shanghai.

GUNDRY-HANKINS.—On May 2, 1936, at Douai Abbey, Woolhampton, Berks., MARY WINIFRED, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hankins of Pangbourne, to FRANCIS RICHARD LAWRENCE, younger son of the late Capt. Geo. Gundry and Mrs. Gundry of Shanghai.

LETO — PIEDRA MARTEL — At the Civil Registry in Macao on Saturday May 2, 1936, FRANCESCO LETO, Palermo, Sicily, to ANGELICA PIEDRA MARTEL, daughter of the Cuban Minister to China, and Mrs. Piedra Martel.

ENGAGEMENTS

BENSON—BAUMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. Bauman of Shanghai, announce the engagement of their only daughter KIRA, to DEREK, only son of Mrs. E. F. Benson and the late Mr. A. Benson of London, England.

LOVELESS—SHERIDAN. — The engagement is announced between EDWARD WILLIAM, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Loveless of Woodside Park, London, and FRANCES MAY, younger daughter of Mrs. and the late Mr. J. A. Sheridan of Shanghai.

WHEEN—YOURIEFF.—The engagement is announced of GALIE, daughter of Madame George Yourieff, and niece of Colonel and Madame Tatarinoff, French Consul, Tsingtao, to EDWARD LESLIE LEE WHEEN, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Alan F. Wheen of Shanghai.

DEATHS

McARDLE.—On May 3, 1936, at Glasgow, of pneumonia, Rev. Father ANDREW McARDLE, Parish Priest of Huchow Mission, Chekiang. R.I.P.

ROHN—On Friday, May 8, 1936, at his residence, 239 Chungking Road, THEODOR MAX ROHN, aged 59 years, the dearly beloved husband of Mrs. Helena Rohn and representative of Leipzig International Industries Fair in Germany.

WILSON.—On April 27, 1936, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, DAVID WILSON, brother of Mrs. C. E. Pearson and Mr. W. J. Wilson.

IN MEMORIAMS

BELL.—In affectionate remembrance of EDWARD JOHN BELL, beloved husband of Grace Bell, who passed away on May 8, 1934. Rest in peace.

JACKSON.—In affectionate remembrance of ROSALIE ADELAIDE JACKSON, who passed away on January 1, 1921, and her husband WILLIAM SANFORD JACKSON, who passed away on May 7, 1921.

MOSES.—In loving memory of REMAH, beloved wife of the late Mr. M. J. Moses, who passed away on May 11, 1932.

Never Forgotten

In affectionate remembrance of my dear husband, JOHN WILLIAM HUMPHRIES, who passed away at Shanghai, May 11, 1932.

In loving memory of JACK, beloved son of Captain and Mrs. A. Woodley, who passed away on May 10, 1934.

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